

A Missing Link Now Found: Non-Traditional Financial Data

Auto Insurance Report 2025 National Conference

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Analysis of Non-Traditional Financial Data





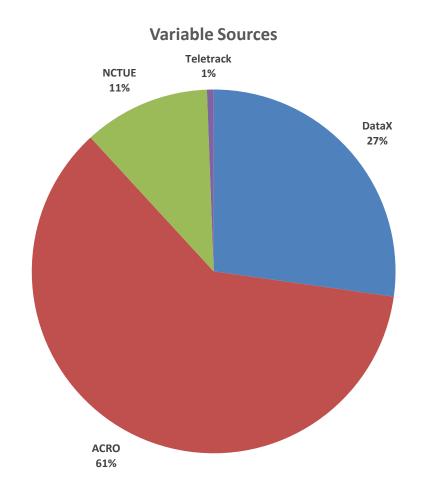


SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS FROM TRADITIONAL CREDIT AND NON-TRADITIONAL FINANCIAL SOURCES IMPACT OF NON-TRADITIONAL FINANCIAL ELEMENTS IN RATING AND UNDERWRITING

FAIRNESS CONSIDERATIONS



Distribution of Significant Variables



- Traditional credit variables make up the just over 60% of the significant variables
- Almost 40% of the significant variables come from alternative data sources
 - Majority of these come from specialty finance
 - NCTUE



Significant Variables by Category

Traditional Credit Characteristics

- Includes some of the traditional characteristics
- Many related to retail, telecom, utility, personal finance, department stores

DataX

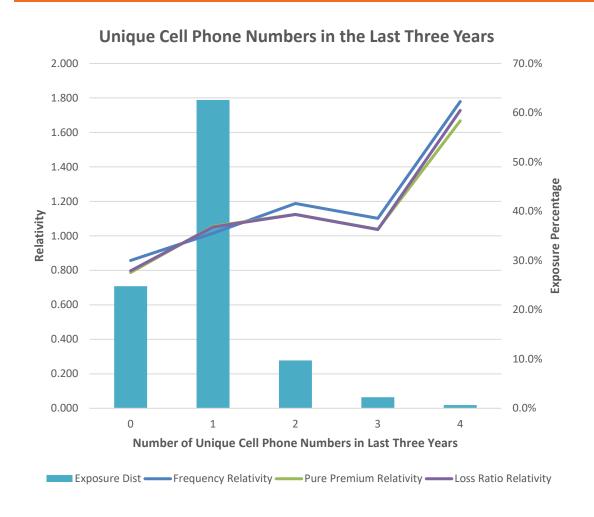
- ACH debit attempts
- ACH returns
- Active trade lines
- Number of unique addresses
- Application inquiries
- Number of unique bank accounts
- Number of unique cell phone numbers
- Number of unique email addresses
- Number of unique home phone numbers
- On-time payments
- Total charge-offs

NCTUE

- Total utility balances
- Total charge-offs
- Total derogatory account balances
- Total landline account balances
- Months since most recent account had a current status
- Minimum number of months between connection and disconnection dates
- Months since most recent delinquent pay disconnect



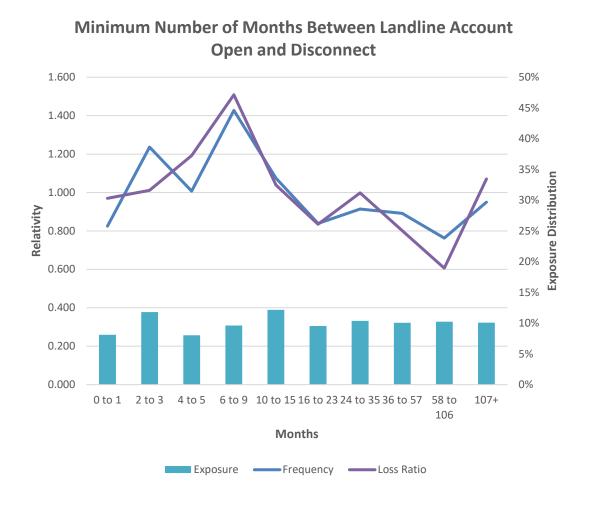
DataX - Unique Cell Phone Numbers



- Approximately 20% of the policyholders had no cell phone number in the last three years, and their experience was 20% better
- As the number of unique cell phone numbers increased, the worse the loss experience
- Can reflect payment history, stability



