

Encyclopedia Of Actuarial Science

Predictive analytics refers to making predictions about the future based on different parameters which are historical data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence. This book provides the most recent advances in the field along with case studies and real-world examples. It discusses predictive modeling and analytics in reliability engineering and introduces current achievements and applications of artificial intelligence, data mining, and other techniques in supply chain management. It covers applications to reliability engineering practice, presents numerous examples to illustrate the theoretical results, and considers and analyses case studies and real-world examples. The book is written for researchers and practitioners in the field of system reliability, quality, supply chain management, and logistics management. Students taking courses in these areas will also find this book of interest.

Leading the way in this field, the Encyclopedia of Quantitative Risk Analysis and Assessment is the first publication to offer a

Access Free Encyclopedia Of Actuarial Science

modern, comprehensive and in-depth resource to the huge variety of disciplines involved. A truly international work, its coverage ranges across risk issues pertinent to life scientists, engineers, policy makers, healthcare professionals, the finance industry, the military and practising statisticians. Drawing on the expertise of world-renowned authors and editors in this field this title provides up-to-date material on drug safety, investment theory, public policy applications, transportation safety, public perception of risk, epidemiological risk, national defence and security, critical infrastructure, and program management. This major publication is easily accessible for all those involved in the field of risk assessment and analysis. For ease-of-use it is available in print and online.

Financial Mathematics for Actuarial Science: The Theory of Interest is concerned with the measurement of interest and the various ways interest affects what is often called the time value of money (TVM). Interest is most simply defined as the compensation that a borrower pays to a lender for the use of capital. The goal of this book is to provide the mathematical understandings of interest and the time value of money needed to

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succeed on the actuarial examination covering interest theory
Key Features Helps prepare students for the SOA Financial
Mathematics Exam Provides mathematical understanding of interest
and the time value of money needed to succeed in the actuarial
examination covering interest theory Contains many worked
examples, exercises and solutions for practice Provides training
in the use of calculators for solving problems A complete
solutions manual is available to faculty adopters online
"This account of how a once reviled theory, Baye's rule, came to
underpin modern life is both approachable and engrossing"
(Sunday Times). A New York Times Book Review Editors' Choice
Bayes' rule appears to be a straightforward, one-line theorem:
by updating our initial beliefs with objective new information,
we get a new and improved belief. To its adherents, it is an
elegant statement about learning from experience. To its
opponents, it is subjectivity run amok. In the first-ever
account of Bayes' rule for general readers, Sharon Bertsch
McGrayne explores this controversial theorem and the generations-
long human drama surrounding it. McGrayne traces the rule's
discovery by an 18th century amateur mathematician through its

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development by French scientist Pierre Simon Laplace. She reveals why respected statisticians rendered it professionally taboo for 150 years—while practitioners relied on it to solve crises involving great uncertainty and scanty information, such as Alan Turing's work breaking Germany's Enigma code during World War II. McGrayne also explains how the advent of computer technology in the 1980s proved to be a game-changer. Today, Bayes' rule is used everywhere from DNA de-coding to Homeland Security. Drawing on primary source material and interviews with statisticians and other scientists, *The Theory That Would Not Die* is the riveting account of how a seemingly simple theorem ignited one of the greatest controversies of all time.

Insurance Glossary

Encyclopedia of Quantitative Risk Analysis and Assessment

The Theory That Would Not Die

Handbook Of The Fundamentals Of Financial Decision Making (In 2 Parts)

From City Fires to Global Warming

Encyclopedia of Actuarial Science

The goal of this book is multidimensional: a) to help reviving Statistics education in

many parts in the world where it is in crisis. For the first time authors from many developing countries have an opportunity to write together with the most prominent world authorities. The editor has spent several years searching for the most reputable statisticians all over the world. International contributors are either presidents of the local statistical societies, or head of the Statistics department at the main university, or the most distinguished statisticians in their countries. b) to enable any non-statistician to obtain quick and yet comprehensive and highly understandable view on certain statistical term, method or application c) to enable all the researchers, managers and practitioners to refresh their knowledge in Statistics, especially in certain controversial fields. d) to revive interest in statistics among students, since they will see its usefulness and relevance in almost all branches of Science.

