

Business Intelligence – What Actuaries Need to Know

Mark S. Allaben, FCAS, MAAA

VP and Actuary

Information Delivery Services

CAS Seminar on Reinsurance

June 6 -7, 2011





Background

- Information Architecture
- Data Warehouse
- Information Delivery
- Business Intelligence Less the Hype
- Real World Examples
 - Actuarial, Claim, and Sales



Introduction to get our Brains working!

Start Video Clip
IDSTV



Terms

- Business Intelligence Tools
- Data Governance
- Data Warehouse
- Dimensional Data
- Master Data Management
- Metadata
- Metadata Repository
- Relational Data
- Staging



Connectivity

Data Requirements

Solving for five data requirements is critical to the success of any initiative

Data Description Requirements Increased usage and appetite for additional data elements from other parts of the **Scalability** enterprise and from 3rd party sources will initiate a virtuous circle - increased use of data will lead to more sophisticated questions which will lead to the need for **more data** to make decisions, complete transactions, and conduct research. Increased capacity in people, process, and technology will enable capture of additional data at decreasing marginal costs. Scalability enables a shift from being extremely parsimonious in our data capture to capturing all potentially useful data **Trustworthy** Knowledge of what data exists, where it is located, and confidence that the quality level is sufficient for conducting analysis and making decisions Easier and speedier access to existing data. All 2010 workstreams assume that data, **Accessibility** 3rd party and internal, will be available wherever and whenever needed in the future processes Data acquired by the customer interaction processes (New Business, Claims, etc.) and **Granularity** 3rd party providers are detailed enough to meet research and transactional **needs** of product, marketing, sales, and pricing Ability to **link data across** the **enterprise and** from **3rd parties** at a granular vs.

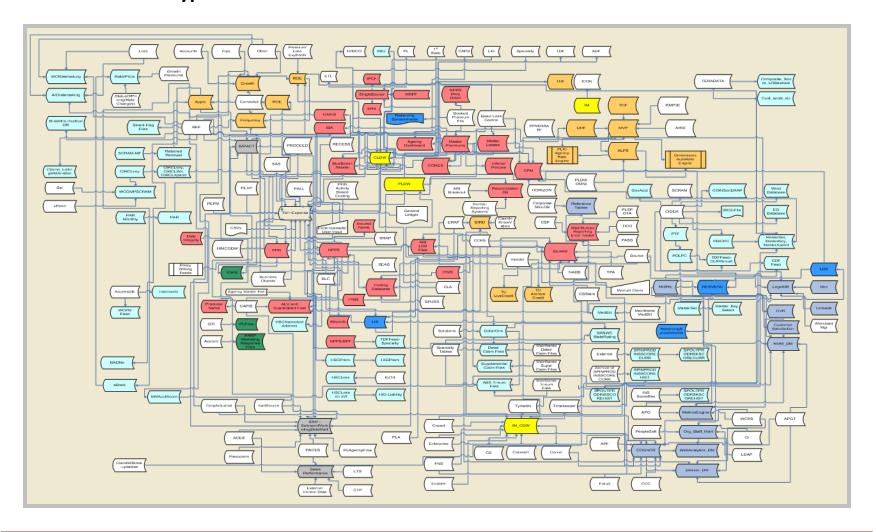
Achieving the five data requirements will make data available and useable across the enterprise.

summary level, to enable research, analysis and transactional processing



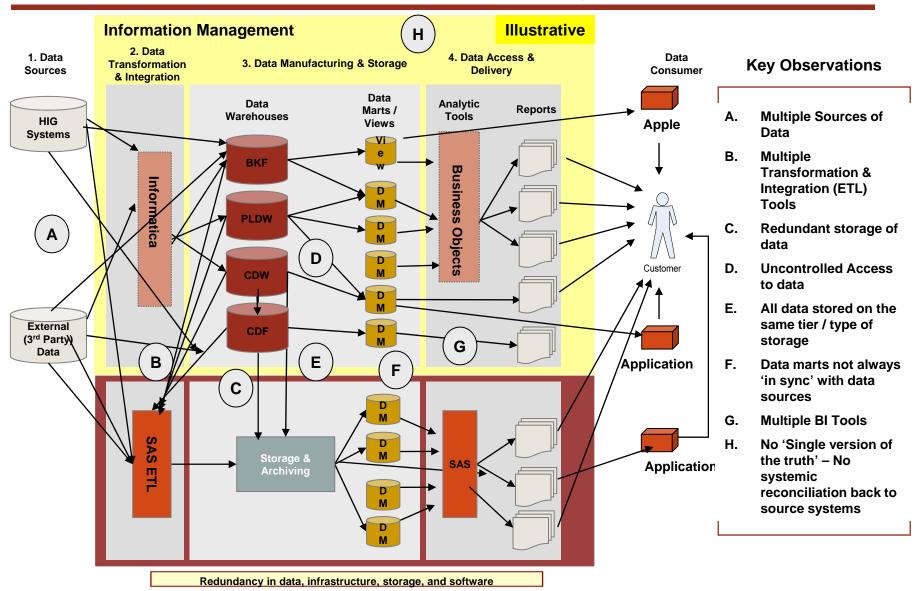
Information Architecture

Typical Multi-line Insurer Current Data Architecture





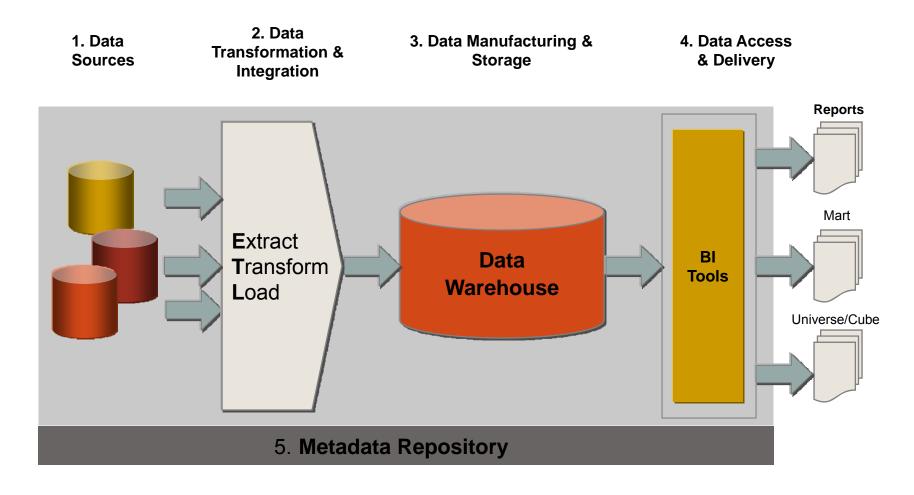
Data Warehouse Environment Example of Issues





Five Elements of Data Management

Conceptual Data Warehouse Architecture





Data Sources

Data Sources from a Source System

Refers to any electronic repository of information that contains data of interest for management use or analytics.

