

Neural networks and uncertainty

Actuarial AI Day








Patrick Laub, UNSW

Joint work with Benjamin Avanzi, **Eric Dong**, and Bernard Wong










Car insurance

Claim size prediction

 Age	 Age	 Type
25	3	 Sedan
40	5	 SUV
19	1	 Sports Car
60	10	 Hatchback

Car insurance












Claim size prediction

 Age	 Age	 Type
25	3	 Sedan
40	5	 SUV
19	1	 Sports Car
60	10	 Hatchback

→

Car insurance












Claim size prediction

 Age	 Age	 Type	Cost
25	3	 Sedan	 \$1,200
40	5	 SUV	 \$2,500
19	1	 Sports Car	 \$3,800
60	10	 Hatchback	 \$800



Car insurance

Claim size prediction

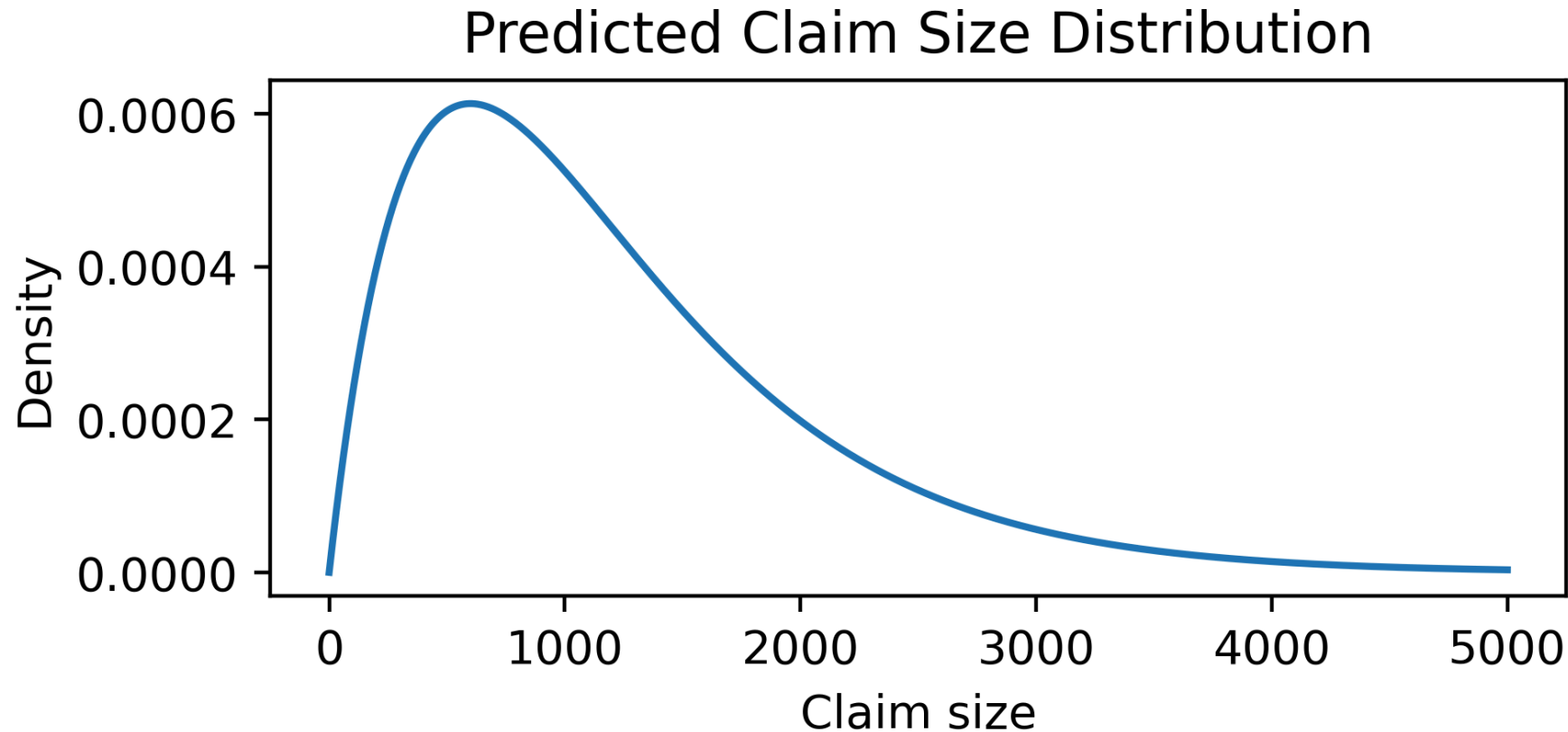
 Age	 Age	 Type	Cost
25	3	 Sedan	 \$1,200
40	5	 SUV	 \$2,500
19	1	 Sports Car	 \$3,800
60	10	 Hatchback	 \$800



Deterministic model! Move to a probabilistic model.