Mortality improvements, uncertainty in future mortality trends and the relevant impact on life annuities and pension plans constitute important topics in the field of actuarial mathematics and life insurance techniques. In particular, actuarial calculations concerning pensions, life annuities and other living benefits (provided, for example, by long-term care insurance products and whole life sickness covers) are based on survival probabilities which necessarily extend over a long time horizon. In order to avoid underestimation of the related liabilities, the insurance

company (or the pension plan) must adopt an appropriate forecast of future mortality. Great attention is currently being devoted to the management of life annuity portfolios, both from a theoretical and a practical point of view, because of the growing importance of annuity benefits paid by private pension schemes. In particular, the progressive shift from defined benefit to defined contribution pension schemes has increased the interest in life annuities with a guaranteed annual amount. This book provides a comprehensive and detailed description of methods for projecting mortality, and an extensive introduction to some important issues concerning longevity risk in the area of life annuities and pension benefits. It relies on research work carried out by the authors, as well as on a wide teaching experience and in CPD (Continuing Professional Development) initiatives. The following topics are dealt with: life annuities in the framework of post-retirement income strategies; the basic mortality model; recent mortality trends that have been experienced; general features of projection models; discussion of stochastic projection models, with numerical illustrations; measuring and managing longevity risk.

Monte Carlo simulation is one of the best tools for performing realistic analysis of complex systems as it allows most of the limiting assumptions on system behavior to be relaxed. The Monte Carlo Simulation Method for System Reliability and Risk

Analysis comprehensively illustrates the Monte Carlo simulation method and its application to reliability and system engineering. Readers are given a sound understanding of the fundamentals of Monte Carlo sampling and simulation and its application for realistic system modeling. Whilst many of the topics rely on a high-level understanding of calculus, probability and statistics, simple academic examples will be provided in support to the explanation of the theoretical foundations to facilitate comprehension of the subject matter. Case studies will be introduced to provide the practical value of the most advanced techniques. This detailed approach makes *The Monte Carlo Simulation Method for System Reliability and Risk Analysis* a key reference for senior undergraduate and graduate students as well as researchers and practitioners. It provides a powerful tool for all those involved in system analysis for reliability, maintenance and risk evaluations.

Focusing on what actuaries need in practice, this introductory account provides readers with essential tools for handling complex problems and explains how simulation models can be created, used and re-used (with modifications) in related situations. The book begins by outlining the basic tools of modelling and simulation, including a discussion of the Monte Carlo method and its use. Part II deals with general insurance and Part III with life insurance and financial risk. Algorithms that

can be implemented on any programming platform are spread throughout and a program library written in R is included. Numerous figures and experiments with R-code illustrate the text. The author's non-technical approach is ideal for graduate students, the only prerequisites being introductory courses in calculus and linear algebra, probability and statistics. The book will also be of value to actuaries and other analysts in the industry looking to update their skills.

Problems in Portfolio Theory and the Fundamentals of Financial Decision Making
Predictive Modeling Applications in Actuarial Science

Theory, Methods and Evaluation

Bayesian Theory and Applications

The Theory of Interest

Financial and Insurance Formulas

This book consists of invaluable introductions, tutorials and problems which are helpful for teaching purposes and have a very broad appeal and usage. The problems cover many aspects of static and dynamic portfolio theory as well as other important subjects such as arbitrage and asset pricing, utility theory, stochastic dominance, risk aversion and static portfolio theory, risk measures, dynamic portfolio theory and asset allocation. This material could be used with important books that cover

these topics including MacLean-Ziemba's The Handbook of the Fundamentals of Financial Decision Making, and Ziemba-Vickson's Stochastic Optimization Models in Finance.

Provides a comprehensive coverage of both the deterministic and stochastic models of life contingencies, risk theory, credibility theory, multi-state models, and an introduction to modern mathematical finance.

New edition restructures the material to fit into modern computational methods and provides several spreadsheet examples throughout. Covers the syllabus for the Institute of Actuaries subject CT5, Contingencies

Includes new chapters covering stochastic investments returns, universal life insurance. Elements of option pricing and the Black-Scholes formula will be introduced.