Operational / Transactional Databases

Databases used to manage and modify data (add, change or delete data) and to track realtime information.

Source Systems

Quote QTI (QHF/THF/

DQF)
PLIARS/ICON

External/Vendor

Experian InfoUSA Questerra MarketStance Vendor data

<u>Policy</u>

PLA/PAVE DBME CLA ASPIR OMNI NPPS (Premium)

Financial TM1-Expense Customer PLA/PAVE

> DBME CLA ASPIR OMNI AIF

Reference data

ITMS DI

Agent/Agency CAPIS

EAP
hartSource
PASCE
IMPACT

Marketing Business

database

Billing SNAQS

> TABS CCC/CS-MCM

Claims

Source CI CCPS BLC (Loss)

External Axciom

ISO Choicepoint **Multiple Sources of the Same Data**

(i.e. lack of authoritative data source)

- Personal lines premium is 'Sourced' from three different sources
- PAVE policy admin system for CDF
- CIDER for BKF
- Corporate Actuarial for HSDM



Data Transformation & Integration (ETL)

ETL (Extract, Transform and Load) is a common 3 step process designed for this purpose



- Extract data from multiple legacy sources
- Extract may be via
 - Intermediate files
 - Databases
 - Directly connecting to sources
- Multiple extract types
 - Full extract (refresh)
 - Incremental extract

- Works with the extracted data set
- Applies business rules to convert to desired state
- Cleanse and standardize data

- Inserts / updates the data warehouse database tables
- Intelligently add new data to the system

Data Manufacturing & Storage

Atomic Data Store

A shared, analytic data structure that supports multiple subjects, applications, or departments

Data Mart

A shared, analytic data structure that generally supports a single subject area, application, or department

Atomic Data Store PL BI Customer Agent Product Other Claims/Loss Policy/Premium Billing Quote/Price Risk CEMS Other



Data Warehouse Architecture

There are different types of data warehouses and platforms, e.g.:

- centralized vs. federated
- Superdome v. Teradata v. Exadata

Potential Issues

Redundant Storage of Data
Uncontrolled Access to Data
All data stored on the same tier / type of storage
Data marts not always in-sync with data sources



Data Access & Delivery

Purpose

Business Intelligence (BI)

An umbrella term that encompasses the processes, tools, and technologies required to turn data into information, and information into knowledge and plans that drive effective business activity. Bl encompasses data warehousing technologies and processes on the back end, and query, reporting, analysis, and information delivery tools (that is, Bl tools) and processes on the front end

Potential Issues

Multiple BI Tools

- Five Business Intelligence tools are in use
- · Reports and Analytics cannot be easily reused

Usage

- Dueling "Truths"
- Reconciliation Efforts

i dipose	Osaye
Provides a pre-made document to provide information needed by user	Reports that require infrequent structural changes, and can be easily accessed electronically
Provides ability to data using a pre-defined query, or on an ad hoc basis	Research, analysis and reporting
Provides ability to easily access key performance indicators or metrics	Monitoring and accessing performance
Alerts users to pre-defined conditions that occur	Research and Analysis
Provides ability to perform summary, detailed or trend analysis on requested data.	Notification without the need to perform detailed analysis
Ability to discover hidden trends with the data	Research and analysis of hidden trends with in the data
	Provides a pre-made document to provide information needed by user Provides ability to data using a pre-defined query, or on an ad hoc basis Provides ability to easily access key performance indicators or metrics Alerts users to pre-defined conditions that occur Provides ability to perform summary, detailed or trend analysis on requested data. Ability to discover hidden trends with the



Metadata

Metadata can provide a semantic layer between IT systems and business users—essentially translating the systems' technical terminology into business terms—making the system easier to use and understand, and helping users make sound business decisions based on the data (i.e. A Data Yellow Pages)

A *metadata repository* is: the logical place to uniformly retain and manage corporate knowledge (meta data) within or across different organizations in a company

Various types of meta data include:

Data Definitions

List of common data elements and standard definitions

Business Rules

- Rules define data use, manipulation, transformation, calculation and summarization
- Business rules are mainly implemented by the ETL and reporting tools in a metadata dictionary

Data Standards

· Rules and processes on data quality

Data context

 Use of and dependencies on data within business units and processes

Technical Metadata

Information on configuration and use of tools and programs

Operational metadata

 Information on change/update activity, archiving, backup, usage statistics

Potential Issues

No Single Version of the Truth – No systemic reconciliation back to source system

- Metadata is the crux of many of our data problems
 - Time would note be wasted
 - Less reconciliation
 - Not gathering useless / redundant data
 - Less storage

Metadata - What is Metadata?

Metadata is 'data about data'. It tells us the meaning and context of a piece of data.

Who?

- Who owns this data?
- Who's responsible for its quality?
- Who has access to it?

What?

- What's the definition of this data element?
- What are the valid values?

When?

When was it last updated?

■ Where?

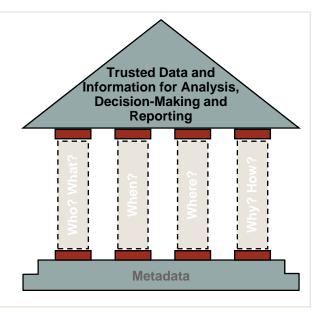
- Where is this data stored?
- Where does it originate from?
- Where is it used?

■ Why?

Why is this piece of data important?

■ How?

- How is it calculated?
- How is it manipulated?



Example of Metadata:

- What does "Total Earned" mean?
- What is the definition and who is accountable?
- How is "Total Earned" formulated?
- Where does this data originate from?
- What software, hardware, and databases are involved?

