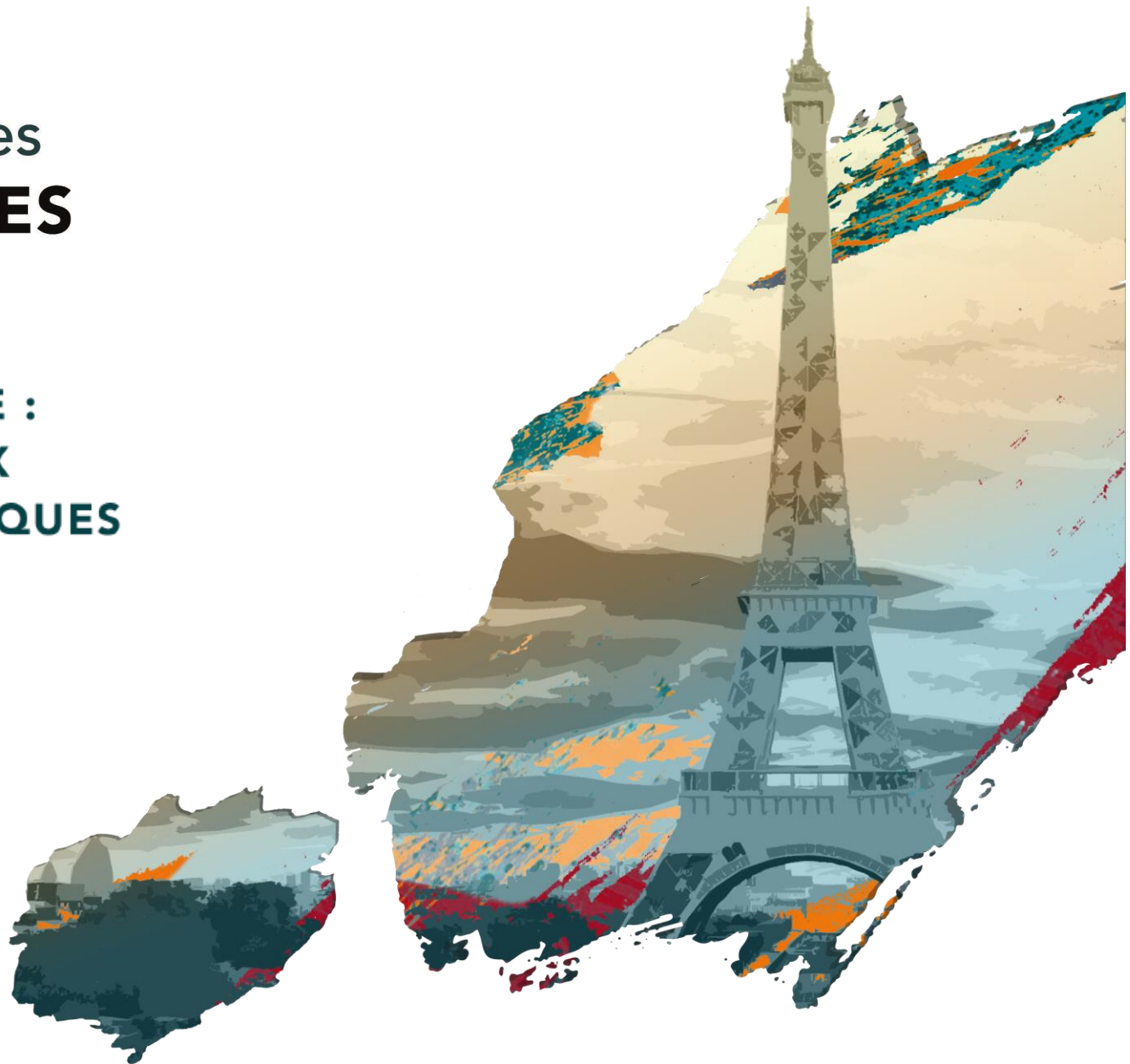


18^e Congrès des **ACTUAIRES**

**ASSURANCE ET FINANCE :
VENT DEBOUT FACE AUX
CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES**



INSTITUT DES
ACTUAIRES

17 JUIN 2019



addactis

LES DONNÉES INNOVANTES COMME SOLUTION
AUX TRANSFORMATIONS CLIMATIQUES

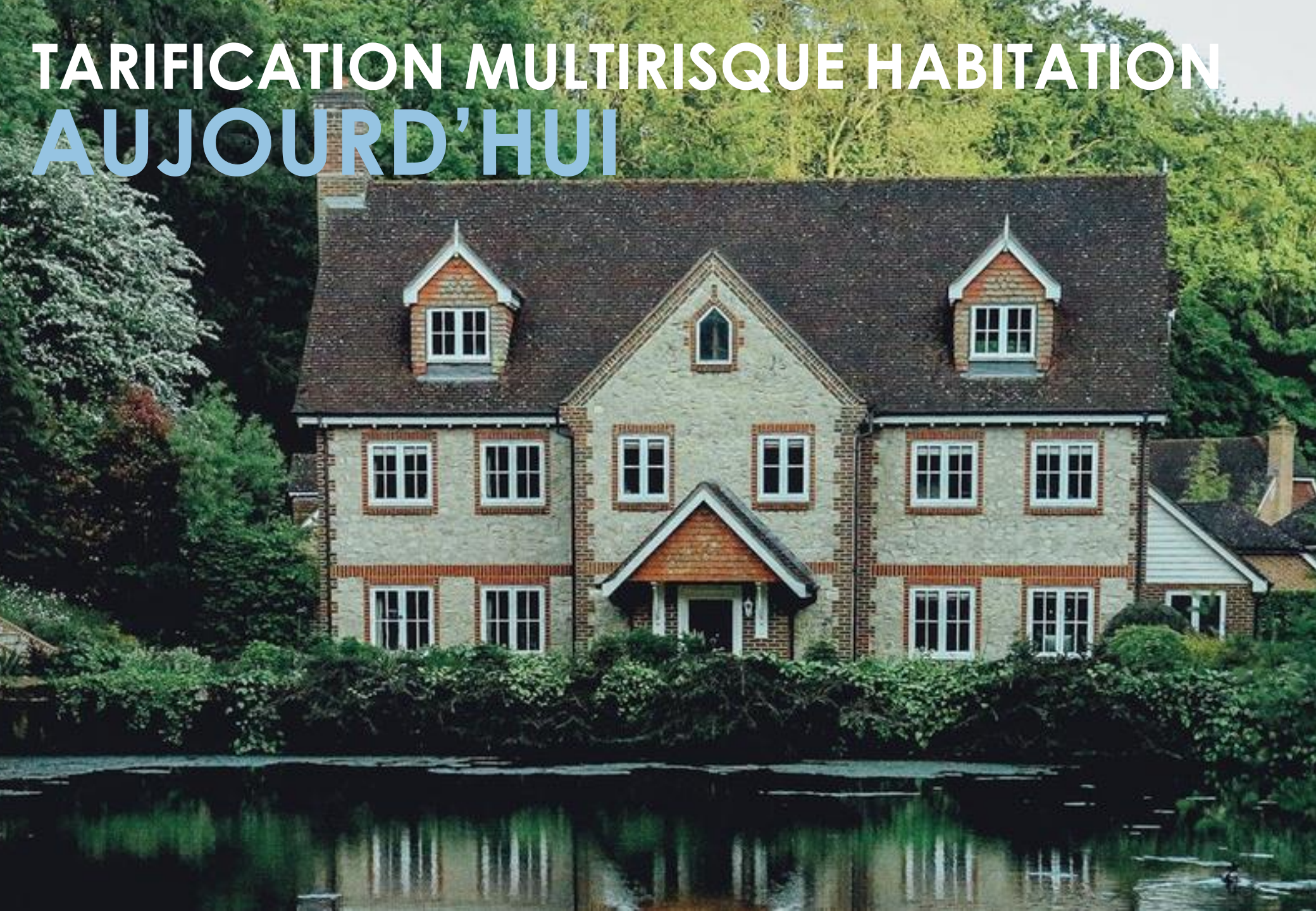
Allianz 

n a m . R

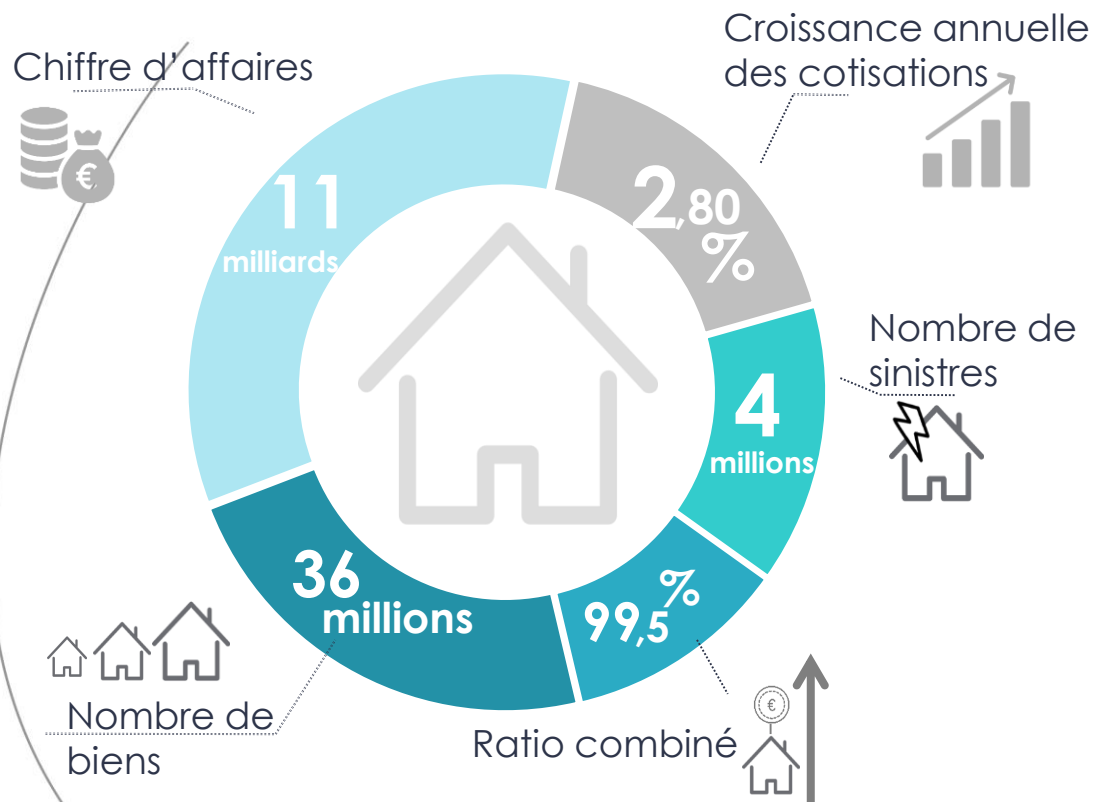
MAITRISE DES RISQUES À L'ADRESSE UNE UTOPIE ?



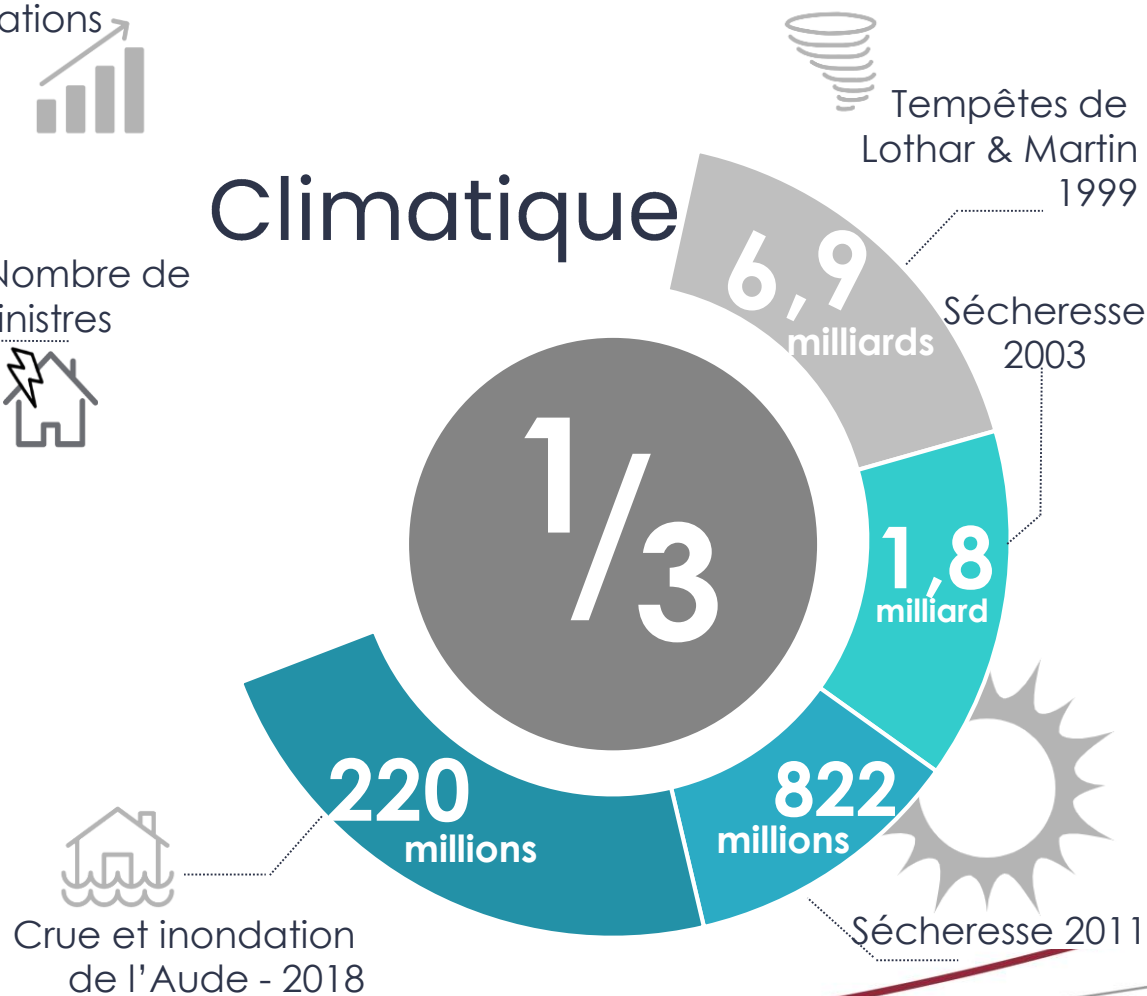
TARIFICATION MULTIRISQUE HABITATION AUJOURD'HUI



LES ENJEUX



Climatique



LES ENJEUX



Enjeu économique et financier pour les assureurs



Recherche de moyens pour **connaître, maîtriser** et mieux **anticiper** ses risques



Les moyens : Données innovantes sur les habitations



COMMENT ?

02 TRAITEMENT

Data Cleaning
Feature engineering
Kriging & machine
learning



03 SELECTION

Malédiction de la
dimension



04 MODELE

GLM
Régression
quantile



05 VISUALISATION



01 COLLECTE

Smart Data



new

ANALYSE DU
RISQUE
CLIMATIQUE

Big data, big frustrations



Lack of data

- Quality data
- Organized data
- Original data