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Predictive modeling uses data to forecast future events. It exploits relationships between explanatory variables and the predicted variables from past occurrences to predict future outcomes. Forecasting financial events is a core skill that actuaries routinely apply in insurance and other risk-management applications. Predictive Modeling Applications in Actuarial Science emphasizes life-long learning by developing tools in an

insurance context, providing the relevant actuarial applications, and introducing advanced statistical techniques that can be used to gain a competitive advantage in situations with complex data. Volume 2 examines applications of predictive modeling. Where Volume 1 developed the foundations of predictive modeling, Volume 2 explores practical uses for techniques, focusing on property and casualty insurance. Readers are exposed to a variety of techniques in concrete, real-life contexts that demonstrate their value and the overall value of predictive modeling, for seasoned practicing analysts as well as those just starting out.

Managing Risk in Reinsurance

Handbook of Probability

Financial Mathematics For Actuarial Science

Modeling and Optimization

Risk Classification by Means of Clustering

Theory and Practice

Ongoing global changes pose fundamentally new scientific problems requiring new concepts and tools. A key issue concerns a vast variety of practically irreducible uncertainties, which challenge traditional models and

require new concepts and analytical tools. Uncertainty can dominate, as in the climate change debates. Increasing the resolution of models does not always yield sufficient certainty. This book presents much-needed new tools for modeling and management of uncertainty.

The increasing complexity of insurance and reinsurance products has seen a growing interest amongst actuaries in the modelling of dependent risks. For efficient risk management, actuaries need to be able to answer fundamental questions such as: Is the correlation structure dangerous? And, if yes, to what extent? Therefore tools to quantify, compare, and model the strength of dependence between different risks are vital. Combining coverage of stochastic order and risk measure theories with the basics of risk management and stochastic dependence, this book provides an essential guide to managing modern financial risk. * Describes how to model risks in incomplete markets, emphasising insurance risks. * Explains how to measure and compare the danger of risks, model their interactions, and

measure the strength of their association. * Examines the type of dependence induced by GLM-based credibility models, the bounds on functions of dependent risks, and probabilistic distances between actuarial models. * Detailed presentation of risk measures, stochastic orderings, copula models, dependence concepts and dependence orderings. * Includes numerous exercises allowing a cementing of the concepts by all levels of readers. * Solutions to tasks as well as further examples and exercises can be found on a supporting website. An invaluable reference for both academics and practitioners alike, Actuarial Theory for Dependent Risks will appeal to all those eager to master the up-to-date modelling tools for dependent risks. The inclusion of exercises and practical examples makes the book suitable for advanced courses on risk management in incomplete markets. Traders looking for practical advice on insurance markets will also find much of interest.

Visualizing the data is an essential part of any data

analysis. Modern computing developments have led to big improvements in graphic capabilities and there are many new possibilities for data displays. This book gives an overview of modern data visualization methods, both in theory and practice. It details modern graphical tools such as mosaic plots, parallel coordinate plots, and linked views. Coverage also examines graphical methodology for particular areas of statistics, for example Bayesian analysis, genomic data and cluster analysis, as well software for graphics.

Modern Actuarial Risk Theory contains what every actuary needs to know about non-life insurance mathematics. It starts with the standard material like utility theory, individual and collective model and basic ruin theory. Other topics are risk measures and premium principles, bonus-malus systems, ordering of risks and credibility theory. It also contains some chapters about Generalized Linear Models, applied to rating and IBNR problems. As to the level of the mathematics, the book would fit in a

bachelors or masters program in quantitative economics or mathematical statistics. This second and.

Actuarial Theory for Dependent Risks

Actuarial Modelling of Claim Counts

Encyclopedia of Statistical Sciences, Volume 1

Basic Actuarial Models

A - D.

Pricing Insurance Risk

Encyclopedia of Actuarial ScienceWiley-Blackwell

A text aimed at researchers and postgraduates actuarial science, statistics, and actuarial mathematics providing a comprehensive and detailed description of statistical methods for projecting mortality, and an extensive discussion of some important issues concerning the longevity risk in the area of life annuities and pension benefits.

This volume guides the reader along a statistical journey that begins with the basic structure of Bayesian theory, and then provides details on most of the past and present advances in this field.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF STATISTICAL SCIENCES

Fundamentals of Actuarial Mathematics

E - N.