Often metadata is agreed-upon **definitions and business rules** stored in a <u>centralized repository</u> so that <u>common terminology</u> <u>for business terms</u> is used for all business users – even those across departments and systems. It can include information about **data's ownership**, **source system**, **derivation (e.g. profit = revenues minus costs)**, **or usage rules**. It prevents data misinterpretation and poor decision making due to sketchy understanding of the true meaning and use of corporate data.

Metadata - What are the benefits of implementing a Metadata Strategy?

Benefits

Common, embraced language between Business and IT

Substantial opportunity to improve data quality through greater understanding of HIG data

Improved business intelligence

Reduced redundancy

Consistency of data elements

Reduced reconciliation efforts around data definition

Alleviate loss of knowledge when staff transfers, retires or leaves the company

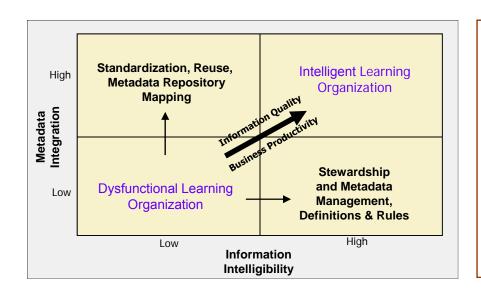
Minimize the effort on learning new data sources

Reduced development cycle times for new and existing systems

Economies of scale

Increased efficiencies via short data searches

Improved efficiency of analysis



Imagine sending all of your most experienced employees away for a month.

- What would happen to your business?
- Where would your employees go to get answers?
- How long would it take and how many resources would have to be involved?

The costs would be mitigated if you had a centralized metadata repository.



Business Intelligence Less the Hype

Business Intelligence (BI)

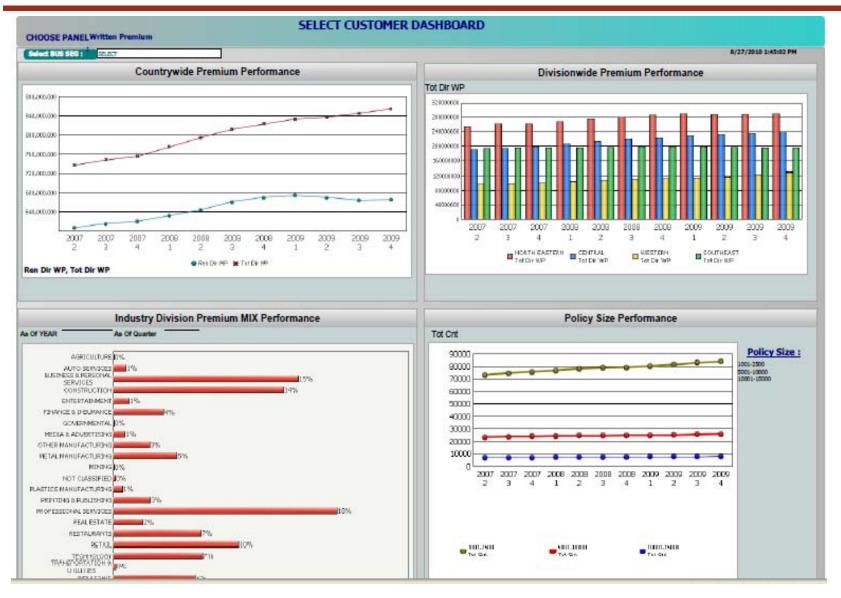
An umbrella term that encompasses the processes, tools, and technologies required to turn data into information, and information into knowledge and plans that drive effective business activity. BI encompasses data warehousing technologies and processes on the back end, and query, reporting, analysis, and information delivery tools (that is, BI tools) and processes on the front end.

Translation: Business Intelligence turns data into information.

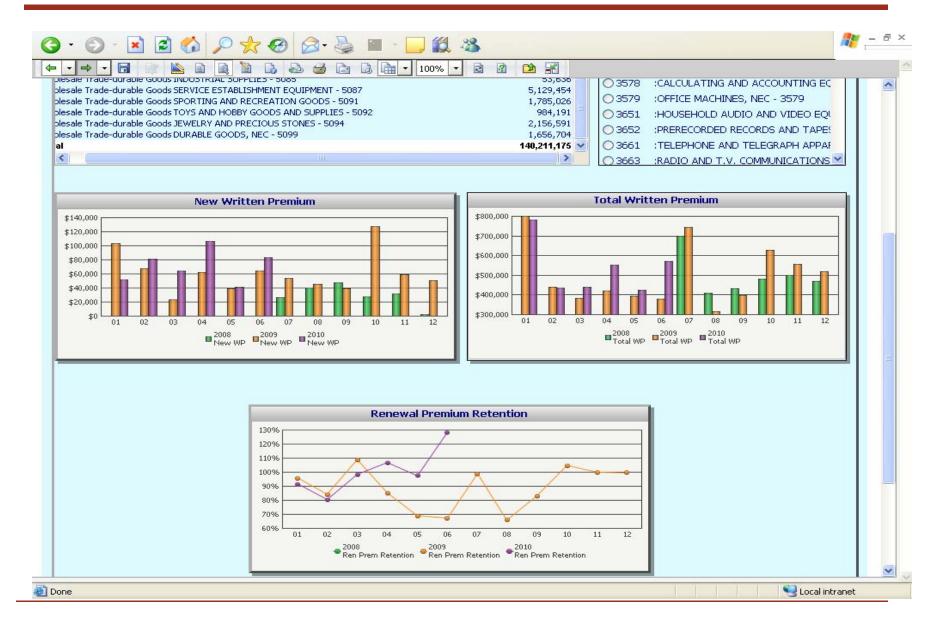


Business Intelligence as Deployed for the Actuarial Department - BI Tool Microstrategy











