

# ABC Re Corporation

## Linear Statistical Modeling for Actuaries

### Outline of Preparation and Course

1. Course Preparation
2. First Morning of Course (3.5 hours)
  - a. Review of preparation (1.5 hours)
  - b. Construction of linear models (0.5 hours)
    - i. Design matrix
    - ii. Variance structure
  - c. Solution of Homework Model (0.5 hours)
  - d. Diagnosing the Solution (0.5 hours)
    - i. How well are the observations explained?
    - ii. Is the residual white noise?
    - iii. Can we trust the prediction?
  - e. Generalizing the model: heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation (0.5 hours)
3. First Afternoon (4 hours)
  - a. Modeling the chain-ladder method (1 hour)
    - i. Suitability to real data
    - ii. Regression toward the mean
  - b. Models versus methods (1 hour)
    - i. The design matrix as a thought clarifier
    - ii. Parameter estimation
    - iii. Two-moment prediction
      1. Process versus parameter uncertainty
      2. What about model uncertainty?
    - iv. Confidence Intervals
      1. Obtainable by method of moments
      2. Simulation with robust error distributions (advanced topic)
      3. Probabilistic answers always better than point answers
  - c. Models of the BF/SB/Additive family of methods (2 hours)
    - i. Simple example for illustration
    - ii. First realistic loss triangle

4. Second Morning (4 hours)
  - a. Additional BLUE Properties and Insights (1 hour)
  - b. WC with even more realism (1 hour)
    - i. Non-uniform variance by age (heteroskedasticity)
    - ii. Extrapolation beyond the triangle
  - c. Using knowledge other data sources (1.5 hours)
    - i. Models with restricted parameters
    - ii. Nth-to-Ultimate prediction
    - iii. Simulation
    - iv. Credibility
  - d. Modeling a real ABC Re triangle (0.5 hours)
    - i. Thought process in the design
    - ii. Solution
    - iii. Diagnosis
    - iv. Prediction
    - v. Testing in Hindsight
  
5. Second Afternoon (4 hours)
  - a. Troubleshooting cantankerous models (1.5 hours)
    - i. Adjusting the explanatory factors
    - ii. Combining and weighting observations
    - iii. A stochastic CL model useful when exposures are truly unknown
  - b. Presentation of results to non-experts (0.5 hours)
    - i. Deterministic methods as a crutch
    - ii. Simplicity to 90% accuracy better than complexity to 99%.
    - iii. Appealing diagnostics and graphs
  - c. Advanced Directions and Miscellaneous (2.0 hours)
    - i. Autocorrelation (see my 1996 *PCAS* paper)
    - ii. Parallel triangles and correlation (e.g., loss and ALAE)
    - iii. Conjoint models (e.g., paid and incurred losses, as in my paper in the Summer 1997 *Forum*)
    - iv. Random prediction design
    - v. ULAE Model