International Encyclopedia of Statistical Science

Encyclopedia of Actuarial Science, 3 Volume Set

Computational Science — ICCS 2004

Come la formula di Bayes ha decifrato il codice Enigma, ha dato la caccia ai sottomarini russi ed è emersa trionfante da due secoli di controversie

This introduction to the history of work in America illuminates the many important roles that men and women of all backgrounds have played in the formation of the United States. • Provides readers with a comprehensive survey of the history of work in America • Introduces readers to a variety of occupations that Americans have held, revealing how those jobs changed with the introduction of technology • Includes a variety of primary documents to enliven the past and provide a glimpse into how historians use documents to understand the past

The Encyclopedia of Actuarial Science presents a timely and comprehensive body of knowledge designed to serve as an essential reference for the actuarial profession and all related business and financial activities, as well as researchers and students in actuarial science and related areas. Drawing on the experience of leading international editors and authors from industry and academic research the encyclopedia provides an authoritative exposition of both quantitative methods and practical aspects of actuarial science and insurance. The cross-disciplinary

nature of the work is reflected not only in its coverage of key concepts from business, economics, risk, probability theory and statistics but also by the inclusion of supporting topics such as demography, genetics, operations research and informatics.

This class-tested undergraduate textbook covers the entire syllabus for Exam C of the Society of Actuaries (SOA).

There are a wide range of variables for actuaries to consider when calculating a motorist's insurance premium, such as age, gender and type of vehicle. Further to these factors, motorists' rates are subject to experience rating systems, including credibility mechanisms and Bonus Malus systems (BMSs). Actuarial Modelling of Claim Counts presents a comprehensive treatment of the various experience rating systems and their relationships with risk classification. The authors summarize the most recent developments in the field, presenting ratemaking systems, whilst taking into account exogenous information. The text: Offers the first self-contained, practical approach to a priori and a posteriori ratemaking in motor insurance. Discusses the issues of claim frequency and claim severity, multi-event systems, and the combinations of deductibles and BMSs. Introduces recent developments in actuarial science and exploits

the generalised linear model and generalised linear mixed model to achieve risk classification. Presents credibility mechanisms as refinements of commercial BMSs. Provides practical applications with real data sets processed with SAS software. Actuarial Modelling of Claim Counts is essential reading for students in actuarial science, as well as practicing and academic actuaries. It is also ideally suited for professionals involved in the insurance industry, applied mathematicians, quantitative economists, financial engineers and statisticians.

**How Bayes' Rule Cracked the Enigma Code, Hunted Down Russian Submarines, & Emerged Triumphant from Two Centuries of C
Predictive Analytics**

Recursions for Convolutions and Compound Distributions with Insurance Applications

The Monte Carlo Simulation Method for System Reliability and Risk Analysis

Health Insurance

PRICING INSURANCE RISK A comprehensive framework for measuring, valuing, and managing risk Pricing Insurance Risk: Theory and Practice delivers

an accessible and authoritative account of how to determine the premium for a portfolio of non-hedgeable insurance risks and how to allocate it fairly to each portfolio component. The authors synthesize hundreds of academic research papers, bringing to light little-appreciated answers to fundamental questions about the relationships between insurance risk, capital, and premium. They lean on their industry experience throughout to connect the theory to real-world practice, such as assessing the performance of business units, evaluating risk transfer options, and optimizing portfolio mix. Readers will discover: Definitions, classifications, and specifications of risk An in-depth treatment of classical risk measures and premium calculation principles Properties of risk measures and their visualization A logical framework for spectral and coherent risk measures How risk measures for capital and pricing are distinct but interact Why the cost of capital, not capital itself, should be allocated The natural allocation method and how it unifies marginal and risk-adjusted probability approaches Applications to reserve risk, reinsurance, asset risk, franchise value, and portfolio optimization Perfect for actuaries working in the non-life or general insurance and reinsurance sectors, Pricing Insurance Risk: Theory and Practice is also an indispensable resource for banking and finance professionals, as well as risk management professionals seeking insight into measuring the value of their efforts to mitigate,

transfer, or bear nonsystematic risk.

Health Insurance aims at filling a gap in actuarial literature, attempting to solve the frequent misunderstanding in regards to both the purpose and the contents of health insurance products (and 'protection products', more generally) on the one hand, and the relevant actuarial structures on the other. In order to cover the basic principles regarding health insurance techniques, the first few chapters in this book are mainly devoted to the need for health insurance and a description of insurance products in this area (sickness insurance, accident insurance, critical illness covers, income protection, long-term care insurance, health-related benefits as riders to life insurance policies). An introduction to general actuarial and risk-management issues follows. Basic actuarial models are presented for sickness insurance and income protection (i.e. disability annuities). Several numerical examples help the reader understand the main features of pricing and reserving in the health insurance area. A short introduction to actuarial models for long-term care insurance products is also provided. Advanced undergraduate and graduate students in actuarial sciences; graduate students in economics, business and finance; and professionals and technicians operating in insurance and pension areas will find this book of benefit.