P&C Claims YTD Customer Complaint Volume - Top 10 Reasons

August 2010

	Current YTD			Prior YTD		
	Complaint	Intake	%	Complaint	Intake	16
(504) Claimant Not Happy With Settlement Or Settlement Offer	192	664,922	0.03%	189	669,997	0.03%
(509) Claim Denial Full Or Partial Disclaimer Of Coverage	180	664,922	0.03%	194	669,997	0.03%
(549) Civil Remedy Notification	118	664,922	0.02%	97	669,997	0.01%
(513) Third Party Unhappy With Liability Decision	111	664,922	0.02%	128	669,997	0.02%
(550) Insured Not Happy With Settlement Or Settlement Offer	103	664,922	0.02%	90	669,997	0.01%
(506) Delay in Issuing Check/Paying Claim, Benefits, Annuity Endow	102	664,922	0.02%	74	669,997	0.01%
(543) Follow Up And Process Delays	84	664,922	0.01%	109	669,997	0.02%
(512) Failure To Handle Claim In A Professional Manner	49	664,922	0.01%	19	669,997	0.00%
(514) Insured Unhappy With Liability Decision	49	664,922	0.01%	34	669,997	0.01%
(500) Unhappy With Auto Appraisal Amount	40	664,922	0.01%	48	669,997	0.01%
Top 10 Totals	1,028	664,922	0.15%	982	669,997	0.15%
Total Complaints	1,393	664,922	0.21%	1,379	669,997	0.21%







EIT

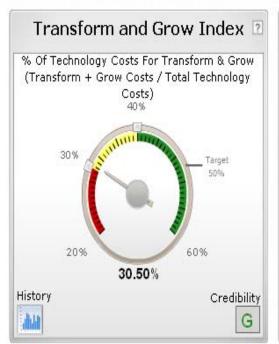
Cost Value Creation

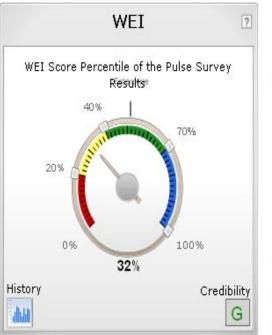
Production Stability

Delivery

Improve the value of our growth and transformational initiatives and provide a great place to work.







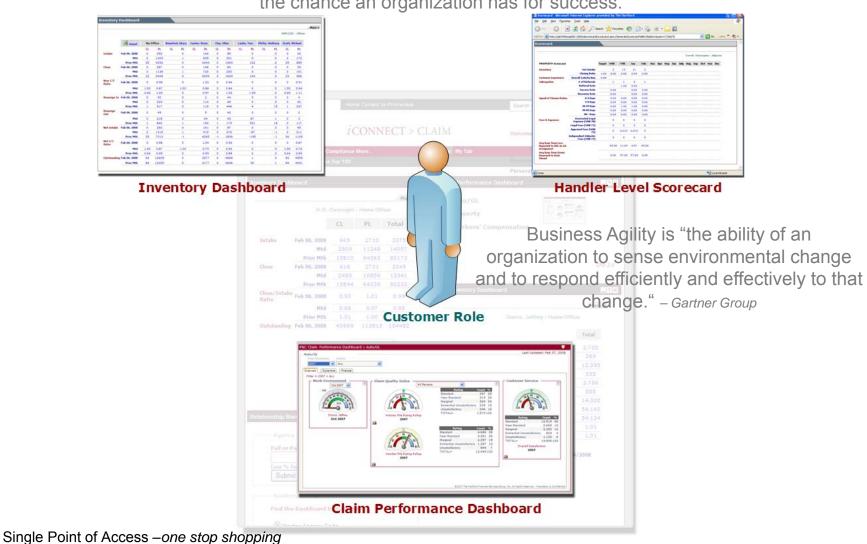


Business Intelligence as Deployed for the Claim Department - BI Tool Cognos



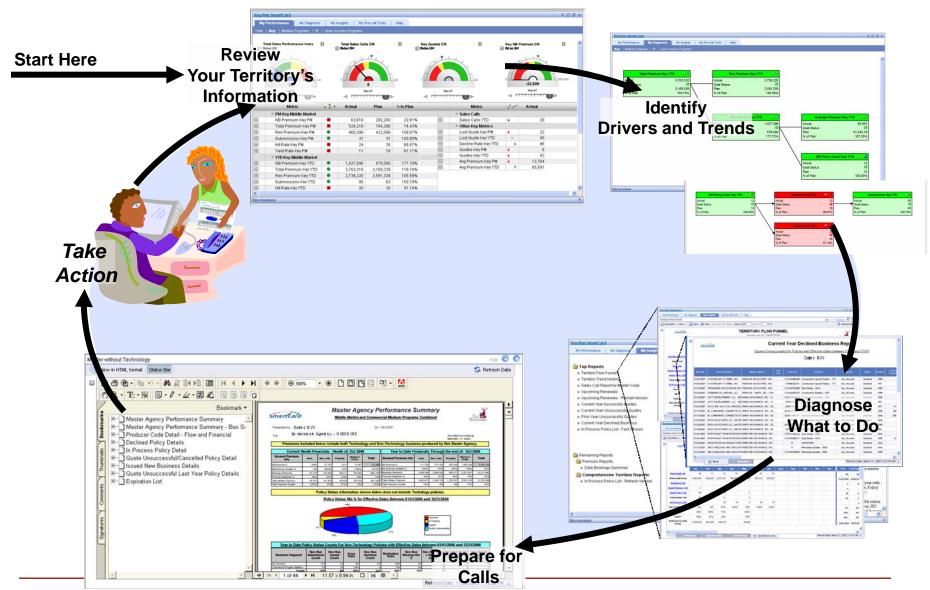
KPI Strategy > Dashboarding

The faster and more accurately KPIs can be accessed, reviewed, analyzed, and acted upon, the better the chance an organization has for success.