Research institutes, administrations and business do not have the time and the ability to process, organize and produce original data.



Lack of tools

- Data collection
- Data processing & analysis
- Predictive

Research institutes, administrations and business do not have the time, the financials and the technical capacities to develop serious data analytics tools



Overwhelmed administrations



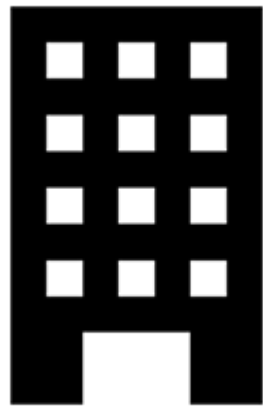
- Collect massive amounts of data but ...
- Don't know how to process and organize their data
- Don't understand their data and their usefulness

We produce actionable data using all accessible data

- nam.R creates its own **specific** and **proprietary tools**, to harvest massive amount of data, their integration to a **unified referential**. The harvested data is then geolocated, linked with other relevant data and constantly enriched with machine learning algorithms.
- We use **non-personal data**, from **imagery** (satellite and aerial), **text** (web, ads, address..) as well as **geolocated structured informations** (cadastre, urban plans...)
- We **produce new original** data on geolocated entities (buildings, parcels, cities...) to qualify a territory, an asset or an activity.



