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COURSE BROCHURE

AI and Data Analytics for Insurance Leaders Training Course

20 – 24 September 2027
Munich

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

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AI and Data Analytics for Insurance Leaders is a 1-week training course for underwriting, claims, actuarial and distribution heads, in which participants build an insurer AI use-case roadmap ranked by loss-ratio impact. Carriers now compete on how quickly they turn policy, claims and telematics data into sharper risk selection and faster settlements. The course is delivered by Jupiter Prime Training.

Why AI and Data Analytics for Insurance Leaders Matters Now

Three forces push insurers towards machine learning. Policyholders expect instant quotes and same-day claim decisions; reinsurers and boards ask for evidence that pricing models are explainable and fair; and new data streams from connected vehicles, smart homes and wearables change how exposure is measured. A carrier that handles these well writes better risks and settles honest claims faster. One that handles them badly inherits biased rating factors, leakage and reputational damage. The course rests on ISO/IEC 42001 AI management systems and the NIST AI Risk Management Framework NIST AI RMF for model oversight.

Who Gains Most from AI and Data Analytics for Insurance Leaders

- Leaders accountable for underwriting appetite, risk selection and rating factor choices
- Leaders responsible for claims handling speed, reserving accuracy and leakage control
- Leaders who own actuarial pricing models and their sign-off
- Leaders in charge of special investigations and counter-fraud strategy
- Leaders who steer distribution, customer retention and broker relationships

A carrier gains most when its underwriting, claims and actuarial heads attend together, since every insurance model crosses those three desks before it reaches a policyholder.

AI and Data Analytics for Insurance Leaders Capabilities

Participants leave able to judge where predictive models change the economics of a portfolio and where human judgement must stay in the loop.

- Assess which lines of business hold enough claims history for credible machine learning — portfolio investment decisions
- Weigh gradient boosting against generalised linear models for rating — chief actuary sign-off
- Design a claims triage rule that routes simple losses to straight-through settlement — claims directors
- Specify fraud scoring thresholds that balance detection against customer friction — special investigations units
- Apply fairness and explainability tests to rating factors — boards and reinsurance partners
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Build a sequenced use-case roadmap with loss-ratio and expense-ratio targets — executive committee

Key AI and Data Analytics for Insurance Leaders Terms

- Generalised linear model GLM — the established statistical method actuaries use to relate rating factors to claim frequency and severity.
- Straight-through processing — handling a claim or quote end to end by rules and models without manual intervention.
- Telematics — data from connected vehicles or devices recording behaviour such as speed, braking and mileage to inform pricing.
- Claims leakage — money paid on claims beyond what policy terms and fair settlement require, through error, inflation or fraud.
- Model drift — the gradual loss of a model's accuracy as customer behaviour, claims patterns or economic conditions change.
- Proxy discrimination — when an apparently neutral rating variable stands in for a protected characteristic and produces unfair prices.

AI and Data Analytics for Insurance Leaders Day by Day

Day 1: The Data-Driven Insurer Landscape

- Insurance Value Chain Map — Where Models Change Underwriting, Claims and Distribution
- Policy, Claims and Exposure Data Inventory — Readiness for Predictive Use
- Insurtech and Incumbent Operating Models — Build, Buy or Partner Choices
- Customer Expectations for Instant Quotes — Speed Versus Risk Selection
- Generative AI in Policy Servicing — Broker and Customer Communication Choices

Day 2: Underwriting and Pricing Analytics

- GLM Versus Gradient Boosting — Explainability and Lift in Rating
- Telematics and Usage-Based Pricing — Motor and Fleet Portfolio Design
- Property Risk Scoring From External Data — Accumulation and Appetite Limits
- Price Elasticity and Retention Models — Renewal Pricing Decisions
- Underwriting Workbench Automation — Referral Rules and Authority Levels

Day 3: Claims Triage and Fraud Detection

- First Notice of Loss Triage Models — Fast-Track Versus Adjuster Routing
- Computer Vision for Damage Estimation — Motor and Property Claim Settlement
- Network Analytics for Organised Fraud Rings — Investigation Priorities
- Reserving Signals From Claims Text — Case Reserve Adequacy
- Health Claims Anomaly Detection — Provider Billing Patterns and Leakage Control

Day 4: Model Oversight and Fair Treatment

- ISO/IEC 42001 Controls for Insurance Models — Accountability and Model Inventory
- NIST AI RMF Map, Measure, Manage — Rating and Claims Model Risk
- Fairness Testing of Rating Factors — Proxy Discrimination and Pricing Ethics
- Model Drift Monitoring Dashboards — Recalibration Triggers for Actuaries
- Customer Data Consent and Privacy — Telematics and Wearable Data Use

Day 5: Practising the Insurer AI Use-Case Roadmap

- Use-Case Scoring Against Loss and Expense Ratios — Portfolio Priorities
- Pricing Model Business Case — Lift, Retention and Capital Effects
- Claims Automation Rollout Sequence — Adjuster Roles and Service Levels
- Board Briefing on Model Oversight — Explainability and Fairness Evidence
- Insurer AI Use-Case Roadmap — Sequencing, Owners and Ratio Targets

Applying AI and Data Analytics for Insurance Leaders After the Course

- Run a lift comparison between the current rating GLM and a gradient boosting challenger on one line of business, with fairness tests on its top factors.
- Pilot a first notice of loss triage rule on low-severity motor or household claims and track cycle time and leakage against the adjuster queue.

AI and Data Analytics for Insurance Leaders Questions FAQ

What is AI and data analytics for insurance leaders, and why does it matter now?

It is the use of machine learning and insurance data to price risk, settle claims and detect fraud. It matters now because customers expect instant decisions while boards and reinsurers demand explainable, fair models.

Which roles gain most from AI and data analytics for insurance leaders?

Underwriting, claims, actuarial, counter-fraud and distribution heads gain most. You gain a shared language for judging models that cross all five desks, so pricing, settlement and investigation choices stop being made in isolation.

How does AI and data analytics for insurance leaders differ from a general AI for business course?

It works only on insurance problems. Instead of generic use cases, you compare rating models, claims triage, fraud scoring and reserving signals, and you test them against loss ratios, fair treatment of policyholders and actuarial sign-off.

What do you bring back from AI and data analytics for insurance leaders?

You bring back a sequenced use-case roadmap for your carrier. It ranks underwriting, claims and fraud opportunities by ratio impact, names owners and lists the oversight evidence each model needs before release.

AI and Data Analytics for Insurance Leaders: The Way Forward

The insurer AI use-case roadmap first informs which line of business receives a challenger pricing or triage model. Underwriting, claims and actuarial heads use it to agree owners, ratio targets and oversight evidence. After the first model goes live, revisit the fairness and drift results, because they show whether the next use case can move faster or needs stronger controls before release.