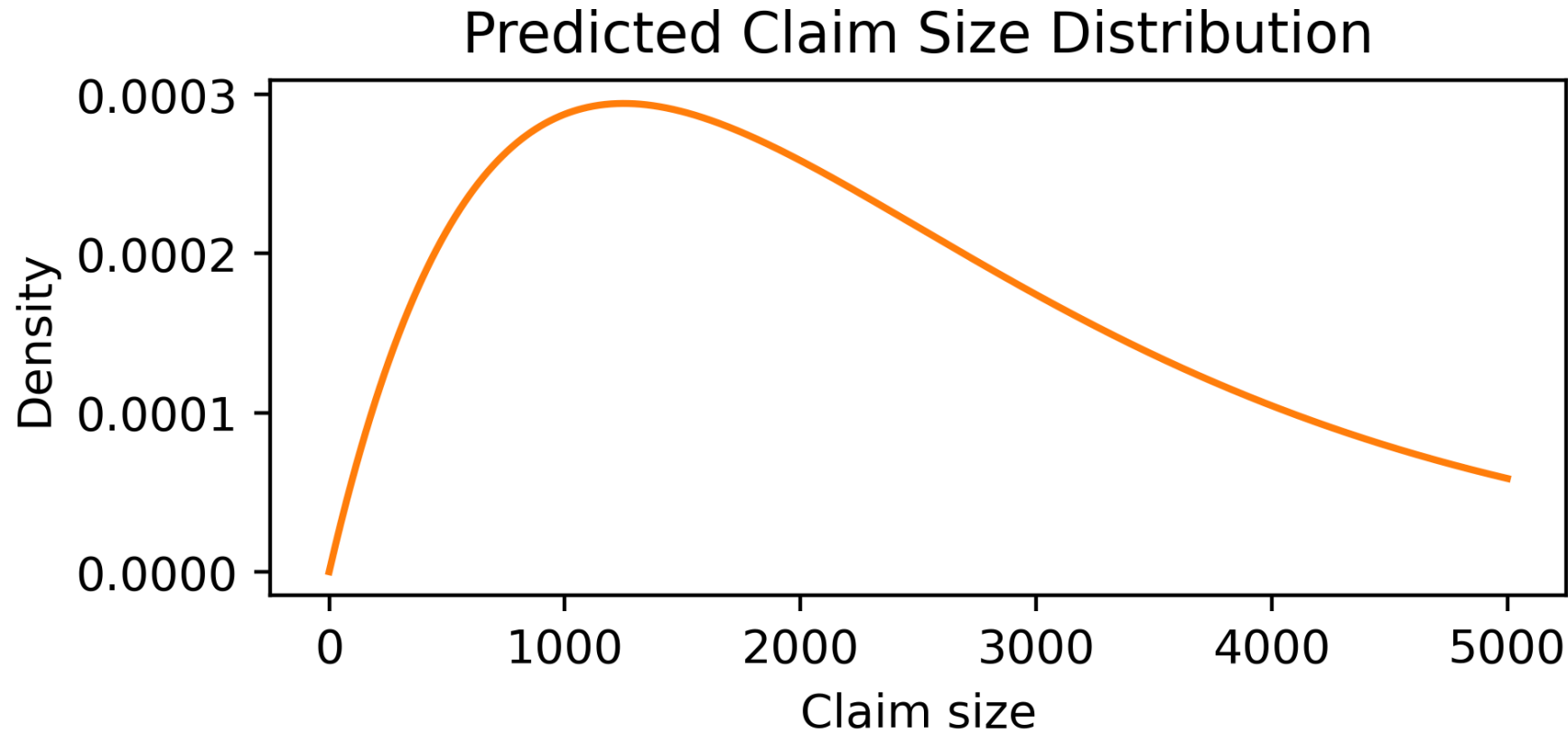
Distributional regression

Customer 1 = (25, 3, 🚗)