3 main entities



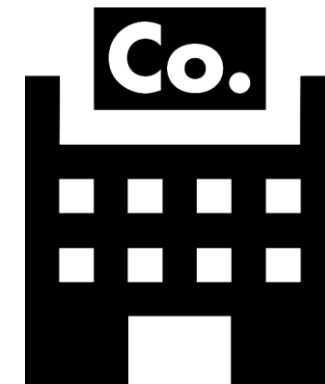
Buildings

Referential of the 34 millions of France's buildings



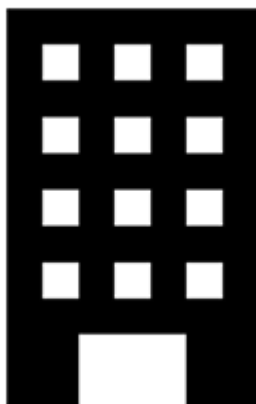
Parcels

Referential of the 88 millions of France's buildings



Companies

Referential of the 10 millions of France's companies



Buildings

Referential of the 34
millions of France's
buildings

Morphology

Building morphology at the address

- Shape and footprint
- Roof shape & material
- Construction period

Equipment & Energy

Description of building's equipment and
corresponding parcel(s) & information
about energetic category

- Heating fuel information
- Glass surface
- Elevator presence

Meteorology

Information about weather at the address

- Wind
- Temperature
- Rain

Surroundings

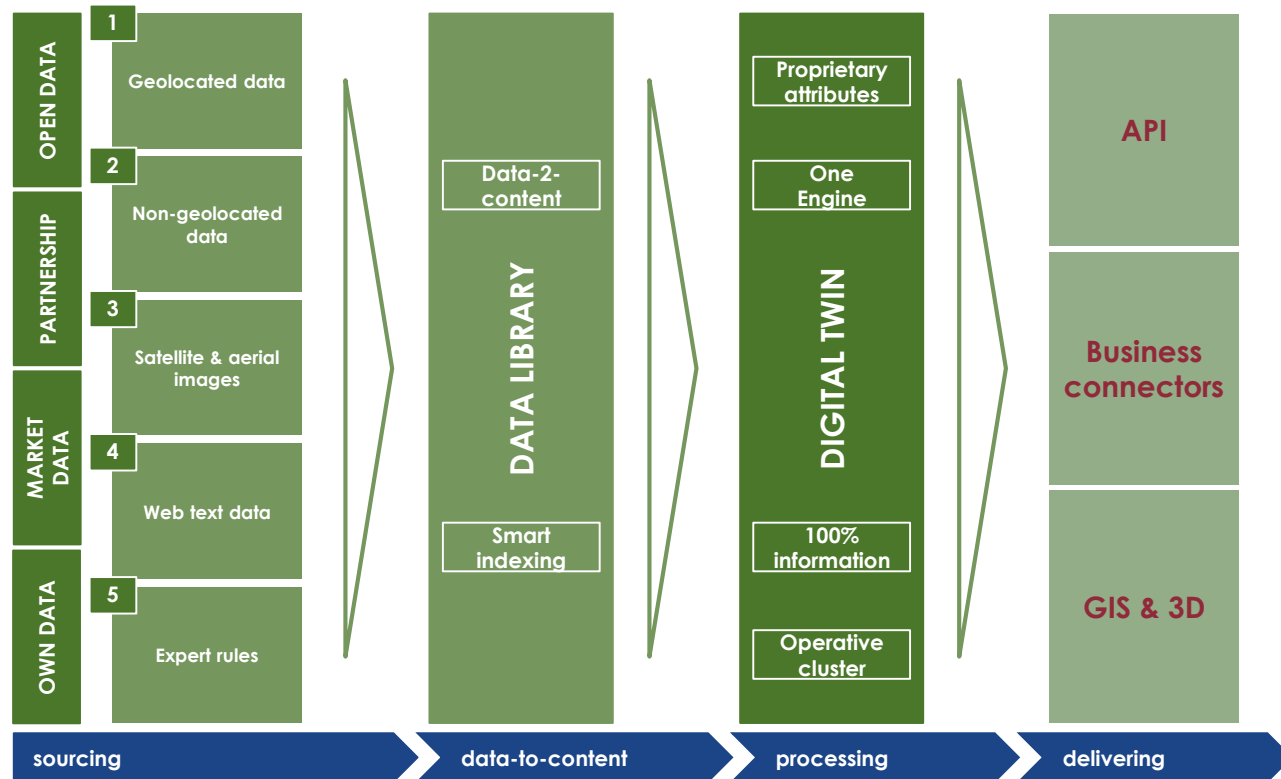
Informations about neighborhood and
close services

- Public services distance
- Number of tree
- Closest waterway

Technical presentation

- I. The nam.R core process
- I. Geocoding
- I. Computer vision

The nam.R core process



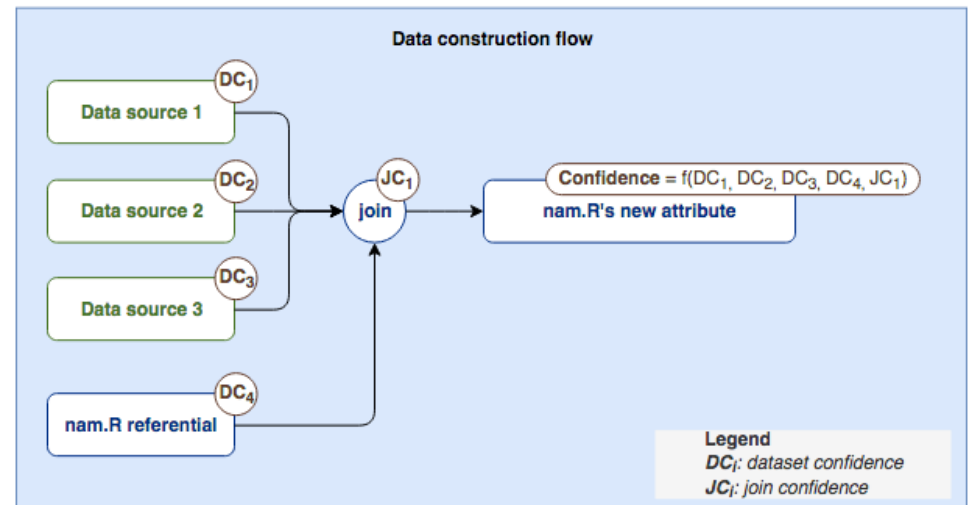
The nam.R core process - confidence

One of most central process in nam.R technical pipe is the evaluation of confidence level. None of nam.R data is going out of our system without being associated with a confidence level which is permanently evaluated and monitored.

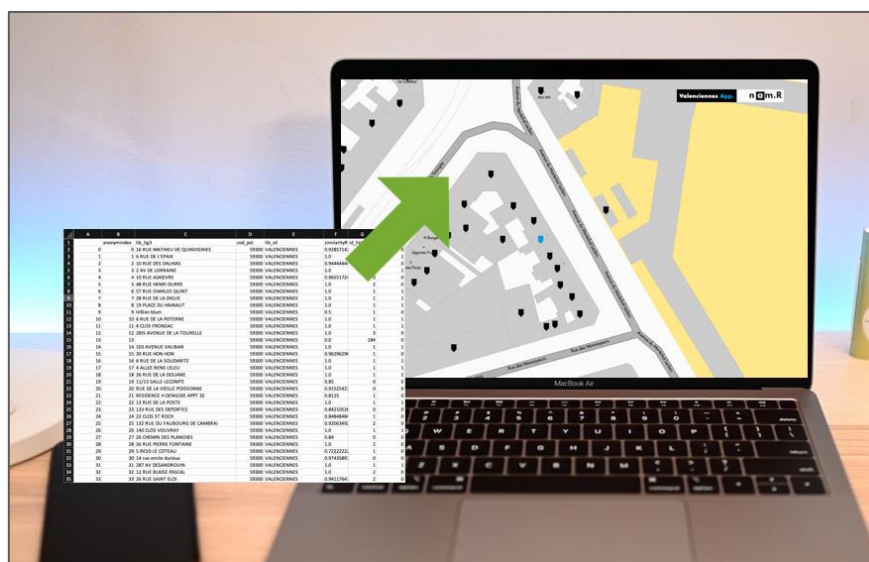
We monitor all the potential uncertainty, for example :

- confidence in data sources
- **confidence in process and techniques**
- algorithmic scores

Therefore, every information in nam.R database is attached with the most conservative combination of confidence level since we keep the minimum of confidence level.