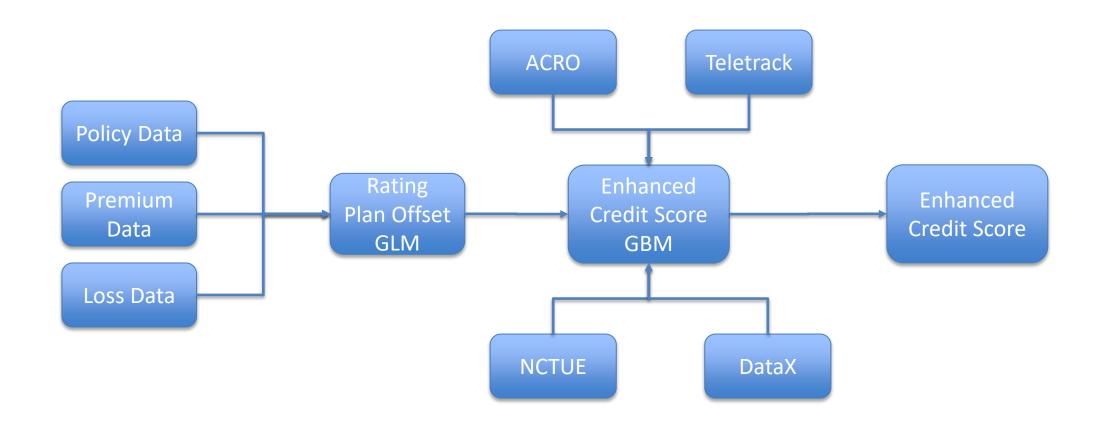
NCTUE – Months Between Landline Account Open and Disconnect



- The longer the time between account open and disconnect, the better the experience
- The sweet spot is around 18 months
- Experience is progressively worse from 0 to 9 months

