





Making Better Use of Scheme Data

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Acknowledgements

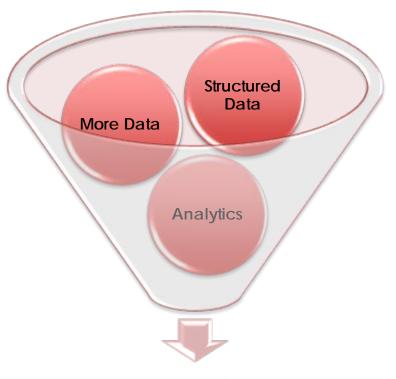
- Colin Brigstock
- Michael McLean
- David Gifford
- Steve Lee
- Keri Lee









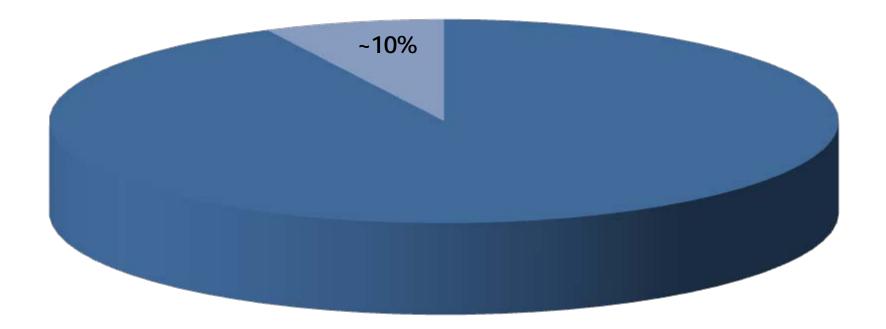


Better Predictions





Only some claims take the common law path

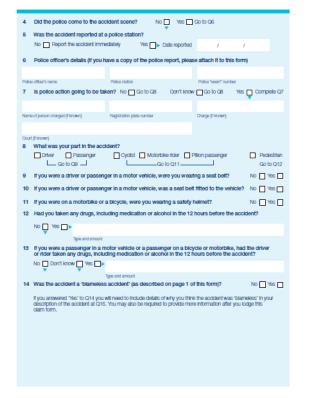








Common Law Potential using "macro" data





Lower chance

At Fault
1 Vehicle
Unemployed
Driver

Higher chance

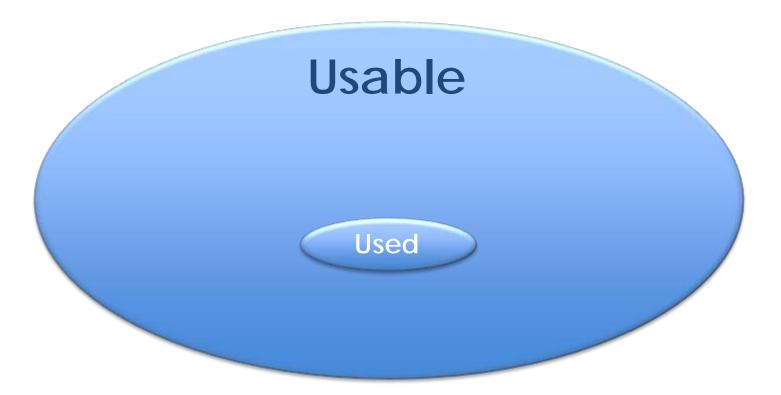
Certain Injuries
Hospital Stay
Employed
ESL

5% of claims predicted to have a 'high' propensity to lodge a common law claim





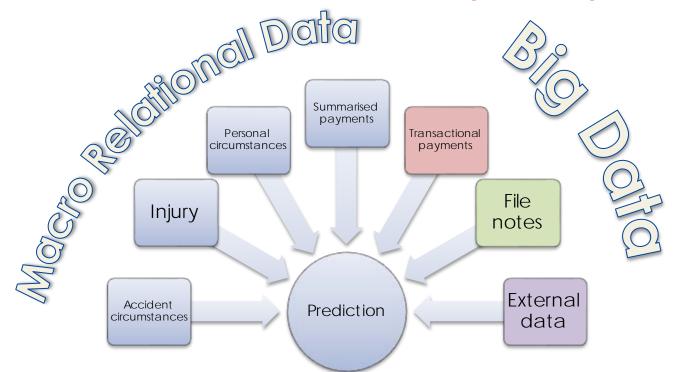
Delving Deeper and Casting the Data Net Wider







Greater use of relational data and incorporating unstructured and external data improves predictions