Geocoding : link an address to a building

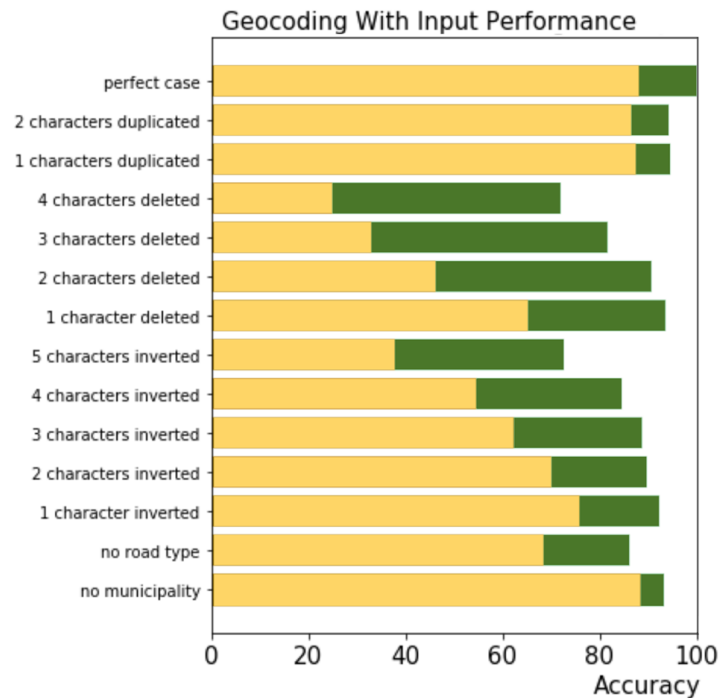


modus operandi

- ❑ Create our address referential
- ❑ String match : convert “dirty address” to a clean address
- ❑ Address - Building link

Geocoding : link an address to a building

geocod.R benchmark



Benchmark between geocod.R and BAN's API



adresse.data.gouv.fr

Messed up cases:

- perfect match
- character deletion
- character duplication
- character inversion
- incomplete address
- incomplete address
- incomplete address

"4 rue Foucault 75016 Paris"
 "4 rue Foucault 75016 Paris"
 "4 rue Foucault 75016 Paris"
 "4 rue Foucault 75016 Paris"
 "4 rue Foucault Paris"
 "4 Foucault 75016 Paris"
 "4 rue Foucault 75016"

Some example of computer vision

Automatic Detection of Roof Material

- Extract building footprint from aerial image
- Automatically detect building roof material
- Use of internal advanced Computer Vision algorithms

t: clayTile, p: clayTile 1.00



t: clayTile, p: clayTile 1.00



t: clayTile, p: clayTile 1.00



t: clayTile, p: clayTile 1.00



t: clayTile, p: clayTile 1.00



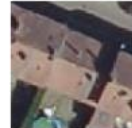
t: clayTile, p: clayTile 1.00



t: clayTile, p: clayTile 1.00



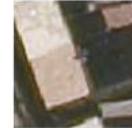
t: clayTile, p: clayTile 1.00



t: clayTile, p: clayTile 1.00



t: clayTile, p: clayTile 1.00



t: slate, p: slate 1.00



t: clayTile, p: clayTile 1.00



Some example of computer vision

Automatic Detection of Roof Type

- Automatically extract building **roof type** from aerial image
- Follows INSPIRE roof type's standard labels

t: gabledRoof, p: gabledRoof 1.00



t: hippedRoof, p: hippedRoof 1.00



t: hippedRoof, p: hippedRoof 1.00



t: hippedRoof, p: hippedRoof 0.99



t: flatRoof, p: flatRoof 0.99



t: gabledRoof, p: gabledRoof 0.99



t: flatRoof, p: flatRoof 0.99



t: gabledRoof, p: gabledRoof 0.99



t: gabledRoof, p: gabledRoof 0.99



t: gabledRoof, p: gabledRoof 0.99



t: gabledRoof, p: gabledRoof 0.99



t: flatRoof, p: flatRoof 0.99



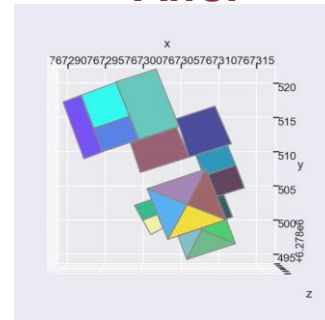
Some example of computer vision

With our **3D reconstruction technology**, we can recreate building shapes with some elevation databases to create label to train algorithms to detect roof shapes.

Before



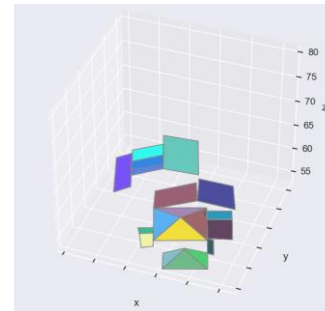
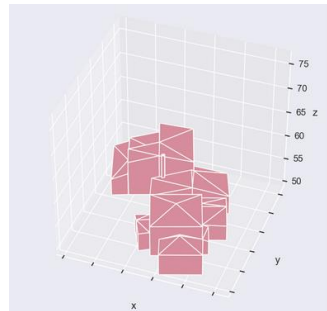
After



Color view



Orthogonal view



45° view

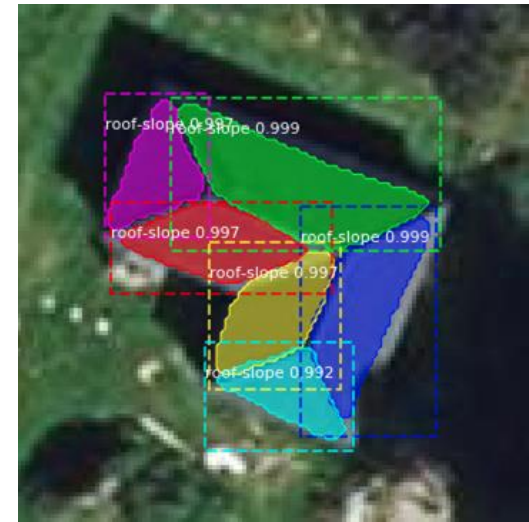


Some example of computer vision

Roof Structure Detection

Advanced aerial image processing to find roof slopes and describe:

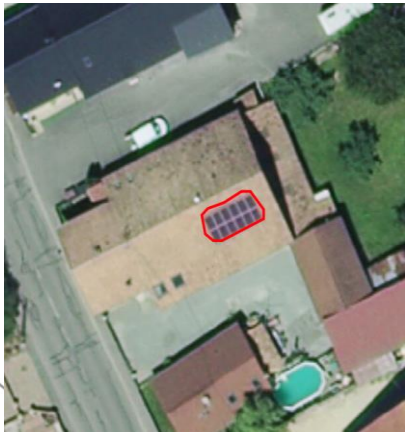
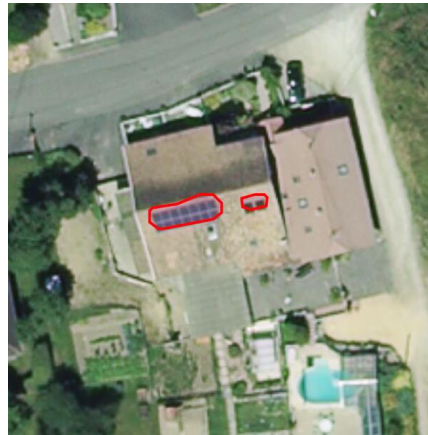
- roof surface
- roof orientation
- estimate solar energy potential



Some example of computer vision

Solar panels detection

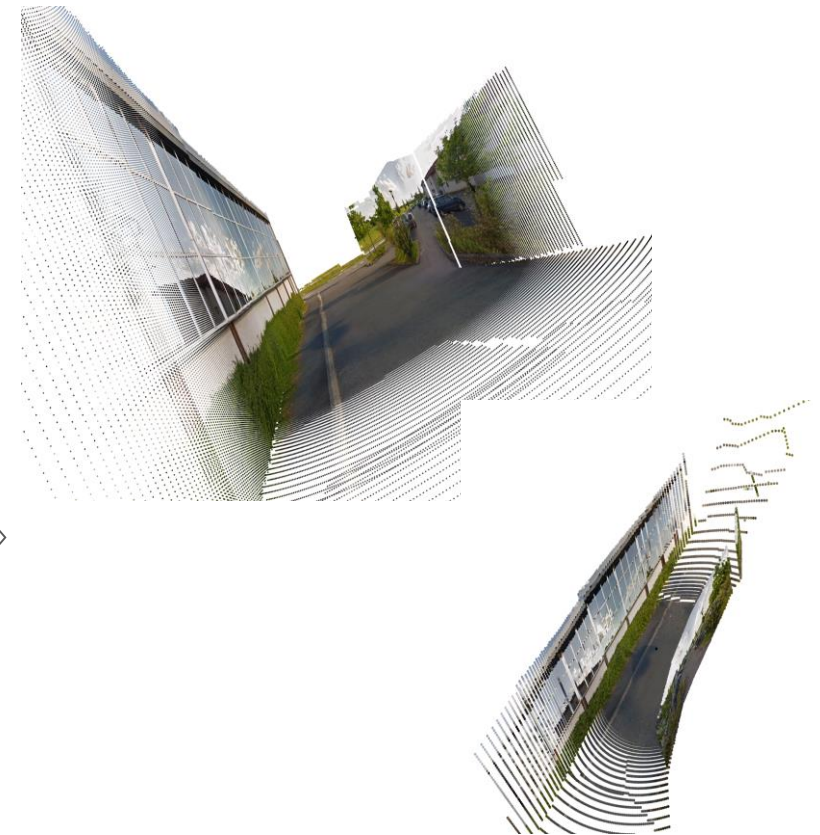
Automatic detection and segmentation of **solar panels** on the roofs of french buildings



