

# Scenario Weights for Importance Measurement

An R Package for Sensitivity Analysis

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joint work with Alberto Bettini, Pietro Millosovich and **Silvana Pesenti**

<https://github.com/spesenti/SWIM>

Actuarial Teachers' and Researchers' Conference  
University of Liverpool, 27-28 June 2019

## Complex quantitative models

- Capital modelling and beyond
- Granularity v opaqueness

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- What to do with the results?

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## Sensitivity analysis

- ~~Repeated model runs~~ **Single model run**
- ~~What to do with the results?~~ **Consistent sensitivity measurement**

Example

Scenario Weights

The SWIM package in R

## Example

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# A non-linear insurance portfolio

Portfolio consisting of

- Two lines of business
- Same multiplicative factor, e.g. inflation
- Reinsurance layer on the portfolio
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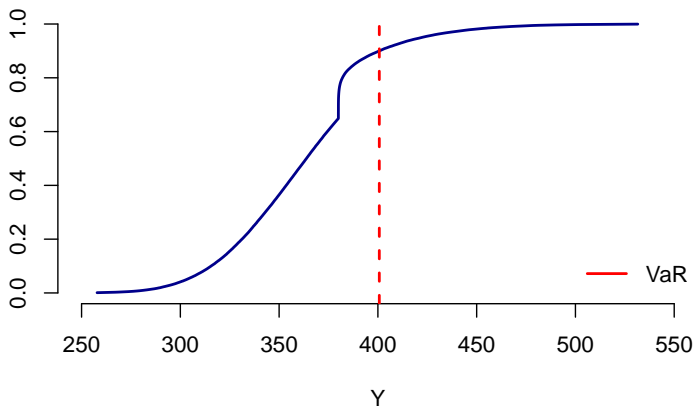
| Input risk factors |                       | Output |                |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|
| $X_1$              | Claims from 1st LoB   | Y      | Portfolio loss |
| $X_2$              | Claims from 2nd LoB   |        |                |
| $X_3$              | Multiplicative factor |        |                |
| $X_4$              | % of RI recovery lost |        |                |

**What if the portfolio VaR was 5% higher than in the current model?**

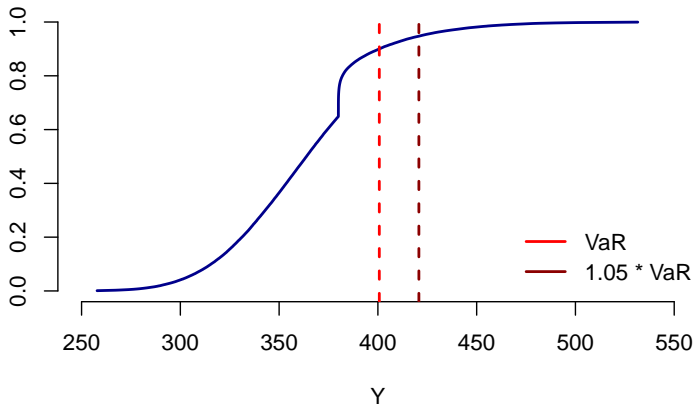
What if the portfolio VaR was 5% higher than in the current model?

How would input factors reflect that change?