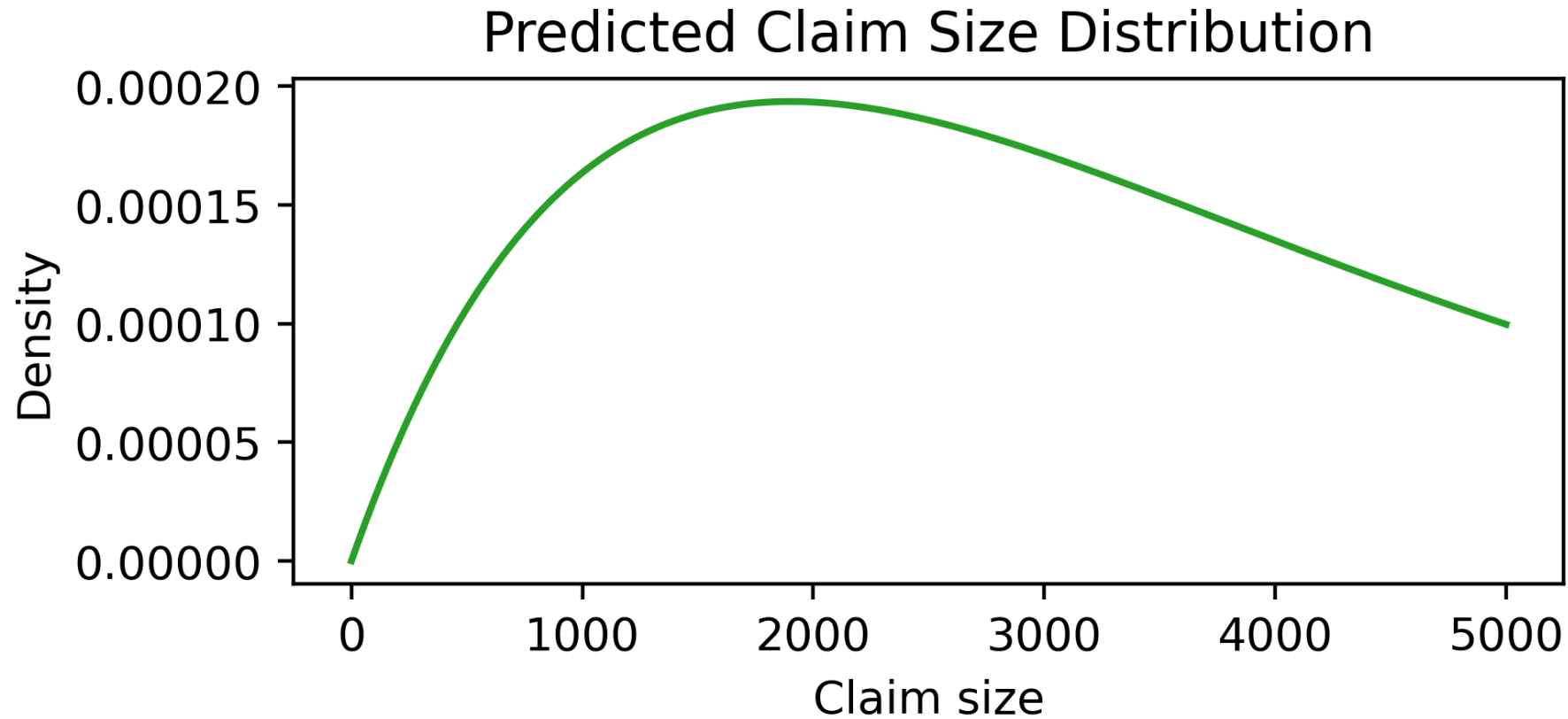
Distributional regression

Customer 2 = (40, 5, 🚐)