From Results Evaluation to Taking Action





Performance Dashboard Success Factors

Organizational Needs

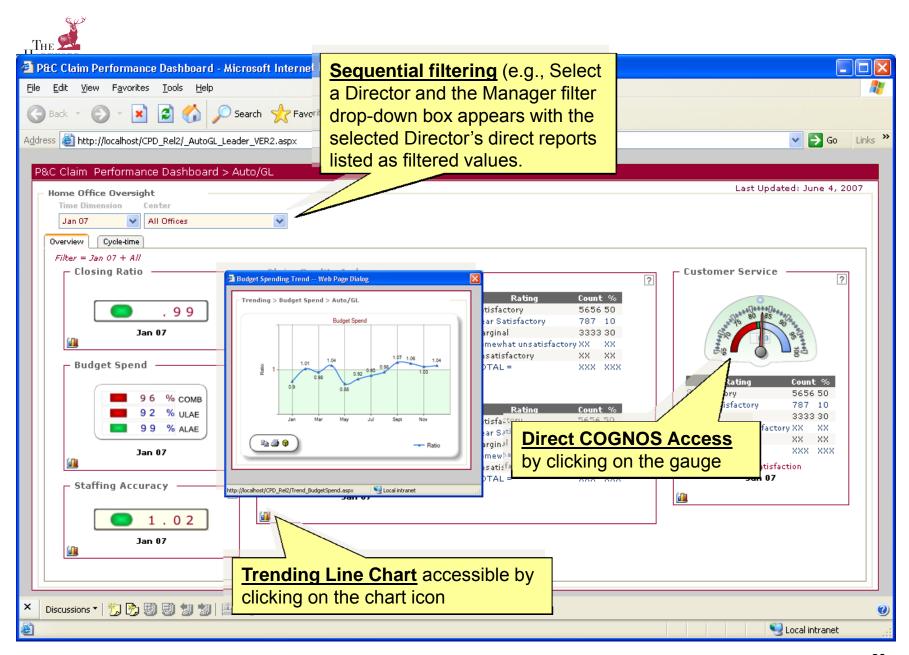
Alignment – Focus on commonly agreed upon goals and objectives	Business defined goals aligned with strategic objectives
Visibility – Organization can track KPI's by department and enterprise	At a LOB level only – looking at an executive level in a future release that will aggregate results across lines
Collaboration – Provide single view of defined objectives enabling joint decision making	Excellent tool for line level analysis, common definitions at a LOB level allows for analysis across common KPI's (i.e. WEI, CQI, CSI)

Business User Needs

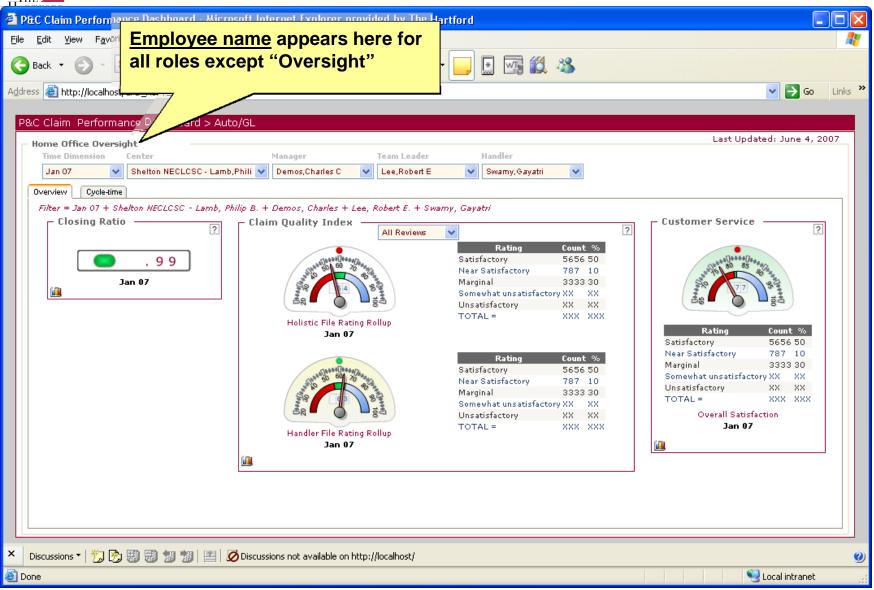
Intuitive – Ease of use	Strong feedback on usability, trend charts and metric definitions linked with each gauge
Personalizable – Provide users with specific indicators and functions necessary for their jobs	Role based delivery
Powerful, interactive insight – Communicate actionable information to robust KPI's and advanced analytics	Ability to drill across the organization and into specially designed Cognos cubes for analytics



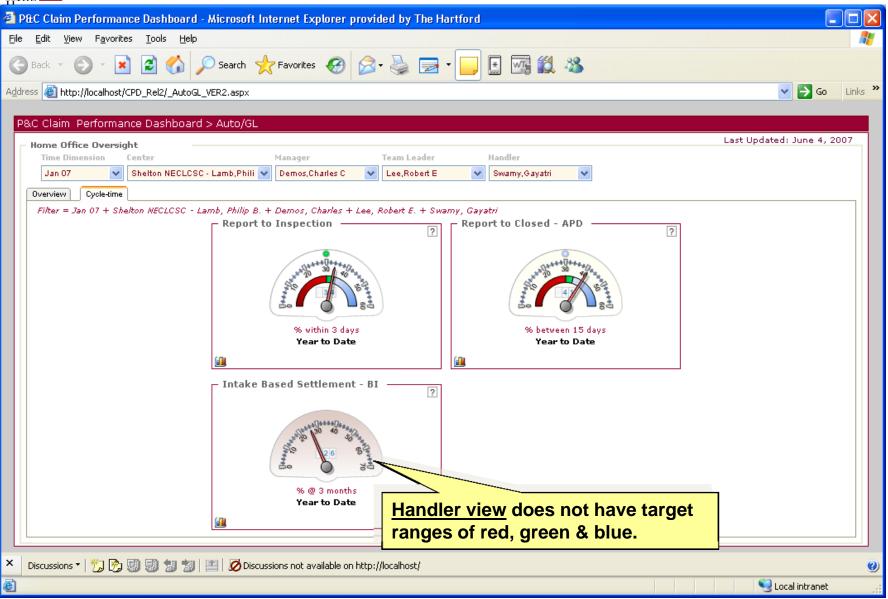
- Roles based Handler, Supervisor, Manager, Director, Oversight
- Top down filtered drill path
- Cognos cube access by gauge
- Trending charts by gauge



