Kernel Density Estimation for Claim Size Distributions Using Shifted Power Transformation

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Abstract: This paper presents density estimation of univariate claim severity distributions using kernel density estimation. We applied transformations to data prior to implement kernel density estimation so as to ensure the data is symmetry for the purpose of applying Gaussian methods. The paper presents non-parametric method of obtaining density for univariate claim severity distributions with goodness fits analysis for Danish insurance data on fire loss claims.

Keywords: Kernel density; bandwidth; Power transformation; Loss modeling; Cross validation

1. Introduction

Kernel density estimation (KDE) is a non-parametric way to estimate the probability density function of a random variable. Further it is a fundamental data smoothing techniques to obtain the distributional form using finite sample observations. In non-life insurance, the cost of individual claims follows right skewed distributions due to lots of small claims while only a few large claims. When the data under study is skewed, it is advisable not to use the kernel density directly to get the approximating probability density function for claim costs. Hence, the transformed kernel density estimator is most appropriate for asymmetric claim data.

Bivariate data have total claims will be in two different mutually exclusive claim cost depends on policy and its coverage. Bolance[3] have studied estimation of correlations between claim cost types under bivariate skew normal and bivariate normal distributions. Liu[9] fitted the bivariate lognormal and log-skew-normal distributions for positive and right-skewed claim severity data using bivariate kernel density estimation.

Denault[6], Dhaene[7], Panjer[11] and Wang[18] studied the necessity of density estimation in insurance for the purpose of pricing and capital allocation. Klugman[8] have provided excellent substance on the estimation of univariate and bivariate claims distribution models in insurance. McNeil[10] provided possible risk measures for loss distributions. In this paper, we studied probability density estimation of positive claim costs of 2167 fire losses for the period 1980 to 1990 from a Danish Insurance company Copenhagen Reinsurance.

In section 2, we present the kernel density estimator and the transformed kernel density estimator. In section 3, we measured the goodness of fit for density estimation. Then, in section 4, we perform the transformed kernel density estimation for the above mentioned data. Lastly, we present the results and conclusions.

2. Kernel Density Estimation

2.1 Classical kernel density estimation

Let \( x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n \) be \( n \) independent and identically distributed random variables from the density estimator is given by

\[
\hat{f}(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} K \left( \frac{x - x_i}{h} \right)
\]

where \( k \) is the kernel and \( h \) is the bandwidth (Wand[16]). The bandwidth is \( h \) used to smoothing estimated density curve. In this paper, we use the Gaussian kernel which is symmetric with mean and it is given below:

\[
K(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left( -\frac{t^2}{2} \right)
\]

The practical implementation of the kernel density estimator requires the selection of the bandwidth \( h \). The unique and best method to choose bandwidth parameters is still an ongoing research. In this paper, we used the rule of thumb bandwidth proposed by Silverman[14] and Unbiased and biased cross-validation methods proposed by Sheather and Jones[13] is also used for selection bandwidth \( h \) but the data under considered is asymmetric therefore obtain the optimal value of bandwidth \( h \) is not possible under asymmetric setup. Hence we consider the transformation of claim severity data for symmetric purpose.

2.2 Data Transformation

The claims severity data is mostly follows heavy tail distributions. Many authors have contributed for the heavy tail distributions for the application kernel estimation [see Bolance[1]-[5] and Wand[17]] Further they have proposed number of transformed kernel estimation(TKE) methods. In this paper, we used the shifted power transformation family proposed in Wand[16]

\[
T_i(x) = \left( x + \lambda_i \right)^{\lambda_2} \operatorname{sign}(\lambda_2) \quad \text{ln}(x + \lambda_i)
\]

(2)

Where \( \lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \), \( \lambda_1 \geq -\min(x_i, i = 1, \ldots, n) \) and \( \lambda_2 \leq 1 \) for right skewed data.

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Therefore, the new transformed data have been generated from a symmetric random variable. Hence the application of the classical kernel estimation method to the transformed data will produce the reliable result on density estimation.

For the classical kernel density estimator for transformed data is

$$\hat{f}_y(y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} K_y(y - y_i)$$

Where $K$ is the kernel function and $b$ is the bandwidth. The original density estimator can be obtained by using the transformed density estimator:

$$\hat{f}_x(x, \lambda) = T_x(x) \hat{f}_y(y) = \frac{T_x(x)}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} K_y(T_x(x) - T_y(x_i))$$

Here the transformation parameters, $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ and the bandwidth, $b$ is necessary for the implementation of transformation approach.

2.3 Criteria for selection of the bandwidth and the transformation parameters

The selection of values for transformation parameters, $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ is subject to zero skewness for the transformed data. Further it also minimizing the mean integrated square error (MISE) of estimator of transformed density

$$MISE_y(\hat{f}_y) = E_y \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \hat{f}_y(y) - f_y(y)^2 \right) dy \right]$$

The transformation parameters that minimize asymptotically $MISE_y$ will also minimize $MISE_x$ of $\hat{f}_x(x, \lambda)$ in (4). The selection of estimator for the bandwidth $b$ can be obtained by using Silverman[14].

3. Measuring the Goodness of Fit

Let $\hat{f}_x(x)$ be an estimate of the density and let $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$ be $n$ i.i.d random variable. Then the log-likelihood function is

$$\ln \hat{L}(\hat{f}_x(.); x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln \hat{f}_x(x_i)$$

If the transformation method were used to give estimated density $\hat{f}_x(x, \hat{\lambda}; \hat{b})$ then the estimated log-likelihood function is

$$\ln \hat{L}(\hat{f}_x(.); T_x(.); x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln \hat{f}_x(x_i, \hat{\lambda}; \hat{b})$$

The integrated square error (ISE) is used to measure for evaluating the quality of kernel density estimators

$$ISE_x(\hat{f}_x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{f}_x(x) - f_x(x))^2 dx$$

where $\hat{f}_x(x)$ be a kernel estimation of $f_x(x)$.