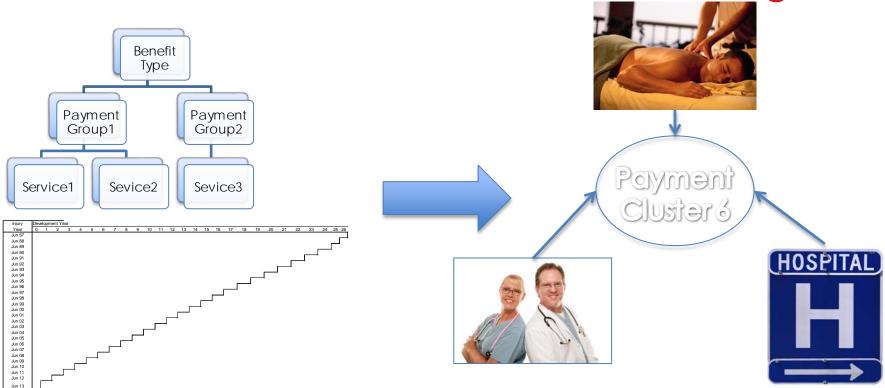
The available data

Source	Availability	Volume
Claims data	1987-2013	531,000 claims
Transaction level payments	1992-2013	35 million payments
Claims files notes (text data)	June 2009-2013	800,000 file notes





Can individual services tell us something?

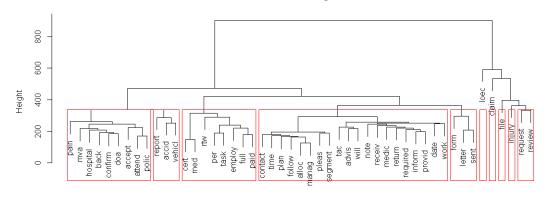




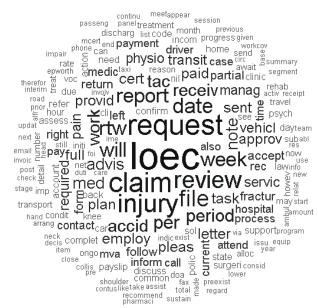


Can conversations tell us something?

Cluster Dendrogram



minimum variance method hclust (*, "ward")

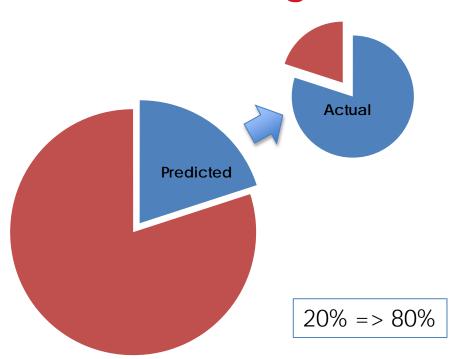


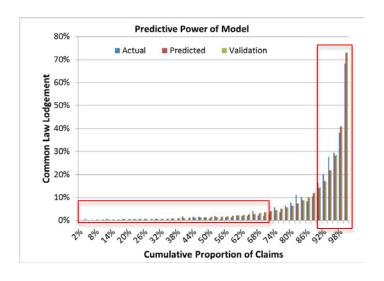






What using all the data did tell us









Conclusion

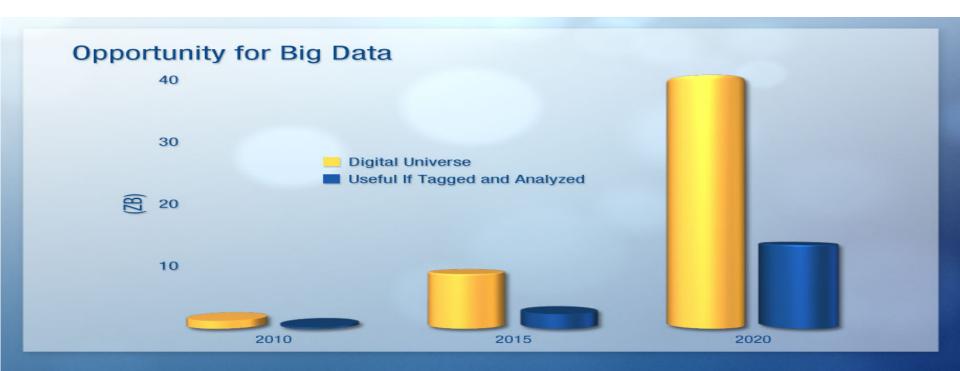
- Big data techniques have the potential to improve knowledge
- Able to move from
 - high, low, very low ranking to
 - 85%+ all the way down to 0% chance of lodging
- Replicated "Pareto's principle"
 - We found the 20% of no fault claims that generate 80% of common law lodgements
- Hopefully able to assist claims management







The Future







Questions?