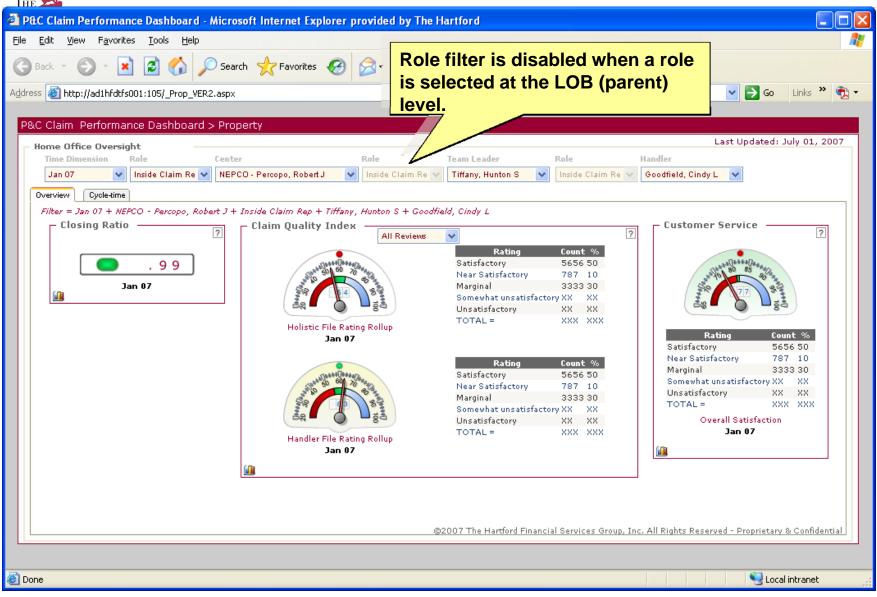










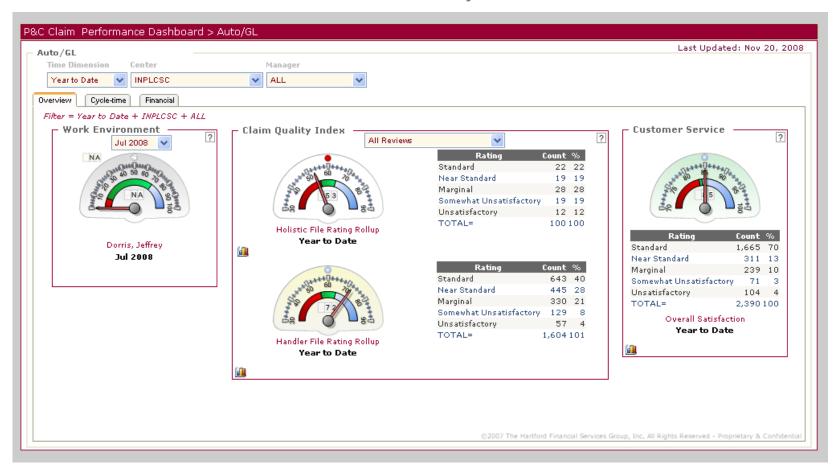




Alignment of Business Strategy and Company Goals

The 3 key Claim strategic elements:

Work Environment Claim Quality Customer Service



It is the detail behind it that provides the insight and understanding of how to take action.



Business Intelligence Deployed

For the Sale Department –

BI Tool Business Objects



Sales and Marketing Features

- Structures Reports with Drill Down Capabilities
- Top down filtered drill path
- Business Object Universes
- **■**Trending charts



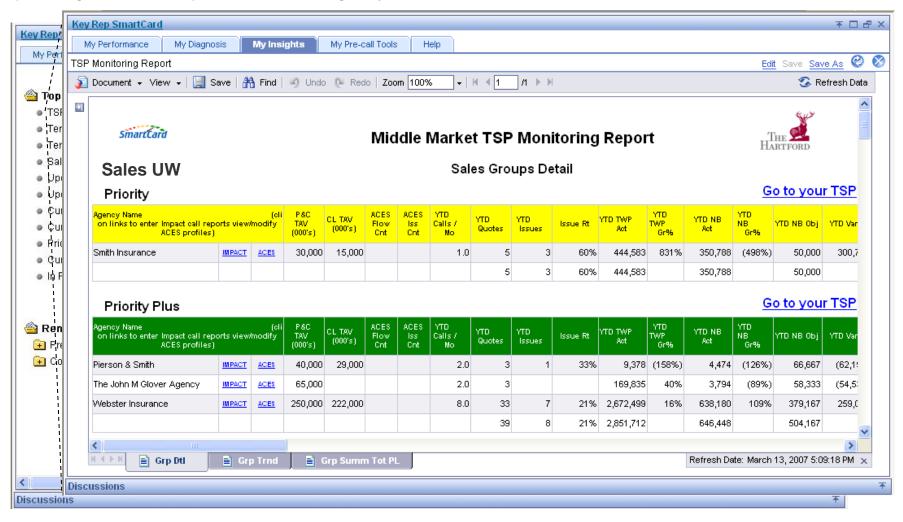
Key Sales UW SmartCard – "My Insights"

"My Insights" contains actionable information for your territory at a greater level of detail. Each element in the folders on the left is a link to a report. There are explanation of the reports on the right. All reports can be saved to <u>Excel</u>



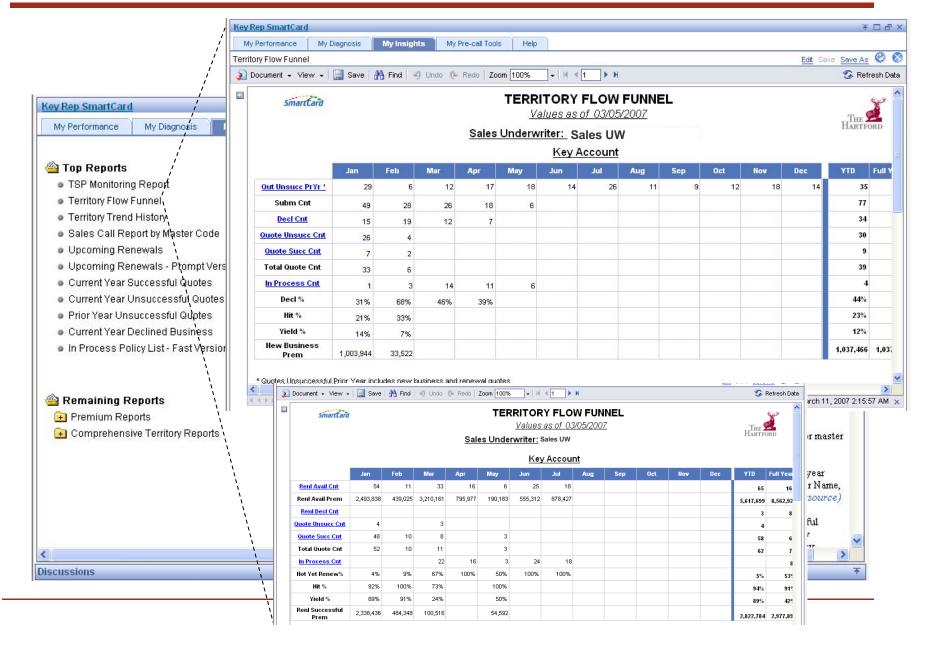
Key Sales UW SmartCard - My Insights – TSP Monitoring