Since 1980, methods for recursive evaluation of aggregate claims distributions

have received extensive attention in the actuarial literature. This book gives a unified survey of the theory and is intended to be self-contained to a large extent. As the methodology is applicable also outside the actuarial field, it is presented in a general setting, but actuarial applications are used for motivation. The book is divided into two parts. Part I is devoted to univariate distributions, whereas in Part II, the methodology is extended to multivariate settings. Primarily intended as a monograph, this book can also be used as text for courses on the graduate level. Suggested outlines for such courses are given. The book is of interest for actuaries and statisticians working within the insurance and finance industry, as well as for people in other fields like operations research and reliability theory. Reflecting the author's wealth of experience in this field, Handbook of Solvency for Actuaries and Risk Managers: Theory and Practice focuses on the valuation of assets and liabilities, the calculation of capital requirement, and the calculation of the standard formula for the European Solvency II project. The first three sections of the book examine the solvency concept, historical development, and the role of solvency in an enterprise risk management approach. The text provides a general discussion on valuation, investment, and capital, along with modeling and measuring. It also covers dependence, risk measures, capital requirements, subrisks, aggregation, the main risks market, and credit,

operational, liquidity, and underwriting risks. The last three sections focus on the European Solvency II project. Basing the material on CEIOPS final advice, the author presents the general ideas, valuation, investments, and funds of this project as well as the standard formula framework. He also includes all calibrations from previous quantitative impact studies and discusses the political progress of the project. A one-stop shop for actuaries and risk managers, this handbook offers a complete overview of solvency and the European Solvency II standard formula. It gives a clear definition and broad historical review of solvency and incorporates a comprehensive discussion of the theory behind the calculation of the capital requirement. Updates on solvency projects and issues are available at www.SolvencyII.nu

Modeling and Policy Issues

A Day in the Life of an American Worker: 200 Trades and Professions through History [2 volumes]

La teoria che non voleva morire

Computation and Modelling in Insurance and Finance

4th International Conference, Krak ó w, Poland, June 6-9, 2004, Proceedings, Part IV

Theory and Applications

The Handbook of Probability presents an equal balance of theory and direct applications in a non-technical, yet comprehensive format so that researchers of various backgrounds can use the reference either as a primer for understanding basic probability theory or as a more advanced research tool for specific projects requiring a deeper understanding or application of probability. The wide-ranging applications of probability presented make it useful for researchers who need to make interdisciplinary connections in their work, as well as professors who teach a range of students (social sciences, education, business, behavioral sciences, etc.) and need to bring probability into greater, concrete perspective for these students.

Financial and insurance calculations become more and more frequent and helpful for many users not only in their profession life but sometimes even in their personal life. Therefore a survey of formulas of financial and insurance mathematics that can be applied to such calculations seems to be a suitable aid. In some cases one should use instead of the term formula more suitable terms of the type method, procedure or algorithm since the corresponding calculations cannot be simply summed up to a single expression, and a verbal description without introducing complicated symbols is more appropriate. The survey has the following ambitions:

- The

formulas should be applicable in practice: it has motivated their choice for this survey first and foremost. On the other hand it is obvious that by time one puts to use in practice seemingly very abstract formulas of higher mathematics, e.g. when pricing financial derivatives, evaluating financial risks, applying accounting principles based on fair values, choosing alternative risk transfers ARL in insurance, and the like. • The formulas should be error-free (though such a goal is not achievable in full) since in the financial and insurance framework one publishes sometimes in a h-tic way various untried formulas and methods that may be incorrect. Of course, the formulas are introduced here without proofs because their derivation is not the task of this survey.

The International Conference on Computational Science (ICCS 2004) held in Kraków, Poland, June 6-9, 2004, was a follow-up to the highly successful ICCS 2003 held at two locations, in Melbourne, Australia and St.