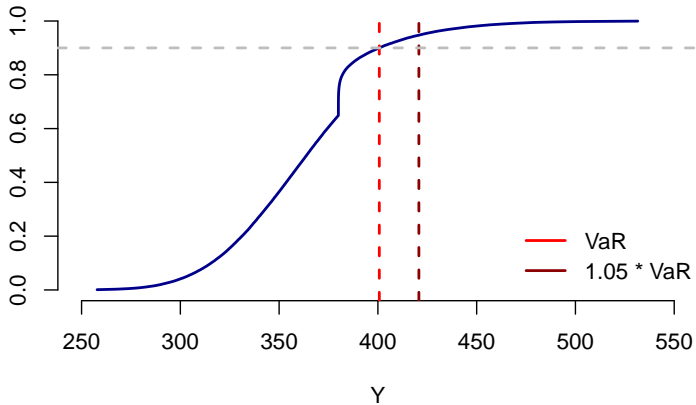
# Distribution of portfolio loss



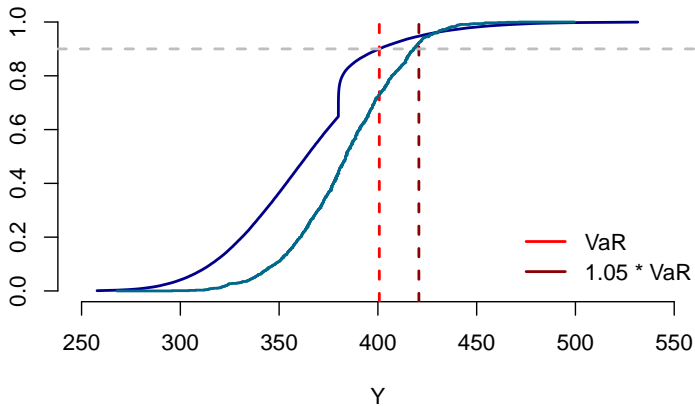
# Distribution of portfolio loss



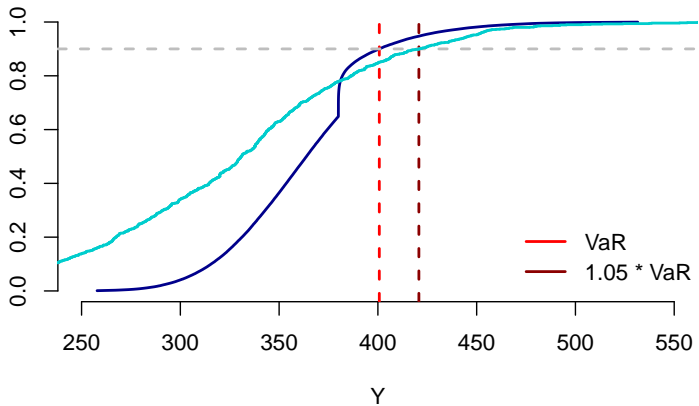
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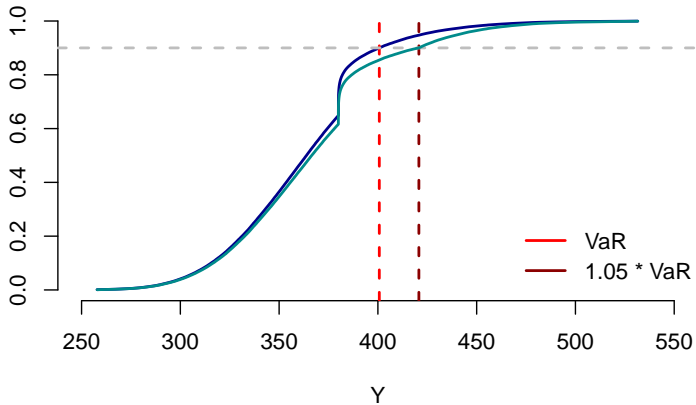


# Distribution of portfolio loss





# Distribution of portfolio loss



## Scenario Weights

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# Constructing scenario weights

1. Define a **stress** on a random variable (risk factor or output) as a change in the value of a risk measure
  - Value-at-Risk, Expected Shortfall (TVAR)
  - Moments, probabilities, covariances
2. Derive **scenario weights** (change of measure) such that
  - re-weighted output fulfills the required stress
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- ▷ Typically we have a Monte Carlo sample and work with the empirical distribution.

## **Stressing moments:**

- [Csiszár, 1975]

## **Stressing VaR and ES:**

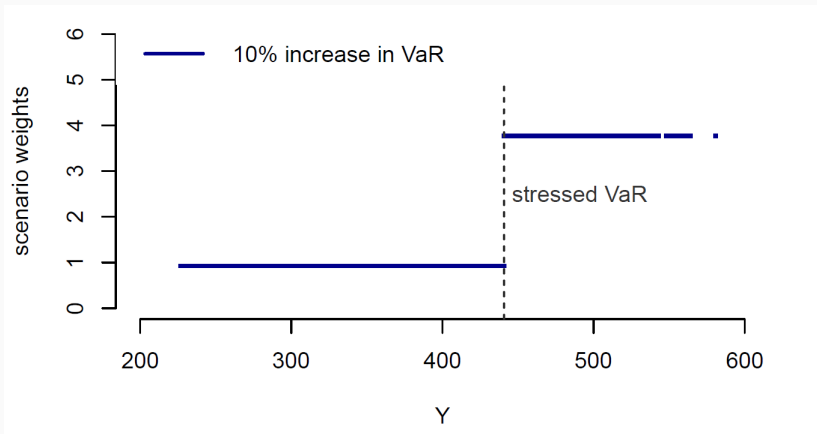
- [Pesenti et al., 2019]