Distributional regression

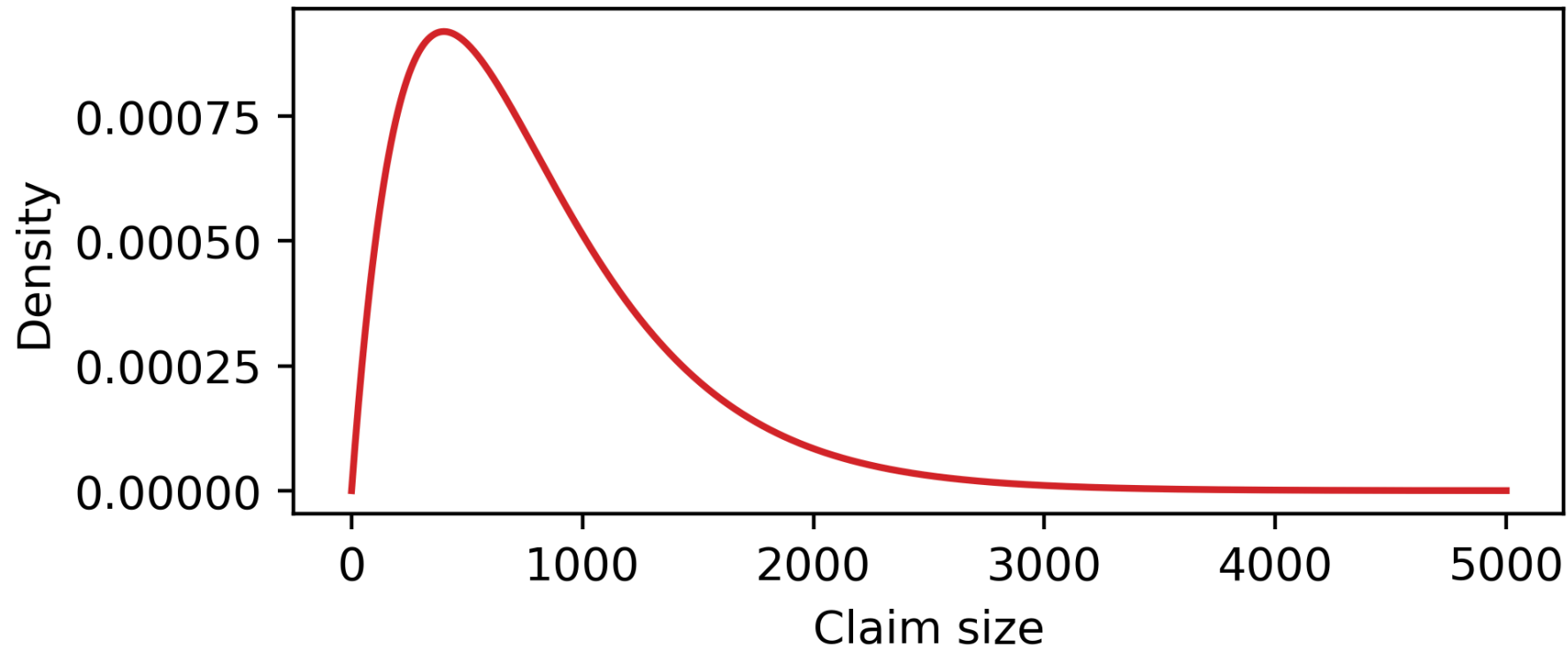
Customer 3 = (19, 1, 🚗)