Petersburg, Russia; ICCS 2002 in Amsterdam, The Netherlands; and ICCS 2001 in San Francisco, USA. As computational science is still evolving in its quest for subjects of investigation and efficient methods, ICCS 2004 was devised as a forum for scientists from mathematics and computer science, as the basic computing disciplines and application areas, interested in advanced computational methods for physics, chemistry, life sciences,

engineering, arts and humanities, as well as computer system vendors and software developers. The main objective of this conference was to discuss problems and solutions in all areas, to identify new issues, to shape future directions of research, and to help users apply various advanced computational techniques. The event harvested recent developments in computational grids and next generation computing systems, tools, advanced numerical methods, data-driven systems, and novel application fields, such as complex systems, finance, econo-physics and population evolution. The business of reinsurance developed at the fringe of financial services and, for most of its existence, went largely unnoticed outside the expert community. More recently, both public and professional sensitivity towards managing risks has increased and reinsurers have emerged as authorities on global threats such as climate change and natural catastrophes. This is the first book to provide a comprehensive historical description of this industry. It traces the global development of reinsurance from the early 19th century until today. As such it gives a detailed account of how the nature of risk itself changed over the last 200 years. It highlights all aspects relevant in shaping the industry from the development of risk, risk engineering and risk management, actuarial science, the financial and

monetary environment, market conditions, impacts of politics, the effects of regulatory changes, to large risks and natural catastrophes. A comprehensive introduction by the editors highlights the different challenges and approaches to managing risk from a reinsurance perspective such as mathematical, financial, legal, and contractual developments, as well as the changing business models adopted. All of these are dealt with in further detail by ten contributing authors.

Coping with Uncertainty

Modelling Longevity Dynamics for Pensions and Annuity Business

Predictive Modeling Applications in Actuarial Science: Volume 2, Case Studies in Insurance

Modern Actuarial Risk Theory

Handbook of Data Visualization

Nonlife Actuarial Models

This second volume examines practical real-life applications of predictive modeling to forecast future events with an emphasis on insurance.

This handbook in two parts covers key topics of the theory of financial decision making. Some of the papers discuss real applications or case studies as well.

There are a number of new papers that have never been published before especially in Part II. Part I is concerned with Decision Making Under Uncertainty.

This includes subsections on Arbitrage, Utility Theory, Risk Aversion and Static

Portfolio Theory, and Stochastic Dominance. Part II is concerned with Dynamic Modeling that is the transition for static decision making to multiperiod decision making. The analysis starts with Risk Measures and then discusses Dynamic Portfolio Theory, Tactical Asset Allocation and Asset-Liability Management Using Utility and Goal Based Consumption-Investment Decision Models. A comprehensive set of problems both computational and review and mind expanding with many unsolved problems are in an accompanying problems book. The handbook plus the book of problems form a very strong set of materials for PhD and Masters courses both as the main or as supplementary text in finance theory, financial decision making and portfolio theory. For researchers, it is a valuable resource being an up to date treatment of topics in the classic books on these topics by Johnathan Ingersoll in 1988, and William Ziemba and Raymond Vickson in 1975 (updated 2nd edition published in 2006).

Insurance terminology and risk management. Insurance, in law and economics, is a form of risk management primarily used to hedge against the risk of potential financial loss. Insurance is defined as the equitable transfer of the risk of a potential loss, from one entity to another, in exchange for a premium and duty of care.

Determining risk-adequate insurance premiums is a core issue in actuarial mathematics. This study is specifically concerned with identifying convenient partitions of (general) insurance collectives such that the resulting tariff classes are homogeneous to a maximum extent and - on the other hand - yet large

enough to allow for the occurrence of the group balance concept and to end up with reliable estimates of the moments of the claim size distributions. Therefore, the author develops an innovative classification algorithm utilizing a multidimensional cluster approach combined with credibility-theoretical implications. Its construction stems from involving the entire claim information of risks simultaneously and in a suitable manner, and particularly from obtaining optimality regarding the cluster criterions. Under certain conditions, commonly used cross classification schemes are shown to be a particular case of the new approach. Besides desirable theoretical benefits like its generalizing established cross classification systems, an empirical investigation also suggests the practical superiority of the new algorithm.

Handbook of Solvency for Actuaries and Risk Managers

O - Z, Index

Measures, Orders and Models

Risk Classification, Credibility and Bonus-Malus Systems