Some example of computer vision

Street View Image Processing

Object-of-interest extraction from Street View panoramas
& 3D projection



Some example of computer vision

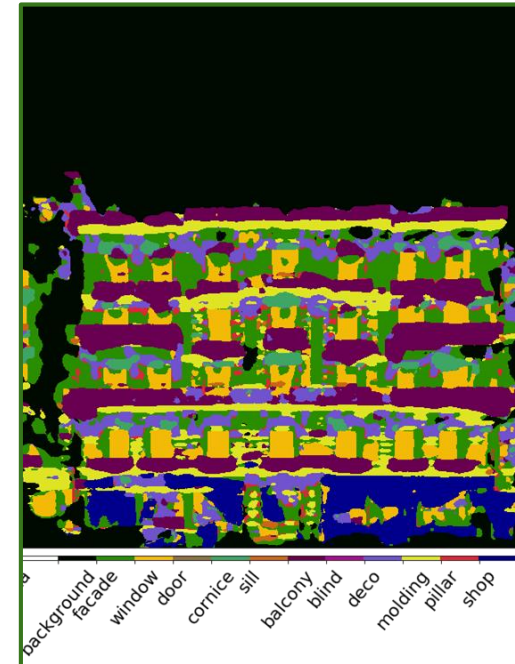
Street View Image Processing



Flat plane
projection



Façade
segmentation
model



02 TRAITEMENT

Data Cleaning
Feature engineering
Kriging & machine learning



03 SELECTION

Malédiction de la dimension



04 MODELE

GLM
Régression quantile



01 COLLECTE

Smart Data

new



05 VISUALISATION



ANALYSE DU
RISQUE
CLIMATIQUE

scores

Intérêt du

INSTITUT DES
ACTUAIRES

Machine Learning

Traitement, complétion & exhaustivité des données

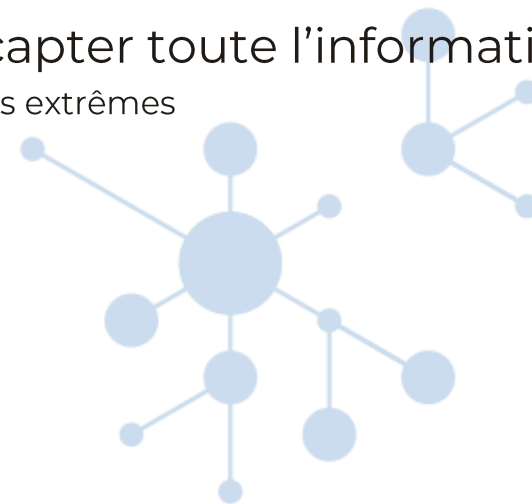


Meilleure gestion des données

Lissage précis pour capter toute l'information

Liens entre les données, valeurs extrêmes

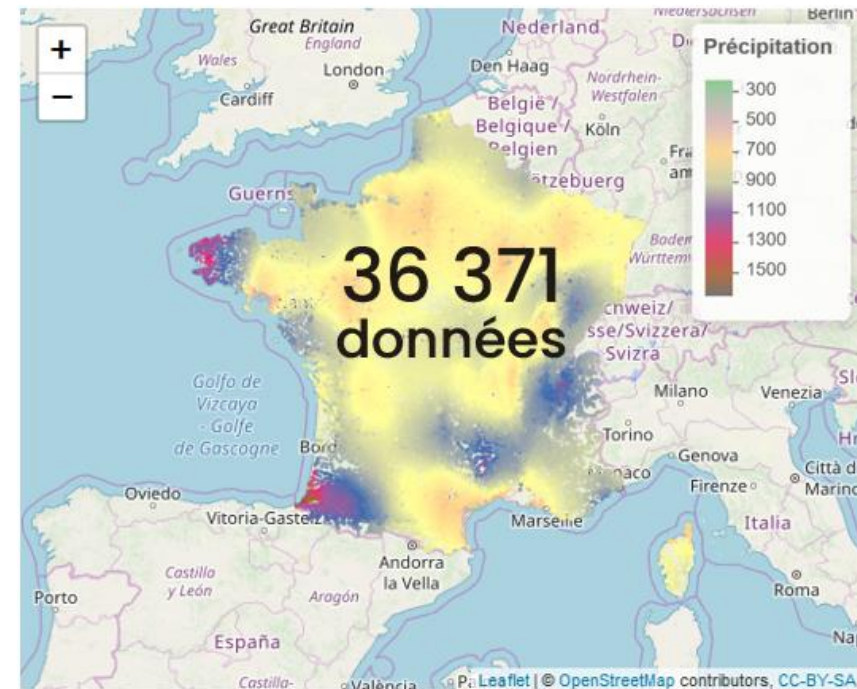
Kriging



Éclairer les risques, tracer l'avenir

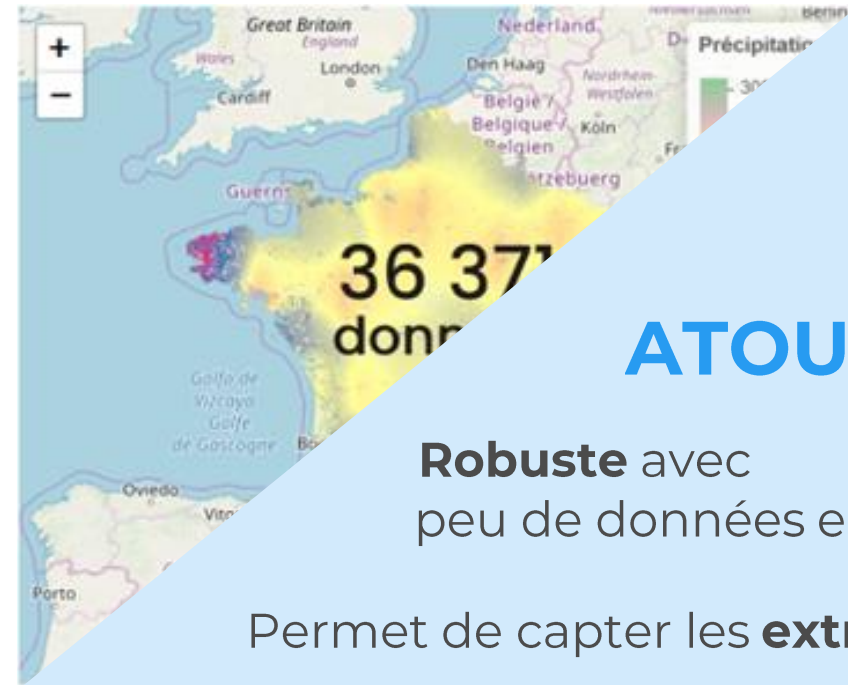
KRIGING

Lissage prédictif par interpolation spatiale



KRIGING

Lissage prédictif par interpolation spatiale



ATOUS :

Robuste avec peu de données en entrée

Permet de capter les **extrêmes**

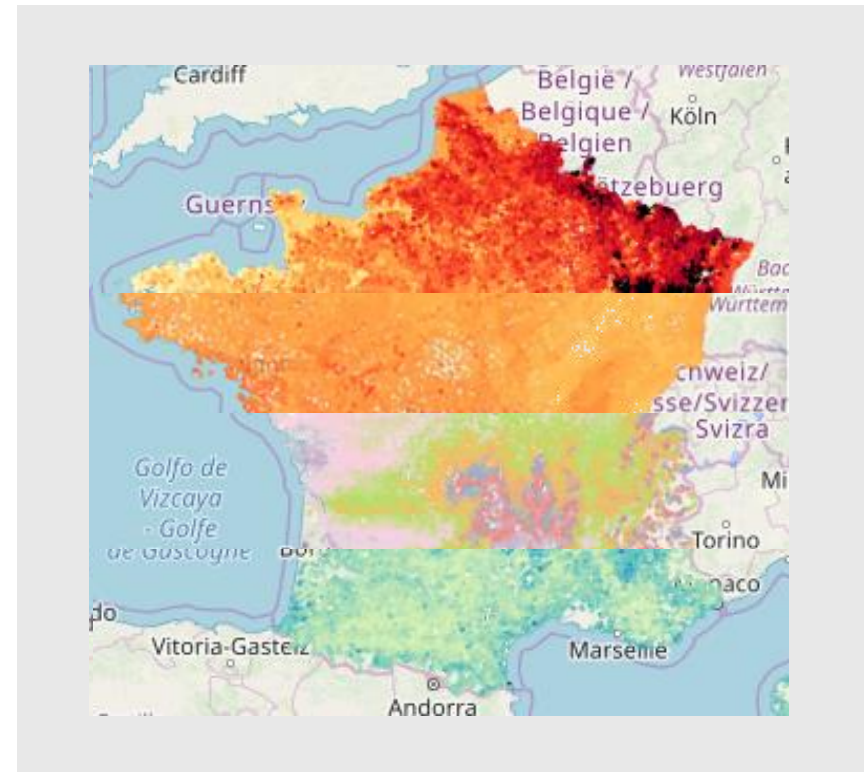
Utilise toutes les informations

Analyse et **prédit** un score

Mais aussi

Température
Vent
Neige
HDD18
HDD0
Gel meurtrier
Ensoleillement

...