Distributional regression

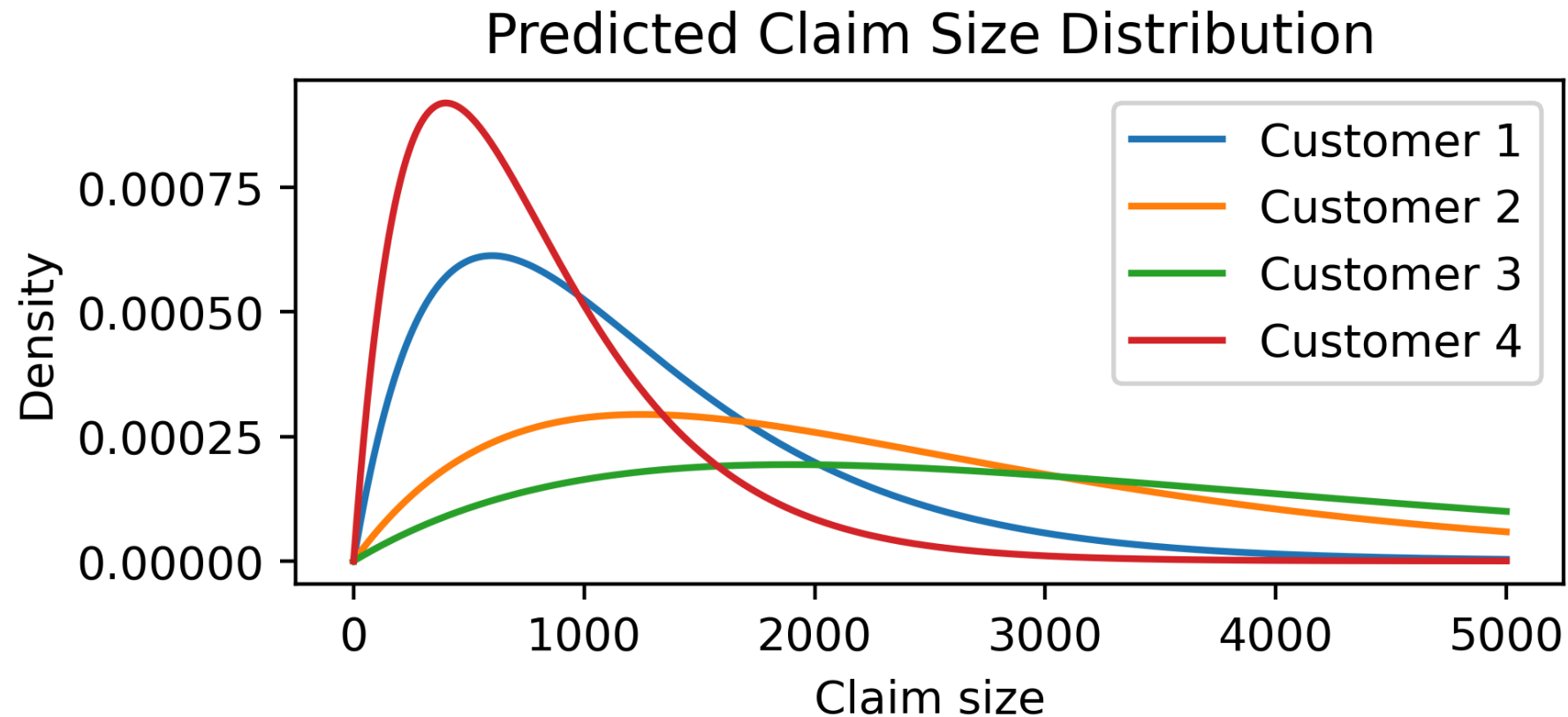
Customer 4 = (60, 10, 🚗)

Predicted Claim Size Distribution



Distributional regression

All customers



A generalised linear model

A gamma GLM with a log link function:

$$Y|\mathbf{X} \sim \text{Gamma}(\dots, \dots)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y|\mathbf{X}] = \exp\left\{\beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \text{Age} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{Car Age} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{Type}\right\}$$

A simple model, easy to train and interpret, but...



A generalised linear model

A gamma GLM with a log link function:

$$Y|\mathbf{X} \sim \text{Gamma}(\dots, \dots)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y|\mathbf{X}] = \exp\left\{\beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \text{Age} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{Car Age} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{Type}\right\}$$