It is proved that minimizing $ISE_x$ is equivalent to minimizing the cross-validation function:

$$CV_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{f}_x(x))^2 dx - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \hat{f}_i(x_i)$$

We can generalize the definition of log-likelihood given previously by providing a statistic that gives more weight to the right tail of the distribution. A weighted log-likelihood can be estimated if weights $w_i, i=1, ..., n$ are included preceeding each summation term as:

$$\ln \hat{L}(\hat{f}_x(.); x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \ln \hat{f}_x(x_i)$$

If $w_i, i=1, ..., n$, then we would have the usual log-likelihood expression. We can also use some distance from zero as a weight, so that observations that are located close to zero have much less importance than those located in the right tail.

Balonce[3] have tried two different expressions for weights. The first one gives more weight to those observations that are distant from zero. Since our data are always positive. The second form is weighted with a squared distance. The form of the weights is

$$W_i^{(1)} = \frac{n x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}$$

$$W_i^{(2)} = \frac{n x_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}$$

When a transformation is used, the corresponding expression is:

$$\ln \hat{L}(\hat{f}_x(.); T_x(.); X_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \ln \hat{f}_x(x_i, \hat{\lambda}; \hat{b})$$

Similarly, we can approximate a weighted $ISE_x (WISE_x)$, weighting by $x$ or by $x^2$.

$$WISE^1_x (\hat{f}_x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{f}_x(x) - f_x(x))^2 x dx$$

$$WISE^2_x (\hat{f}_x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{f}_x(x) - f_x(x))^2 x^2 dx$$

that can be approximated with:

$$WCV_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{f}_x(x))^2 x dx - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \hat{f}_i(x_i) x_i$$

$$WCV_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{f}_x(x))^2 x^2 dx - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \hat{f}_i(x_i) x_i^2$$

Here we used to different methods were used for obtain the parameters. Method 1 reduces mean square error and Method 2 deals with zero skewness (i.e.,) symmetric of data.

4. Data Analysis

In this paper, we used the Copenhagen Reinsurance fire losses data expressed in millions of Danish Krone of 2167 observations for the period of 1980 to 1990. It is also
available in the R software in the name of Danish dataset in QRM package.

**Table 1: Decriptive Statistics of the Claim data set (in millions of Danish Krone)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Skewness</th>
<th>Kurtosis</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Claim Size</td>
<td>3.385</td>
<td>8.508</td>
<td>18.737</td>
<td>482.198</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>263.250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.1 Fitting of Kernel densities**

In Figure 1, we show histogram and fit of the classical kernel density estimates of claim data. In Figure 2, we show histogram and classical kernel fit for log-transformed claim data

**Table 2: Estimates of transformation parameters $\lambda=(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire losses Claims</th>
<th>Method 1</th>
<th>Method 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(-0.7761,-0.3905)</td>
<td>(-0.7621,-0.35)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Figure 3, we show the kernel density estimates for the transformed variable using method 2

**Figure 1: Histograms and classical kernel fit**

**Figure 2: Histograms and classical kernel fit to log-transformed data**

In Figure 4, we plot the TKE of pdf of the fire losses claims

**Figure 4: TKE pdf estimate**

**Table 3: Log-likelihood and weighted log-likelihoods**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$\ln \hat{L}_c$</th>
<th>$\ln \hat{L}_{weight 1}$</th>
<th>$\ln \hat{L}_{weight 2}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classical kernel</td>
<td>-4759.31</td>
<td>-8811.86</td>
<td>-17717.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TKE log transformed</td>
<td>-8838.62</td>
<td>-14306.07</td>
<td>-26754.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TKE Method1</td>
<td>-3364.00</td>
<td>-8946.35</td>
<td>-21708.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TKE Method2</td>
<td>-3364.00</td>
<td>-8946.35</td>
<td>-21708.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4: Cross-validation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CV</th>
<th>WCV1</th>
<th>WCV2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classical kernel</td>
<td>-0.1790</td>
<td>-1.1355</td>
<td>-0.6002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TKE log transformed</td>
<td>-0.1078</td>
<td>-0.2316</td>
<td>-0.1473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TKE Method1</td>
<td>-0.2564</td>
<td>-0.0735</td>
<td>-0.1602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TKE Method2</td>
<td>-0.2560</td>
<td>-0.0735</td>
<td>-0.1521</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.2 Results of Goodness of fit**

In table 4, the results of CV, WCV1 and WCV2 to compare the fit of classical kernel and TKE. Note that the values CV, WCV1 and WCV2 can be negative. The minimum values of CV, WCV1 and WCV2 will indicate the better fit. Hence to Danish fire losses claim data, TKE Methods with shifted power transformation fits better compare to the method of classical kernel density estimation. Finally, for claims severity data with right skewed, TKE with transformation especially with shifted power transformation give better fit compare to classical kernel density estimation.

**5. Conclusions**

In this paper, we fitted the univariate distributions to Danish data sets on fire losses claim costs. It is observed that the classical kernel density estimates are not providing better fit to the claim size data which is generally right skewed. But the power transformation of classical kernel density provides the better fit and smoothed version of empirical distribution for weighted likelihoods when more weights are assigned to the right tail of the distribution. Minimization of ISE, WISE and Cross-validation is better criteria for the goodness of the estimated densities. Finally we conclude that the shifted...
power transformation works and suits well to fit claim severity distribution which is usually having heavy tails.

References