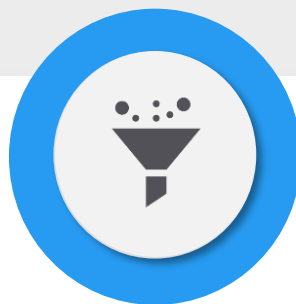
02 TRAITEMENT

Data Cleaning
Feature engineering
Kriging & machine
learning



03 SELECTION

Malédiction de la
dimension



04 MODELE

GLM
Régression
quantile



01 COLLECTE

Smart Data

new



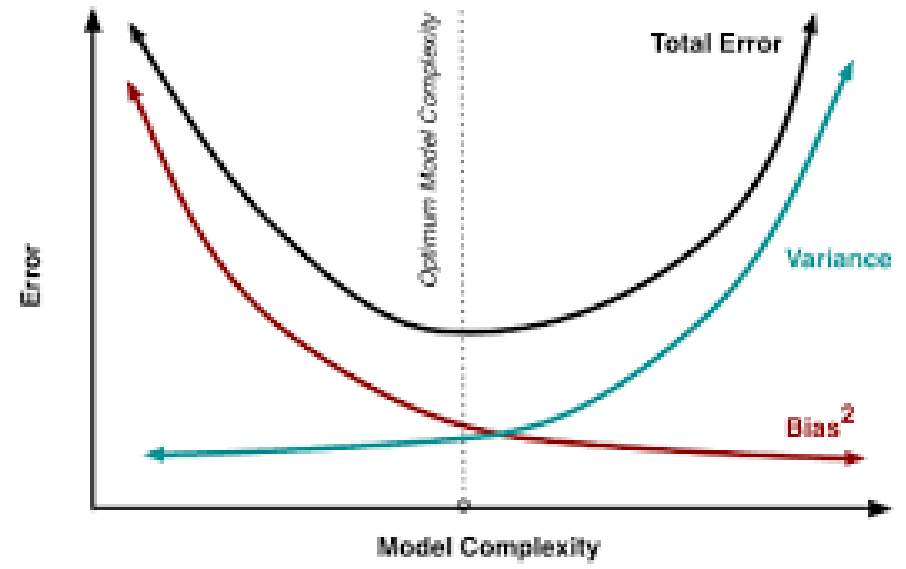
05 VISUALISATION



ANALYSE DU
RISQUE
CLIMATIQUE

Malédiction de la dimension

Pas de loi des grands nombres avec la dimension !



○ $Y = f(\mathbf{x}) + \varepsilon$, avec $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_d)$ à d dimensions

○ $\text{Var}(\hat{f}(\mathbf{x})) \sim \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \frac{d}{n}$ (f linéaire)
 ↗ Nombre de variables
 ↘ Nombre d'observations

02 TRAITEMENT

Data Cleaning
Feature engineering
Kriging & machine learning



03 SELECTION

Malédiction de la dimension



04 MODELE

GLM
Régression quantile



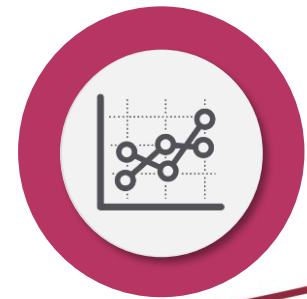
01 COLLECTE

Smart Data

new

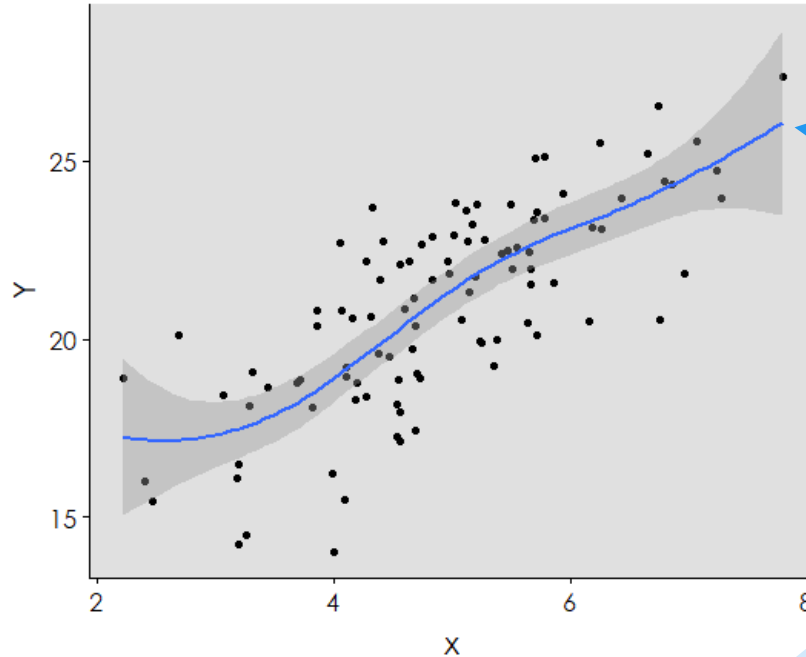


05 VISUALISATION



ANALYSE DU
RISQUE
CLIMATIQUE

Éclairer les risques, tracer l'avenir



LIMITES :

Capte l'**effet moyen**
Manque de précision

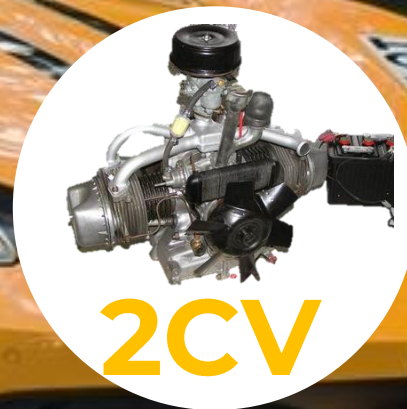
Effet pur **biaisé**
Par l'interaction entre variables

Itérations **coûteuses**
dans les tests backwards & forwards

Capacités **explicatives** et non prédictives
Interactions approximatives
Info erronée intégrée à la prédiction