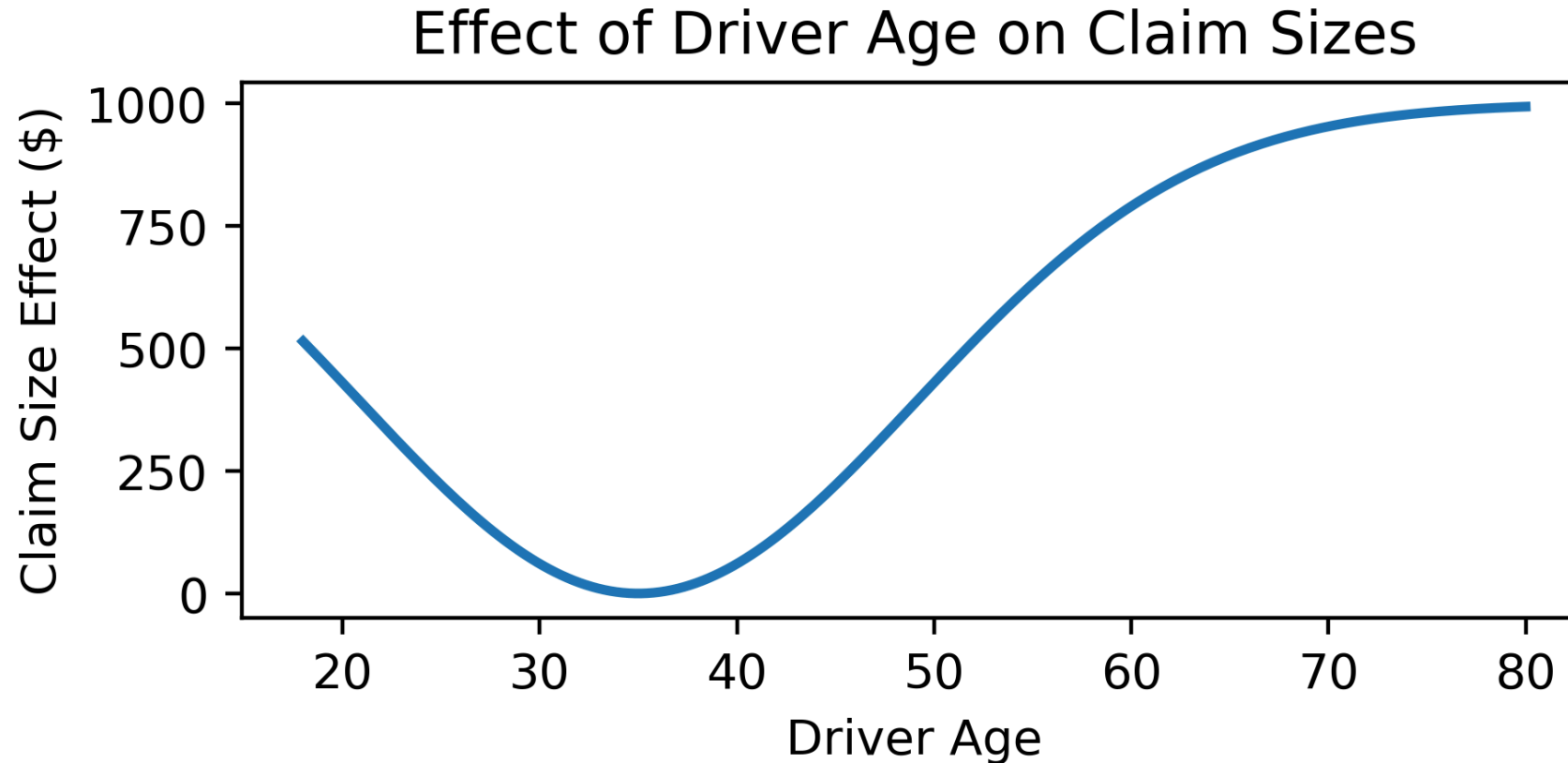
A simple model, easy to train and interpret, but...

