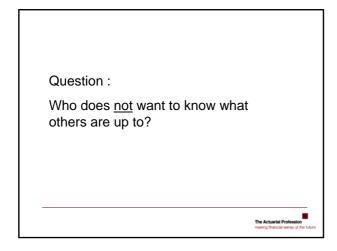
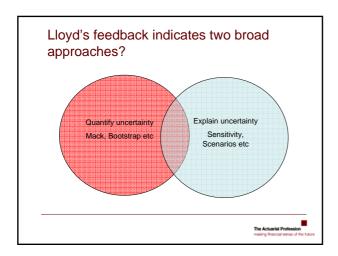
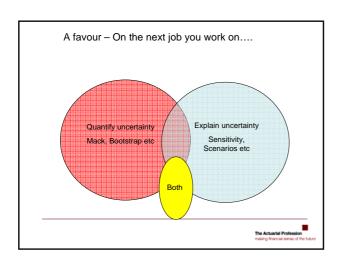
The Actuarial Profession making financial sense of the future	
An Inconvenient Uncertainty	
The day after tomorrow I will be dead or	
aged 40 The Actuarial Profession making forecasion making forecas	
Why different approaches ?	
Fear of miscommunication (being sued)What do the board or client really want?Techniques do not exist yet	
Offset by *What are other actuaries doing?	







Lawrence Jones	The Actuarial Profession making financial sense of the future	
	_	
	The Actuarial Profession making financial sense of the future	
David Ibeson		
An inconvenient uncer	tainty	
 "Variance in claim rese GIRO at Hinckley in 199 	rving" (presented to 93)	
 What does an executive 	e want?	
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An inconvenient uncertainty

- Two types of "Actuarial uncertainty"
 - From different actuaries
 - Around an individual actuary's estimate
- What should you do?
- What you shouldn't do?
- What would I want?

An inconvenient uncertainty

"From different actuaries"

- Three highly professional actuaries with <u>wildly</u> differing views.
- Who is right?
- What are the issues?

An inconvenient uncertainty

"Around an individual actuary's estimate"

• What is uncertainty? Something that is not certain!



- Uncertainty exits everywhere! But...
 "The creation of certainty seems to be a fundamental tendency of human minds". [Reckoning with Risk "Gerd Gigerenzer"]

An inconvenient uncertainty

"What should you do?"

Uncertainty exists everywhere!

- Good
 - · Actuaries can help.
 - I believe it is reasonable to have differences.
- The desire for certainty facilitates decision making.
- Bad
 - It is not easy to convince "others" that differences are ok.
 - It might not be easy to communicate uncertainty without creating mayhem?
- The skill/art is that of <u>communication</u> not estimation. (The ability to do the calculation is a given)

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An inconvenient uncertainty

"What should you do?"

The client should:

- understand the analysis.
- understand how to use the information appropriately.
- be positioned to make the best decision based on information available.
- This is not easy!

[Studies have shown (for a normal person) it can take up to 26 times for a message to sink in!] (Centre for creative leadership "back in the late 90's")

The Actuarial Profession

An inconvenient uncertainty "What should you do"

You should understand:

- the analysis, the limitations and interpretation of the conclusions.
- the clients requirements and their "circumstances".
- the clients level of numeracy and be able to explain appropriately!
- what decisions are likely or need to be made.

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An inconvenient uncertainty "What shouldn't be done?" A personal example: Bad points: lacked timing • understanding of the clients position, potentially made things worse Good points?: Information was given • Understanding was achieved ? ■ It was ok so no issue An inconvenient uncertainty "What would I want?" Tell me what I need to hear not what you think I want to hear. Take a step back and try and look at the analysis top down rather than bottom up. Act as if you are part of the team! Be prepared to tell me what you would do. • Make sure that you know the relevance/context. Be prepared to push back if you think I haven't fully

An inconvenient uncertainty "Summary"

understood.

- The limit of an actuary's ability to contribute is directly proportional to his ability to communicate.
- This should not be a limiting factor!

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Conclusions		
	I I	