Nécessité d'un **grand** jeu de données

& SMART DATA & MODELE A EFFET MOYEN



sinistralité



Intérêts du

Machine Learning

INSTITUT DES
ACTUAIRES

Décuplés par la smart data

»»» Compréhension de l'interaction/liens dans les phénomènes climatiques

XGBoost

Random Forest

»»» Capte les phénomènes rares et cas extrêmes

Régression quantile

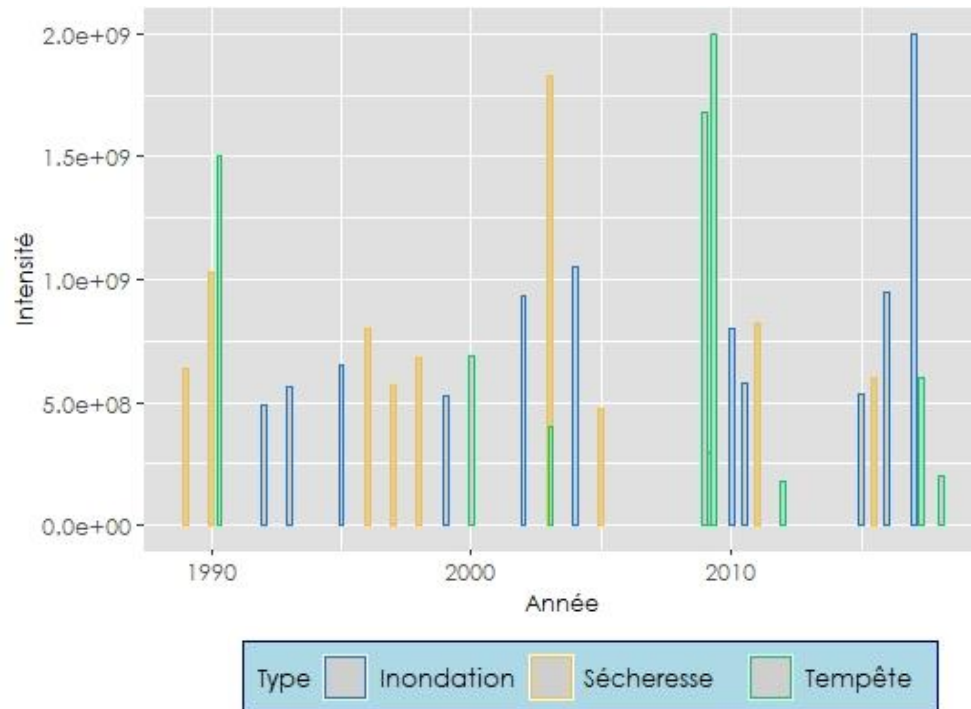
Régression quantile

Evènement climatique atypique

Variable climatique
complexe à modéliser



Top 20 des évènements CAT NAT en termes de dommages assurés



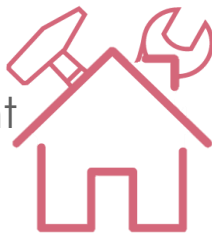
Régression quantile

Evènement climatique atypique

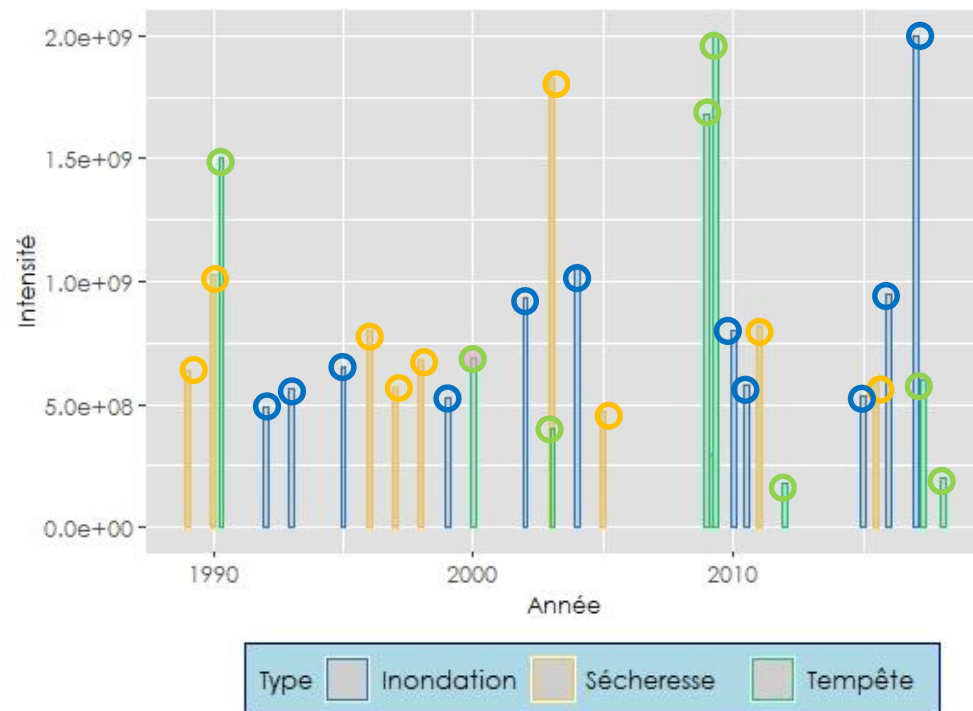
Accélération



Changement de structure



Top 20 des évènements CAT NAT en termes de dommages assurés



Régression quantile

Evènement climatique atypique

Top 20 des évènements CAT NAT en termes de dommages assurés

Effet moyen
GLM

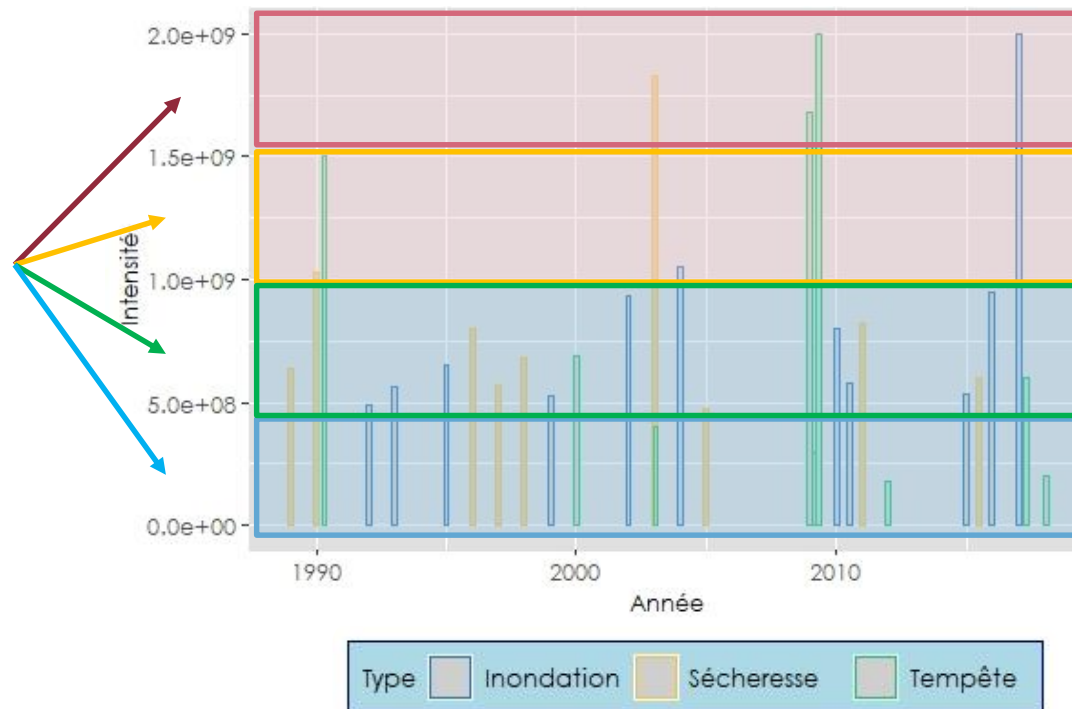


Régression quantile

Evènement climatique atypique

Top 20 des évènements CAT NAT en termes de dommages assurés

Analyse par quantile



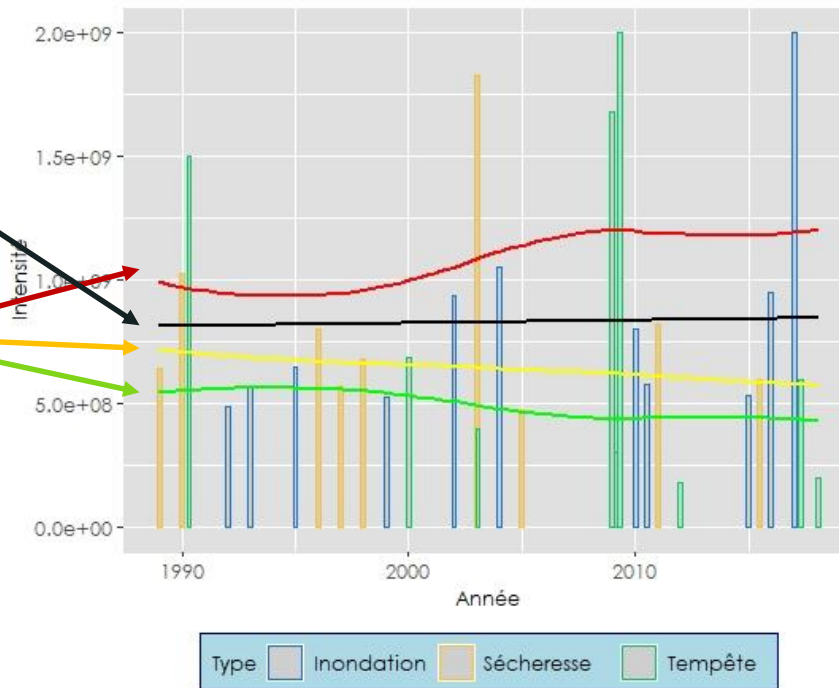
Régression quantile

Evènement climatique atypique

Top 20 des évènements CAT NAT en termes de dommages assurés

GLM Effet moyen

Régression quantile



02 TRAITEMENT

Data Cleaning
Feature engineering
Kriging & machine learning



03 SELECTION

Malédiction de la dimension



04 MODELE

GLM
Régression quantile



05 VISUALISATION



01 COLLECTE

Smart Data

new



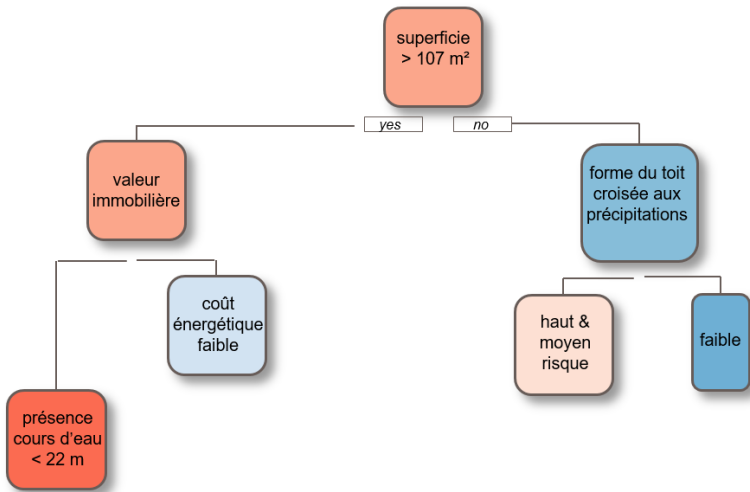
ANALYSE DU
RISQUE
CLIMATIQUE

Éclairer les risques, tracer l'avenir

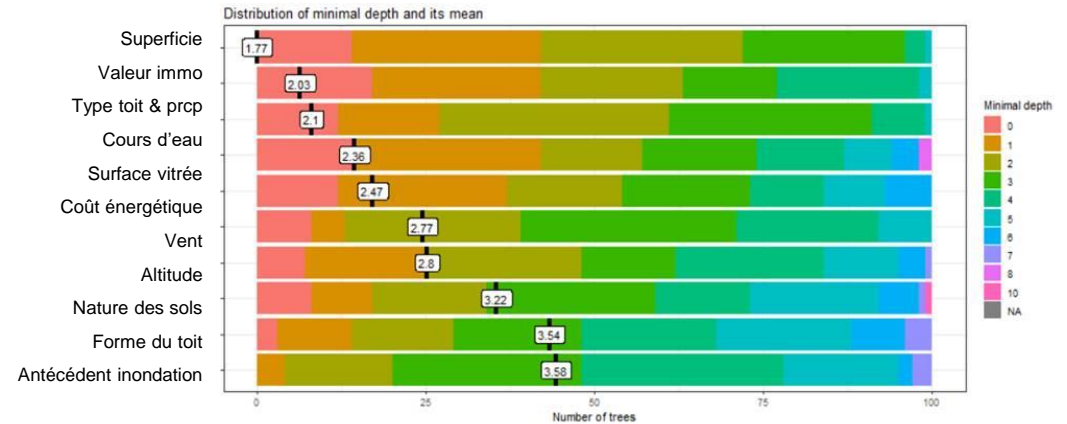
Visualisation

Explainable Machine Learning

Explainable CART



Explainable RF



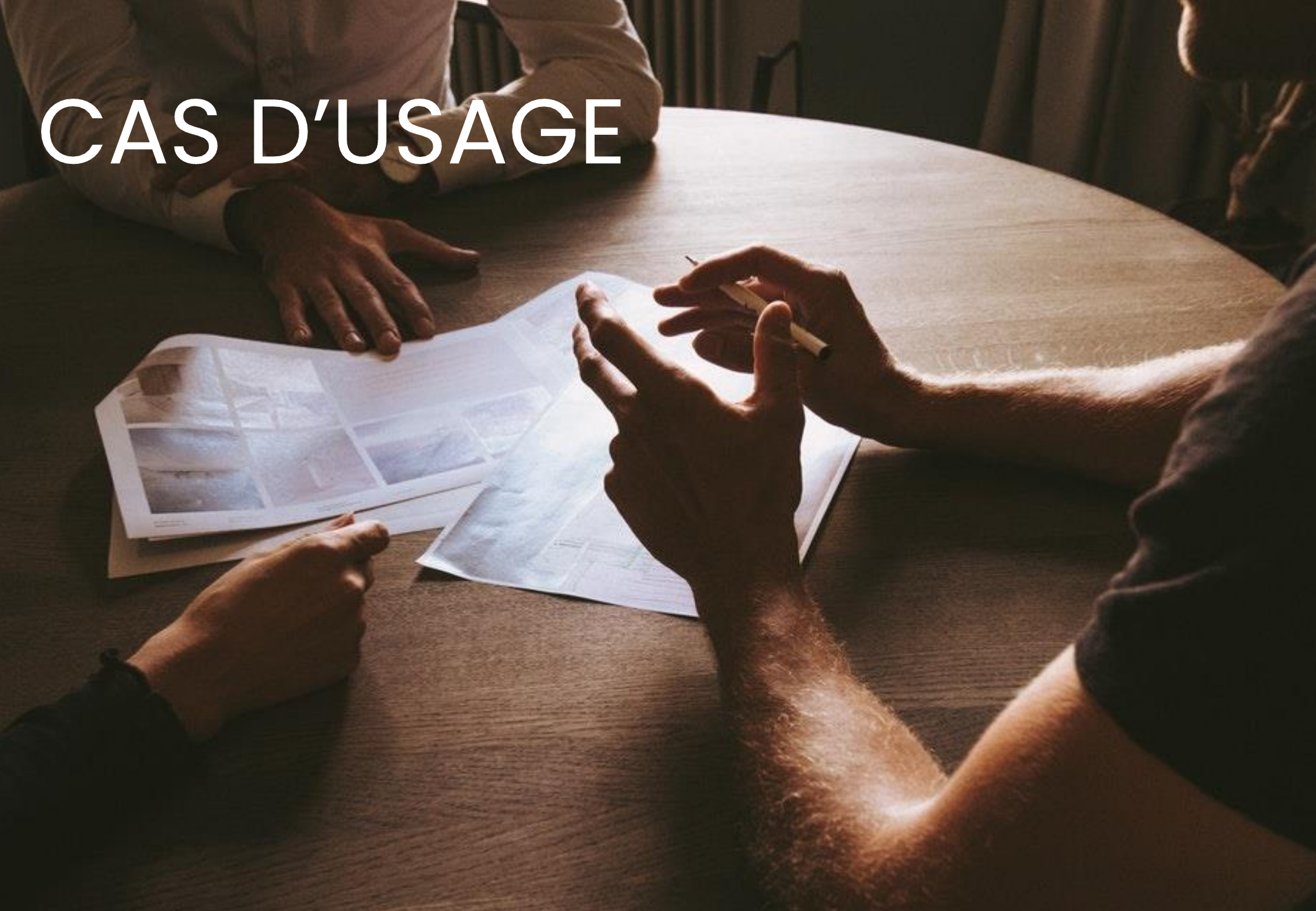
Explainable Boosting Machine