⚠ GLMs can be

1. Bad at *regression*
2. Bad at *distributional regression*



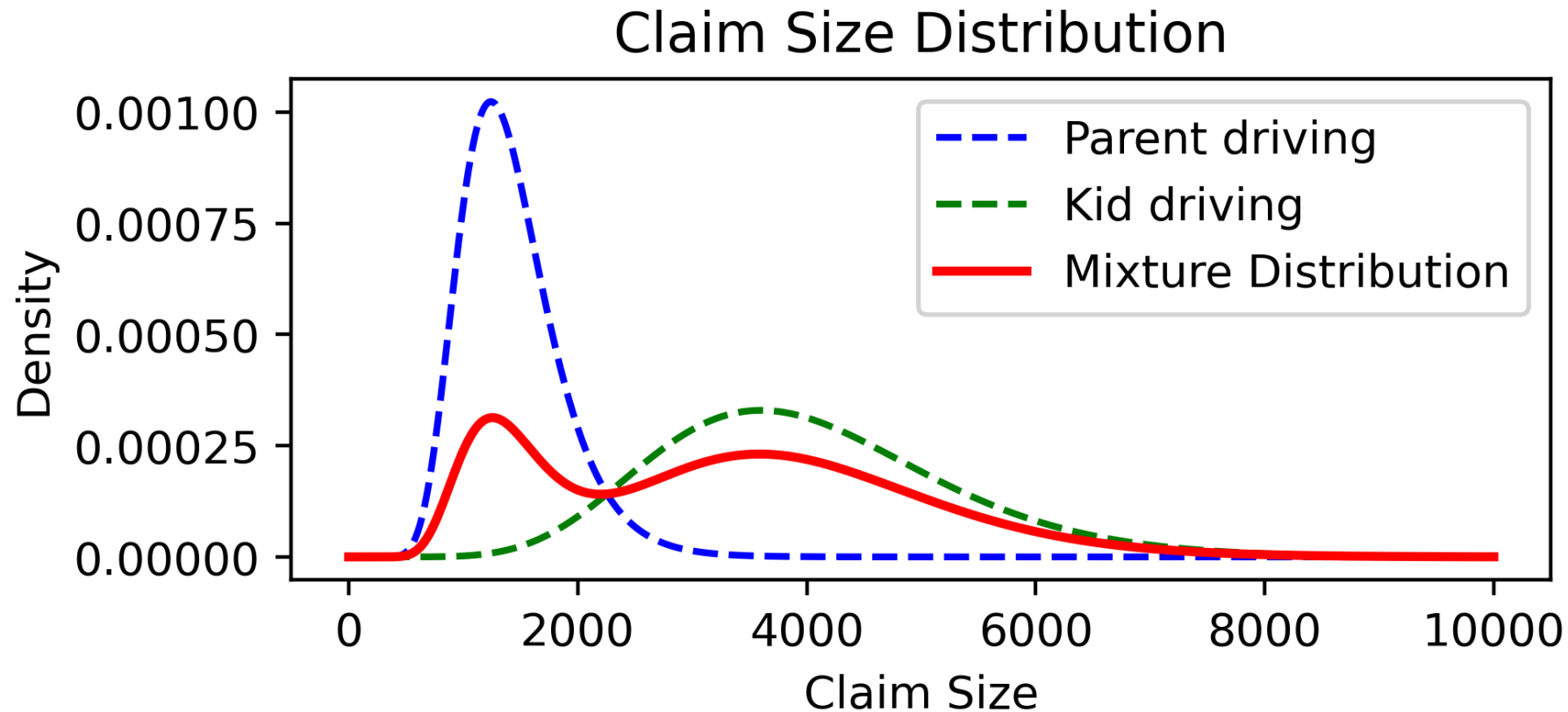
Example 1: Non-monotonicity



GLMs cannot (easily) do this \longrightarrow Use a neural network



Example 2: Multi-modality

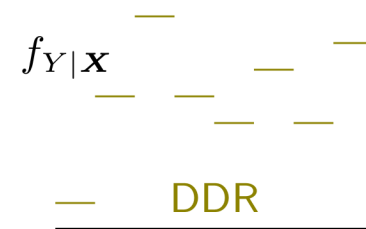
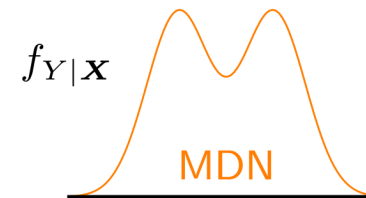
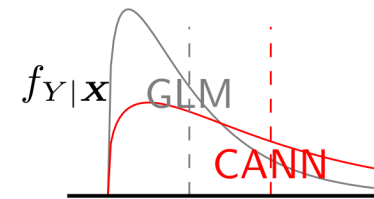
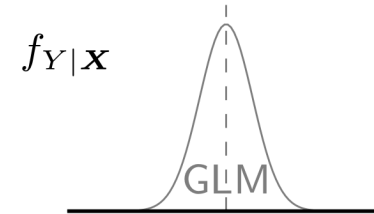