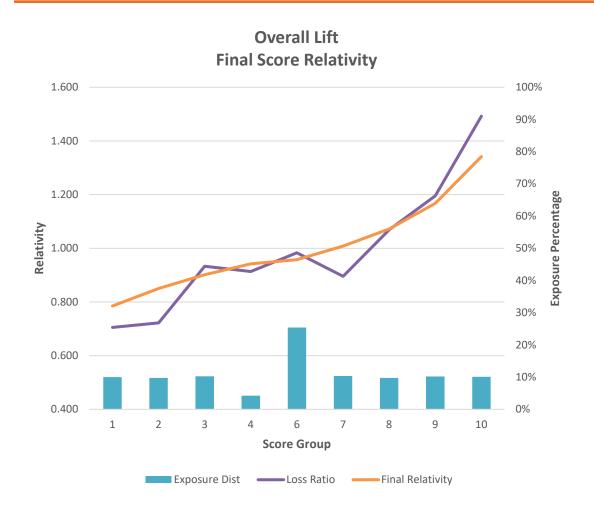


Enhanced Credit Score Model Development





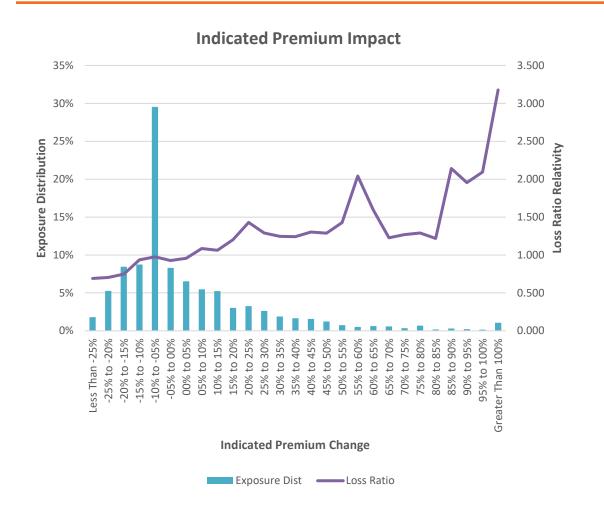
Overall Lift Using Non-Traditional Data

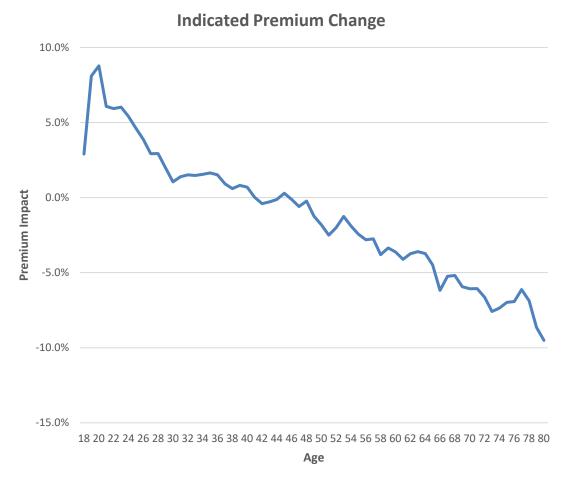


- Loss ratio lift based on the enhanced score is over 2 to 1
- Final GLM relativities controlling for existing rating plan is over 1.7 to 1
- There is significant separation across the range of scores
- Group six is larger as it includes nohits, no-scores and thin files



Individual Policy Impact Distribution







Fairness Considerations

Test Formulas

1.
$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot X_1 + \beta_2 \cdot X_2 + \beta_3 \cdot X_3 + \epsilon$$

2.
$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot X_1 + \beta_2 \cdot X_2 + \beta_3 \cdot X_3 + \beta_4 \cdot P + \epsilon$$

Y: outcome variable

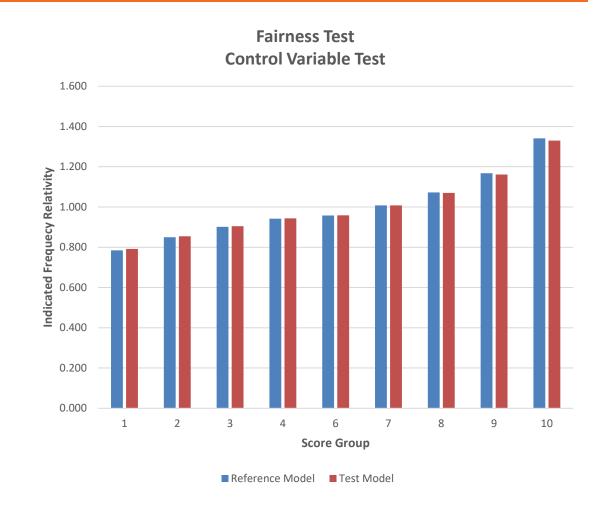
 X_1 , X_2 , X_3 : input variables/factors

 β_0 , β_1 , β_2 , β_3 , β_4 : model coefficients

P: Variable controlling for protected class

 ϵ : random error term

The important thing is to determine whether there is a significant change in β between model 1 and model 2



Analysis of Non-Traditional Financial Data







WHILE TRADITIONAL CREDIT
VARIABLES ACCOUNT FOR 60% OF THE
PREDICTIVE VALUE, 40% OF THE
PREDICTIVE VALUE COMES FROM THE
ADDITIONAL DATA SOURCES

THE LIFT ASSOCIATED WITH THE
COMBINATION OF CREDIT AND NONTRADITIONAL DATA SOURCES IS SIGNIFICANT,
AND THE INDICATED PREMIUM IMPACTS AT
THE POLICY LEVEL IS SUBSTANTIAL

THE USE OF CREDIT AND NON-TRADITIONAL FINANCE DATA DOES NOT CREATE ADDITIONAL FAIRNESS CONCERNS



Thank You!

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