Session 52B, Actuary of the Future & Predictive Analytics
Breakfast: Hot Topics

Moderator/Presenter:
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Predictive Analytics and Futurism
Actuary of the Future

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2018 SOA Health Meeting
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### Section Highlights – Predictive Analytics and Futurism

#### Predictive Analytics Symposium
- Co-sponsored first annual meeting in September 2017
- 2018 meeting expanded from 35 to 48 sessions – multiple tracks

#### Committed funding to two external research projects
- Delphi study on economic scenario generation
- Model validation

#### Active member survey
- More than 200 responses
- Initiatives planned in response

#### Newsletter index added to web site
- Allows readers to more easily find individual articles within historical newsletters
Section Highlights – Actuary of the Future

SOA Meetings and Presence

• Sponsoring events at the Health, LAS, Annual, and PAS meetings.

Key Initiatives

• Focusing on increasing our value to members by:
  • Increasing quantity of podcasts available; and
  • Providing panelists for individual university webcasts; and
  • Indexing our newsletter database to the SOA website; and
  • Creating a cross-practice “Hot Topics” distribution to our members; and
  • Continuing to publish relevant articles in our newsletter.

Future Member Engagement

• Advertising at the Fellowship Admission Course.

Sponsorship

• Speculative Fiction Contest; and
• 2018 Actuarial Research Conference.
Questions for Discussion

1. **Insurtech** has primarily been a P&C phenomenon, with an increasing presence in life insurance. Do you believe it will become a force in the health insurance market? If so, how?

2. How can actuaries use **non-traditional data sources** (such as social factors and consumer data) to better inform future estimates of morbidity, utilization, etc.? (assume current regulatory environment)

3. How could **deregulation** (for example, AHPs) affect actuaries’ ability to leverage predictive analytics, machine learning, and big data?

4. **Goodhart’s law** says that “when a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure.” How do we improve risk adjustment accuracy while also insulating against this phenomenon?