The top report is the TSP Monitoring report. It displays information by agency including agency profiling, sales calls, plan values and agency



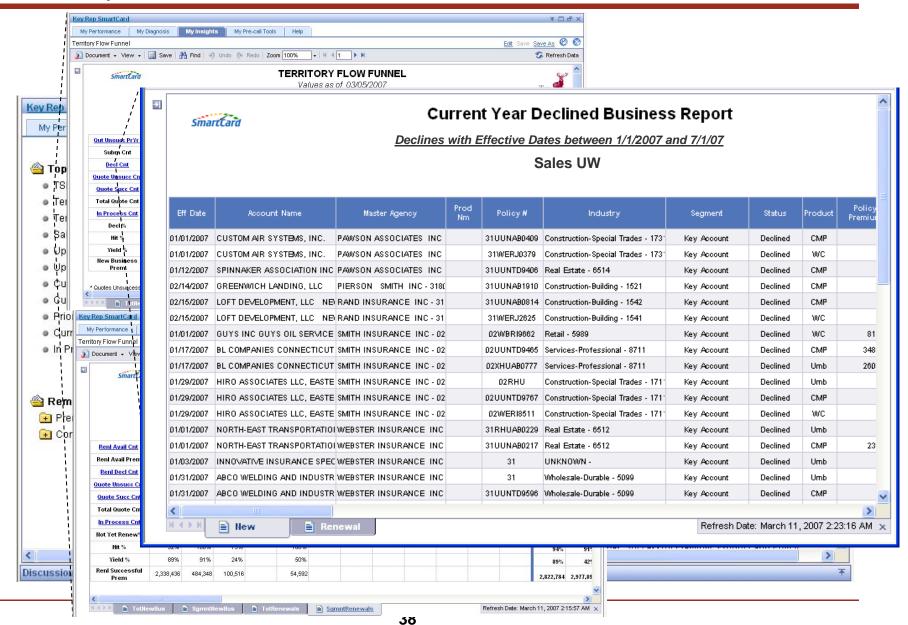


Key Sales UW SmartCard - My Insights - Flow Funnel





Key Sales UW SmartCard – Drill Down from Flow Funnel



Key Sales UW SmartCard - My Per-call Tools

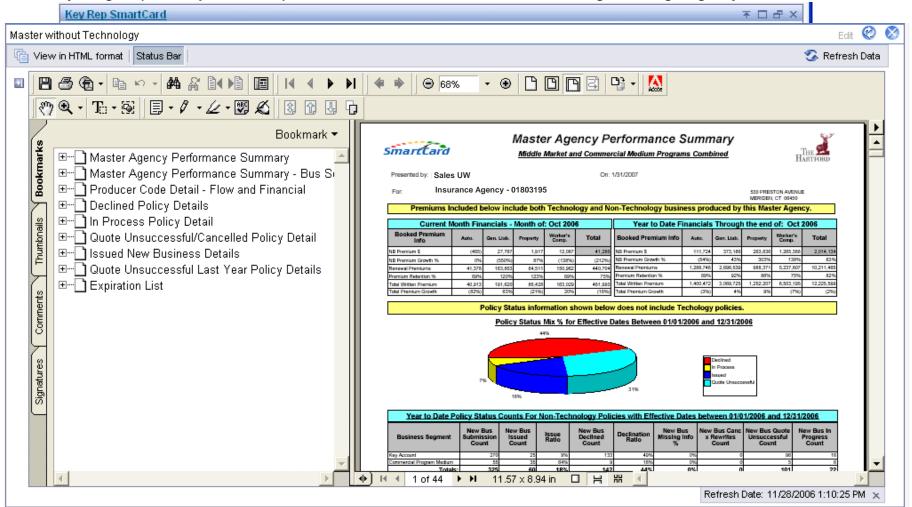
My Pre-Call Tools tab of the SmartCard contains packaged reports with extensive flow and financials information about a single agency





Key Sales UW SmartCard - Per-call Report

The 2007 Master Report package contains reports that can support business discussions with agents. The reports can be viewed in .pdf format (easy for printing and e-mailing). The list of reports is similar to territory wide reports in My Insights (see left panel below), but with additional information and focusing on a single agency.





Appendix



Glossary: Common Data Warehousing Terms & Definitions

1. Data Sources

 Source System: Source System or Data Sources refers to any electronic repository of information that contains data of interest for management use or analytics

2. Data Transformation & Integration (ETL)

- ETL: The data transformation layer (aka Extract, transform, load ETL or some variant) is the subsystem concerned with extraction of data from the data sources (source systems), transformation from the source format and structure into the target (data warehouse) format and structure, and loading into the data warehouse
- 5. Metadata Management
- Metadata:
 - Metadata, or "data about data", is used not only to inform operators and users of the data warehouse about its status and the information held within the data warehouse, but also as a means of integration of incoming data and a tool to update and refine the underlying DW model.
 - Examples of data warehouse metadata include table and column names, their detailed descriptions, their connection to business meaningful names, the most recent data load date, the business meaning of a data item and the number of users that are logged in currently



Glossary: Common Data Warehousing Terms & Definitions

3. Data Manufacturing & Storage

- Data Warehouse: A shared, analytic data structure that supports multiple subjects, applications, or departments. There are three types of data warehouses: centralized, hub-and-spoke, and operational data stores
- Hub-and-Spoke Data Warehouse: A data warehouse that stages and prepares data for delivery to downstream (i.e., dependent) data marts. Most users query the dependent data marts, not the data warehouse
- Centralized Data Warehouse: A data warehouse residing within a single database, which users query directly
- Federated Marts or Environments: An architecture that leaves existing analytic structures in place, but links them to some degree using shared keys, shared columns, global metadata, distributed queries, or some other method
- Data Mart: A shared, analytic data structure that generally supports a single subject area, application, or department. A data mart is commonly a cluster of star schemas supporting a single subject area
- Dependent Data Mart: A dependent data mart is a physical database (either on the same hardware as the data warehouse or on a separate hardware platform) that receives all its information from the data warehouse. The purpose of a Data Mart is to provide a sub-set of the data warehouse's data for a specific purpose or to a specific sub-group of the organization. A data mart is exactly like a data warehouse technically, but it serves a different business purpose: it either holds information for only part of a company (such as a division), or it holds a small selection of information for the entire company (to support extra analysis without slowing down the main system). In either case, however, it is not the organization's official repository, the way a data warehouse is
- View: Is a 'logical' provisioning of a subset of the data warehouse similar to a Data Mart
- Tiered Storage: Data is stored according to its intended use. For instance, data intended for restoration in the event of data loss or corruption is stored locally, for fast recovery. Data required to be kept for regulatory purposes is archived to lower cost disks
- Operational Data Store (ODS): A "data warehouse" with limited historical data (e.g. 30 to 60 days of information) that supports one or more operational applications with sub-second response time requirements. An ODS is also updated directly by operational applications



