Big Data, Artificial Intelligence and Data Analysis Set

coordinated by Jacques Janssen

Volume 1

Big Data for Insurance Companies

Edited by

Marine Corlosquet-Habart Jacques Janssen



WILEY

Contents

Foreword	ΧÌ
Jean-Charles POMEROL	
Introduction	xiii
Marine CORLOSQUET-HABART and Jacques JANSSEN	
Chapter 1. Introduction to Big Data and Its Applications in Insurance	1
Romain BILLOT, Cécile BOTHOREL and Philippe LENCA	
1.1. The explosion of data: a typical day in the 2010s	1
1.2. How is big data defined?	4
1.3. Characterizing big data with the five Vs	5
1.3.1. Variety	6
1.3.2. Volume	7
1.3.3. Velocity	9
1.3.4. Towards the five Vs: veracity and value	9
1.3.5. Other possible Vs	11
1.4. Architecture	11
1.4.1. An increasingly complex technical ecosystem	12
1.4.2. Migration towards a data-oriented strategy	17
1.4.3. Is migration towards a big data	
architecture necessary?	18
1.5. Challenges and opportunities for the	
world of insurance	20
1.6. Conclusion	22
1.7. Bibliography	23

νi

Chapter 4. Current Vision and Market Prospective	83
4.1. The insurance market: structured, regulated	
and long-term perspective	83
4.1.1. A highly regulated and controlled profession	84
4.1.2. A wide range of long-term activities	85
4.1.3. A market related to economic activity.	87
4.1.4. Products that are contracts: a business	0 /
based on the law	87
4.1.5. An economic model based on data and	07
actuarial expertise	88
4.2. Big data context: new uses, new behaviors	00
and new economic models.	89
4.2.1. Impact of big data on insurance companies	90
4.2.2. Big data and digital: a profound societal change	91
4.2.3. Client confidence in algorithms and technology	93
4.2.4. Some sort of negligence as regards the	93
possible consequences of digital traces	94
4.2.5. New economic models	95
4.3. Opportunities: new methods, new offers, new	93
	95
insurable risks, new management tools	
4.3.1. New data processing methods	96
4.3.2. Personalized marketing and refined prices	98
4.3.3. New offers based on new criteria	100
4.3.4. New risks to be insured	101
4.3.5. New methods to better serve and manage clients	102
4.4. Risks weakening of the business: competition from	400
new actors, "uberization", contraction of market volume	103
4.4.1. The risk of demutualization	103
4.4.2. The risk of "uberization"	104
4.4.3. The risk of an omniscient "Google" in the	
dominant position due to data	105
4.4.4. The risk of competition with new companies	
created for a digital world	105
4.4.5. The risk of reduction in the scope	
of property insurance	106
4.4.6. The risk of non-access to data or	
prohibition of use	107
4.4.7. The risk of cyber attacks and the risk	
of non-compliance	108
4.4.8. Risks of internal rigidities and training	
efforts to implement	109

4.5. Ethical and trust issues	109
4.5.1. Ethical charter and labeling: proof of loyalty	110
4.5.2. Price, ethics and trust	112
4.6. Mobilization of insurers in view of big data	113
4.6.1. A first-phase "new converts"	113
4.6.2. A phase of appropriation and experimentation	
in different fields	115
4.6.3. Changes in organization and management	
and major training efforts to be carried out	118
4.6.4. A new form of insurance: "connected" insurance	118
4.6.5. Insurtech and collaborative economy	101
press for innovation	121
4.7. Strategy avenues for the future	122
4.7.1. Paradoxes and anticipation difficulties	122
4.7.2. Several possible choices	123 127
4.8. Bibliography	127
4.8. Bioliography	120
Chapter 5. Using Big Data in Insurance	131
Emmanuel Berthelé	
5.1. Insurance, an industry particularly suited to	
the development of big data	131
5.1.1. An industry that has developed through	131
the use of data	131
5.1.2. Link between data and insurable assets	136
5.1.3. Multiplication of data sources of	100
potential interest	138
5.2. Examples of application in different	
insurance activities	141
5.2.1. Use for pricing purposes and product	
offer orientation	142
5.2.2. Automobile insurance and telematics	143
5.2.3. Index-based insurance of	
weather-sensitive events	145
5.2.4. Orientation of savings in life insurance	
in a context of low interest rates	146
5.2.5. Fight against fraud	148
5.2.6. Asset management	150
5.2.7 Reinsurance	150

5.3. New professions and evolution of induced	
organizations for insurance companies	151
5.3.1. New professions related to data management,	
processing and valuation	151
5.3.2. Development of partnerships between	
insurers and third-party companies	153
5.4. Development constraints	153
5.4.1. Constraints specific to the insurance industry	153
5.4.2. Constraints non-specific to the	
insurance industry	155
5.4.3. Constraints, according to the purposes,	
with regard to the types of algorithms used	158
5.4.4. Scarcity of profiles and main differences	
with actuaries	159
5.5. Bibliography	161
List of Authors	163
Index	165

Foreword

Big data is not just a slogan, but a reality as shown by this book. Many companies and organizations in the fields of banking, insurance and marketing accumulate data but have not yet reaped the full benefits. Until then, statisticians could make these data more meaningful: through correlations and the search for major components. These methods provided interesting, sometimes important, but aggregated information.

The major innovation is that the power of computers now enables us to do two things that are completely different from what was done before:

- accumulate individual data on thousands or even millions of clients of a bank or insurance company, and even those who are not yet clients, and process them separately;
 - deploy the massive use of unsupervised learning algorithms.

These algorithms, which, in principle, have been known for about 40 years, require computing power that was not available at that time and have since improved significantly. They are unsupervised, which means that from a broad set of behavioral data, they predict with amazing accuracy the subsequent decisions of an individual without knowing the determinants of his/her action.

In the first three chapters of this book, key experts in applied statistics and big data explain where the data come from and how they are used. The second and third chapters, in particular, provide details on the functioning of learning algorithms which are the basis of the spectacular results when using massive data. The fourth and fifth chapters are devoted to applications in the insurance

sector. They are absolutely fascinating because they are written by highly skilled professionals who show that tomorrow's world is already here.

It is unnecessary to emphasize the economic impact of this study; the results obtained in detecting fraudsters are a tremendous reward to investments in massive data.

To the best of my knowledge, this is the first book that illustrates so well, in a professional context, the impact and real stakes of what some call the "big data revolution". Thus, I believe that this book will be a great success in companies.

Jean-Charles POMEROL Chairman of the Scientific Board of ISTE Editions