## **See also:**

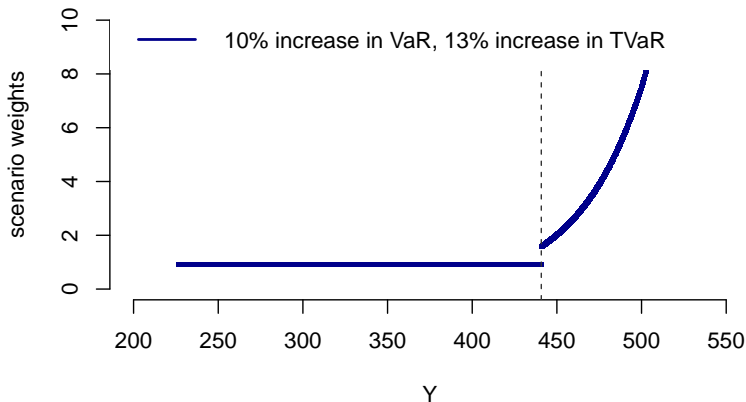
- [Weber, 2007], [Glasserman & Liu, 2010], [Breuer et al., 2012]  
[McNeil & Smith, 2012], [Cambou & Filipović, 2017]

# Scenario weights for a stress on VaR

$$\frac{\text{Prob}(\text{Scenario } i \mid \text{high } Y)}{\text{Prob}(\text{Scenario } i \mid \text{low } Y)} = 4.10$$

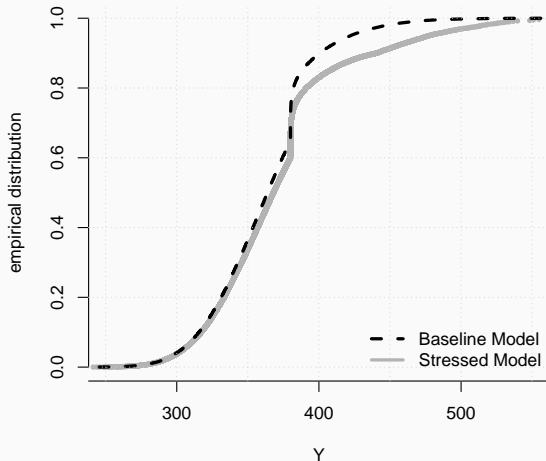


# Scenario weights for a stress on VaR and TVaR



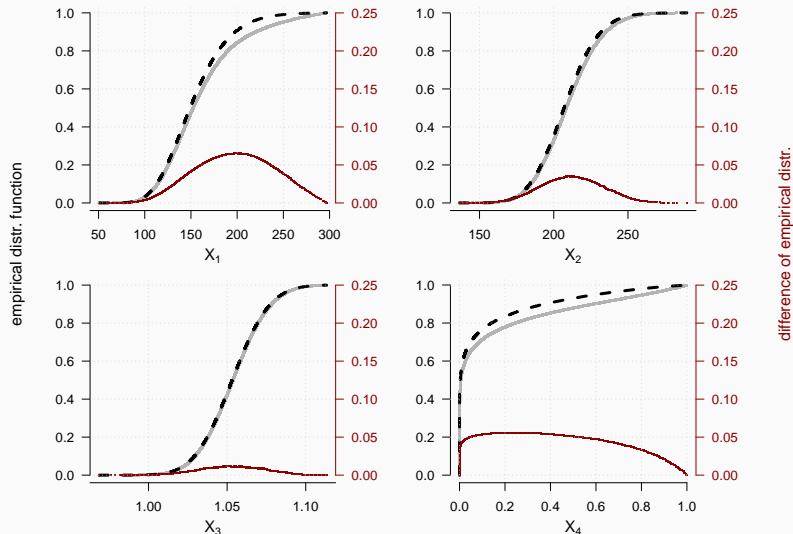
# Insurance portfolio - Output

Stress VaR by 10% and TVaR by 13%, at level 0.95





# Insurance portfolio - Inputs



# Insurance portfolio - statistics

|                              | $X_1$ | $X_2$ | $X_3$ | $X_4$ | $Y$ |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Mean                         | 150   | 200   | 1.05  | 0.10  | 362 |
| Mean, stressed               | 157   | 202   | 1.05  | 0.14  | 371 |
| Relative increase            | 5%    | 1%    | 0%    | 44%   | 3%  |
| Standard deviation           | 35    | 20    | 0.02  | 0.20  | 36  |
| Standard deviation, stressed | 43    | 21    | 0.02  | 0.26  | 50  |
| Relative increase            | 25%   | 5%    | 1%    | 30%   | 38% |