Glossary: Common Data Warehousing Terms & Definitions

4. Data Access & Delivery

- Business Intelligence (BI): is an umbrella term that encompasses the processes, tools, and technologies required to turn data into information, and information into knowledge and plans that drive effective business activity. BI encompasses data warehousing technologies and processes on the back end, and query, reporting, analysis, and information delivery tools (that is, BI tools) and processes on the front end
- Business Intelligence Tools:
 - Business intelligence tools are a type of <u>application software</u> designed to help the <u>business intelligence</u> (BI) <u>business processes</u>. Specifically they are generally tools that aid in the analysis, and presentation of data. While some business intelligence tools include <u>ETL</u> functionality, ETL tools are generally not considered business intelligence tools

Reporting:

- The data in the data warehouse must be available to the organization's staff if the data warehouse is to be useful. There are a very large number of software applications that perform this function, or reporting can be custom-developed. Examples of types of reporting tools include:
 - Business intelligence tools: These are software applications that simplify the process of development and production of business reports based on data warehouse data
 - <u>Executive information systems</u> (known more widely as <u>Dashboard (business)</u>: These are software applications that are used to display complex business metrics and information in a graphical way to allow rapid understanding.
 - OLAP Tools: OLAP tools form data into logical multi-dimensional structures and allow users to select which dimensions to view data by.
 - Data Mining: Data mining tools are software that allow users to perform detailed mathematical and statistical calculations on detailed data warehouse data to detect trends, identify patterns and analyze data

OLAP:

- OLAP is an acronym for On Line Analytical Processing. It is an approach to quickly provide the answer to analytical queries that are
 dimensional in nature. It is part of the broader category <u>business intelligence</u>, which also includes <u>Extract transform load</u> (ETL),
 relational reporting and <u>data mining</u>. The typical applications of OLAP are in business reporting for sales, <u>marketing</u>, management
 reporting, <u>business process management</u> (BPM), <u>budgeting</u> and forecasting, financial reporting and similar areas
- Spreadmart: A spreadsheet or desktop database that functions as a personal or departmental data mart whose definitions and rules are not consistent with other analytic structures

Metadata - Scope

A *Metadata Management* program enables our ability to find, understand, manage, govern, rationalize, share, reuse, and leverage information about data, business, applications, services, hardware and software.

Business Metadata

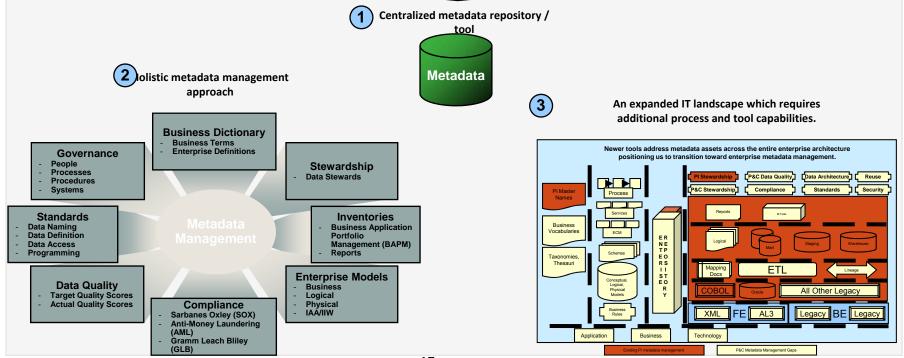
- Business name
- Business definition
- Standard abbreviations
- Valid values
- Formulas and calculations
- Derivation logic
- Business/Logical models

Technical Metadata

- Physical data models
- Application systems
- Program code
- File/Record layouts
- Tables/Fields/Rows
- ETL Transformation logic

Operational Metadata

- Change logs
- Duration of load
- Number of rows added or changed
- Date entered
- Load dates
- Date last modified





Metadata Implementation Program - The Five Deliverables

- Tool: Acquire a metadata tool that will meet our business and IT requirements for Metadata Management
- Governance: Implement the proper roles, responsibilities, policies, processes, procedures, and standards to most effectively manage our information assets
- 3. <u>Organization</u>: Consolidate various data management resources into a data asset management organization
- 4. <u>Communication Plan</u>: Establish an ongoing effort to educate and communicate to our employees all metadata strategy related initiatives
- 5. <u>Roadmap/Implementation:</u> Develop a preliminary roadmap with key implementation strategies for moving forward

Metadata: Current State vs. Possible Future State Scenario

Current State:

Information Chaos

- Multiple definitions for the same data element
- Multi-use data fields
- Excessive time & resources required to search for needed data
- Pockets of excellence
- Lack of enterprise data governance and stewardship
- One shot mapping efforts
- Not shared or reusable
- Use of incorrect sources
- Data redundancy

Future State Process

Flow

Analyst types the term "Paid Loss Amount" into the P&C Metadata Search System He/she is quickly presented with a list of exact name matches and synonyms



Future State:

Metadata Management

- Agreed upon enterprise definitions
- Single-use data fields
- Increased efficiencies via short data searches
- Enterprise organizational effectiveness
- Centrally captured / reduced redundancy
- Shared and reusable
- Authoritative & certified sources
- Unlimited potential for creative use of data
- Provides competitive advantage
- Trusted data
- Provable, repeatable processes / results

He/she is determines "Net Paid Loss Amount" is the right field to use, it is an "approved source" and who the Steward is.

4

He/she is able to conduct an impact analysis and determine the data lineage, where it was created, and the rules used to calculate it.