GLM distributions are too restrictive \longrightarrow Adjust them



Current solutions

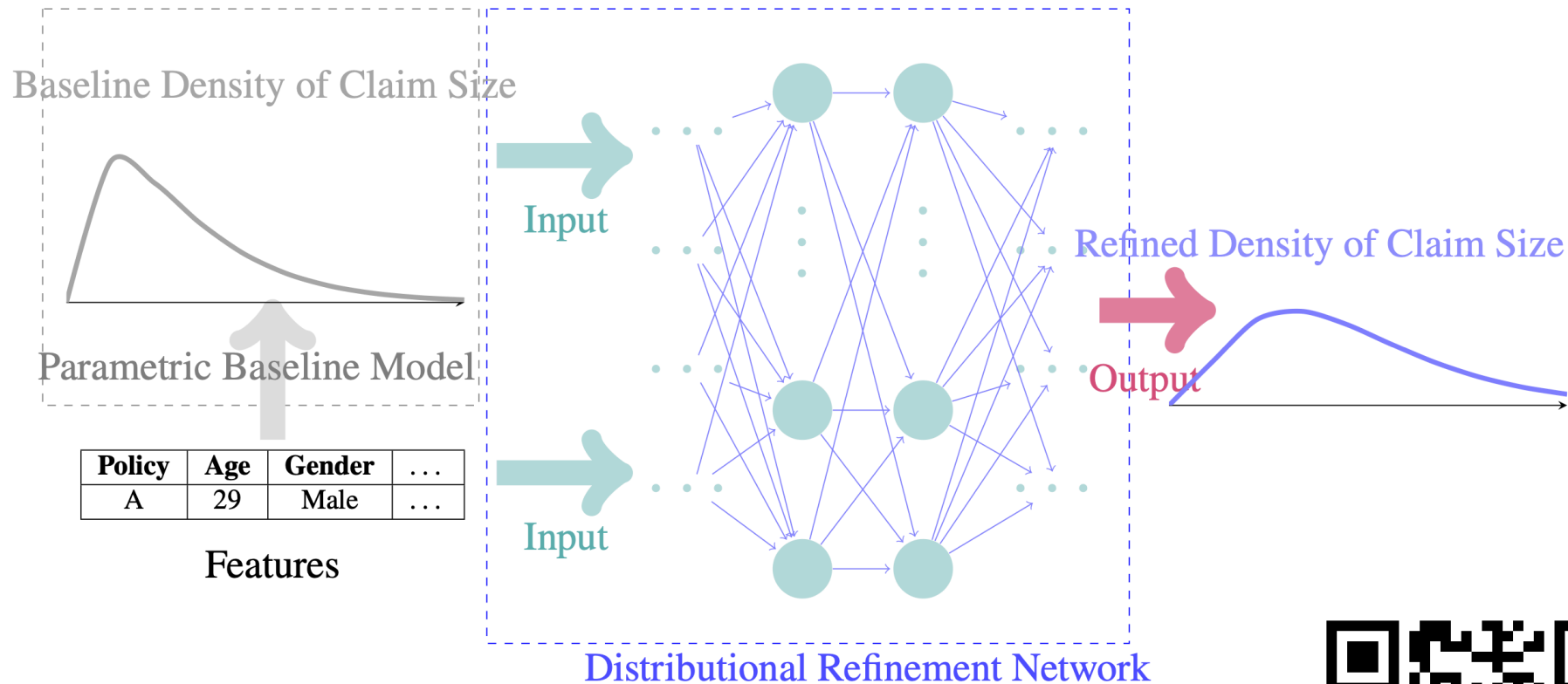
- The Generalized Linear Model (GLM; [Nelder and Wedderburn, 1972](#)) predicts the mean assuming exponential family distribution.
- The Combined Actuarial Neural Network (CANN; [Schelldorfer and Wüthrich, 2019](#)) adjusts the mean predictions of the GLM through a neural network.
- The Mixture Density Network (MDN; [Bishop, 1994](#)) predicts the distributional parameters of a mixture distribution.
- The Deep Distribution Regression (DDR; [Li et al., 2021](#)) directly models the distribution as a mixture of uniform distributions.



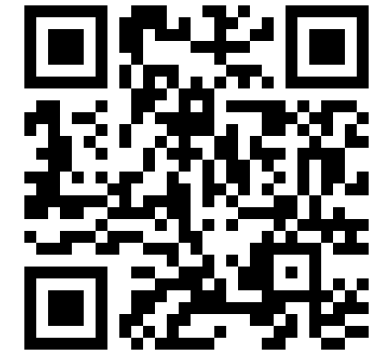
Thanks to Eric Dong!



Distributional Refinement Network



Use a network to *adjust* the distributions out of a GLM.
 The user can select small or large changes (botox or a facelift!).
 Check out the paper and the 'drn' Python package!



Joint work by Benjamin Avanzi, Eric Dong, Patrick Laub, and Bernard Wong.