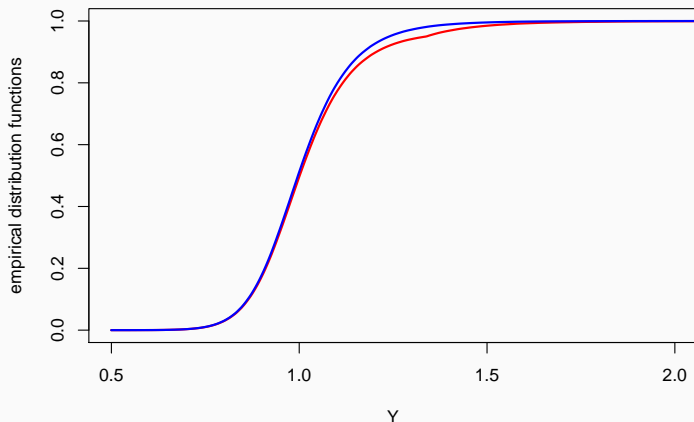
# A sensitivity measure

Sensitivity measure for input risk factor  $X_i$

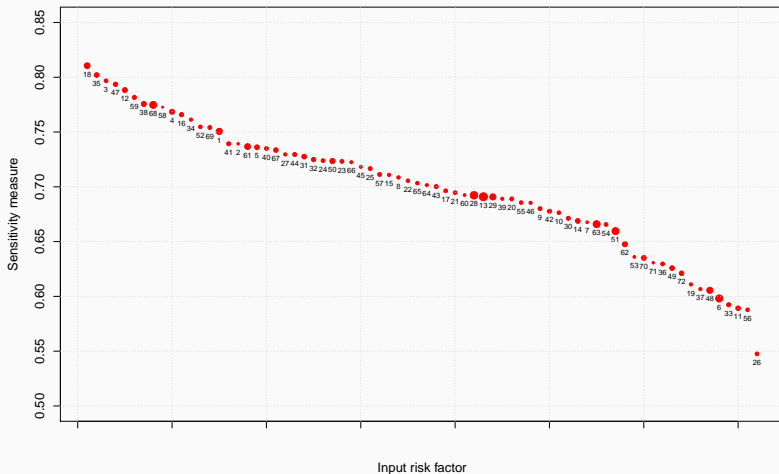
$$\Gamma_i = \frac{E^{\text{stressed}}(X_i) - E(X_i)}{\text{normalised}}$$

# Real-data example

Distribution of the portfolio loss (blue) and after re-weighting (red).



# Real-data example



# The SWIM package in R

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# State of play

Current location of the package:

- <https://github.com/spesenti/SWIM>  
`install_github("spesenti/SWIM")`

Coming soon

- CRAN & vignette

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From the editors of the *Annals of Actuarial Science*

- Special issue on Insurance Data Science  
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/annals-of-actuarial-science/information/call-for-papers>



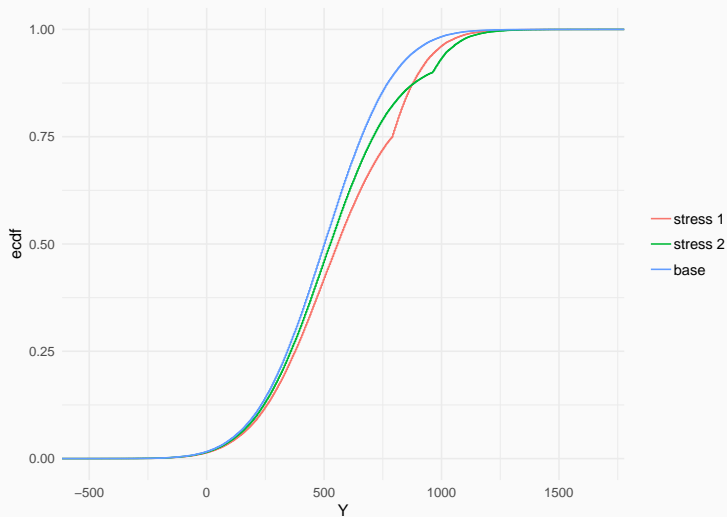
```
stress(type = c("VaR", "VaR ES", "mean", "mean  
sd", "moment", "prob", "user"), ...)
```

```
stress(type = c("VaR", "VaR ES", "mean", "mean  
sd", "moment", "prob", "user"), ...)
```

```
stress(type = "VaR", x, alpha = c(0.75, 0.9),  
q_ratio = c(1.2, 1.2), k = 1)
```