Explainable Deep Learning

ATOUPS :

Interprétabilité

Minimiser l'effet boîte noire

CAS D'USAGE



1. Souscription

Qualité
de la
donnée


- Alerte sur la qualité du risque pour l'intermédiaire/visa
- Interdiction de souscription de certains risques
- Ajout automatique de clauses d'exclusion/de limites de garanties

2. Tarification

- Pré-remplissage des questions tarifaires
- Complétion du tarif technique par des variables additionnelles
- Suppression de questions
- Tarif « 0 question »

Qualité
de la
donnée

3. Gestion de portefeuille

- 
- Ciblage de contrôles de souscription (déclarations erronées)
 - Majorations ciblées via des variables additionnelles
 - Surveillance spécifique du portefeuille, si lift suffisant sur les graves ou les climatiques

Qualité
de la
donnée

4. Prévention et gestion de sinistres

- Application de réduction proportionnelles
- Prévention ciblée sur certains types de risque (alertes climatiques)
- Choisir les risques qui méritent des stratégies d'indemnisation ciblées (réparation en nature, passage d'experts, orientation des prestataires, etc...)

Qualité
de la
donnée

5. Ciblage et multi-équipement

Qualité
de la
donnée

- Campagnes ciblées sur certaines cibles (préférence technique)
- Rebond commercial plus précis (Next Best Product), données prédictives de comportements ou de besoins annexes
- Marketing sortant en envoyant directement un prix (tarif zero question ou soumis à peu de conditions)

6. Risques Climatiques & gestion des expositions

Qualité
de la
donnée

- Gestion des accumulations par zones
- Chiffrage de scénario par zone d'accumulation avec estimation fine des sinistres par contrat
- Définition d'une politique d'acceptation des risques climatiques basée sur la géolocalisation et la sensibilité précise de chaque risque aux évènements