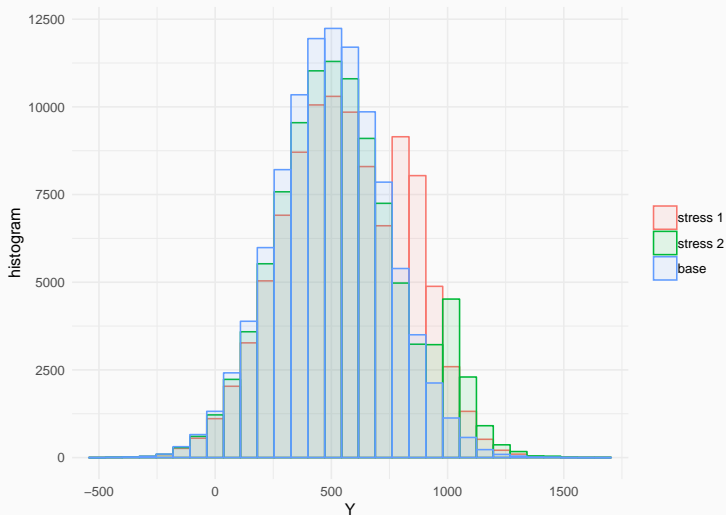
# Plotting

```
plot_cdf()
```



# Plotting

```
plot.hist()
```



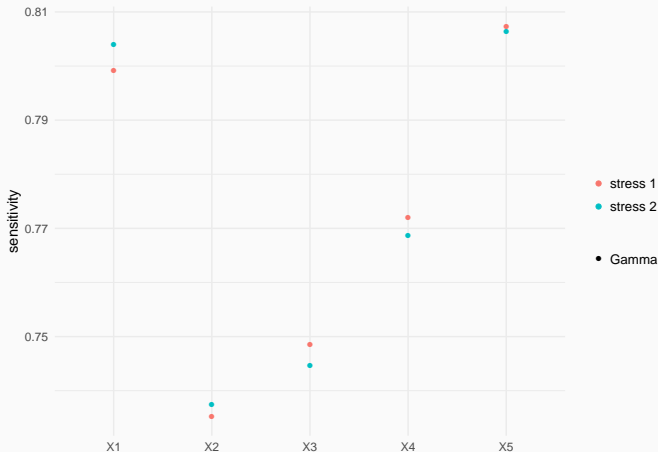
```
summary()
```

```
$`stress 1`
```

|             | Y      | x1     | x2     | x3     | x4     | x5     |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| mean        | 563.41 | 116.05 | 108.75 | 109.98 | 112.15 | 116.48 |
| sd          | 263.89 | 81.20  | 46.24  | 52.49  | 63.53  | 81.39  |
| skewness    | -0.05  | -0.03  | -0.01  | -0.02  | -0.03  | -0.03  |
| ex kurtosis | -0.43  | -0.22  | -0.16  | -0.16  | -0.17  | -0.23  |
| 1st Qu.     | 374.89 | 59.70  | 77.01  | 73.80  | 68.30  | 59.76  |
| Median      | 555.48 | 116.12 | 108.81 | 109.99 | 112.20 | 116.35 |
| 3rd Qu.     | 788.79 | 173.01 | 140.67 | 146.25 | 156.63 | 174.25 |

# Sensitivity Measures

```
sensitivity()  importance_rank()  plot_sensitivity()
```



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

`https://github.com/spesenti/SWIM`

`install_github("spesenti/SWIM")`



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*Journal of Banking & Finance*, 36(2), 332–340.



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**I-divergence geometry of probability distributions and minimization problems.**

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