# Averages and Beyond in Accounting, Actuarial and Day-to-day Life. 

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## Sessiontoday

- What isAverage
- Averages in Day-to-day Life
- TheFlaw of Averages
- Rethink on Conventiona BattingAverage
- AveragesinTednica Andysis
- Averages used inAccounting
- AveragesinAduarial Applicdions
- BeyondAverageinActuaria Applicaions
- AverageisOver


## What isAverage?

Isaverage

- A representaive of agroup?
- A centrd itemfor agroup?
- A most frequently ocaurring itemfor agroup?

Averageisatrickyterm!

## I Averagesin Day-to-day Life

- Average Speed
- AverageValueof an Investment inthecentre of aperiod
- Average familysize and Size of an averagefamily



## AverageSpeed during ato and fro Journey

- AverageSpeed duringJourney fromMumba to Pune: 60 kmph
- AverageSpeed during returnjourney viathesameroute: 90 kmph

DeterminetheAverageSpeed during theto and fro journey.
Choosethelikdy answer:-
A. 64 kmph
B. 72 kmph
C. 75 kmph
D. 76 kmph


## AverageVdue of an Investment in the centre of aperiod

If an investment of \$1,000 growsto become $\$ 16,000$ over 16 yeers, what could beitsvdueinthecentre of the period, i.e after 8 years?

Choosethelikdy answer:-
A. \$8,000
B. \$8,500
C. $\$ 5,500$
D. $\$ 4,000$


## Averagefamily size and Size of an aeragefamily

Consider thedłaregarding number of merbersinech familyfor asample of 6 families residingin asociety:
$5 \quad 3 \quad 2$

4
2
What mey beregerded æAverage Farilysize?
Choosethelikely ansuer
A. 2
B. 3
C. 3.17
D. 2.5

What may beregorded ®Size of an $^{2}$
AvergeFamily?

"I don't divide it. I multiply it."

## What averagewould you calalte?

Ms Mani Maker, asearetary t alageenterprisehesjoined acourseto lern computer programming and iseger to make use of her knowledge Shedecides to write a computer programfor acomputerised serviceto amerriage bureauto berun by her and run it on the computer when it is not being used by others and theboss is not watching Sheissoon ableto run apat timebusiness Shecollectsfeefromher astomers on thebasis of thesdisfaction experienced bythem A sample of Ms Mani Maker'serningsisgiven balow:

| Day | Income(inRs) | Day | Income(inRs) | Day | Income(inRs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 560 | 11 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 22 | 900 |
| 3 | 1250 | 13 | 750 | 23 | 0 |
| 4 | 1850 | 14 | 1050 | 24 | 1000 |
| 5 | 0 | 15 | 1300 | 25 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| 7 | 500 | 17 | 5800 | 27 | 1200 |
| 8 | 3200 | 18 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 19 | 250 | 29 | 950 |
| 10 | 1200 | 20 | 0 | 30 | 850 |

What average income would beapproprite in thefollowing situtions-



## Rethink onThisAverage

Averageno. of runs scored per inning
$=$ Totd no. of runs scored in thecreer
No. of times got out in thecceer
What is the averageno. of runsscored by abatsmen in aseries, given inning wise scoresInning Runs No. of Ballsplayed $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 124 & 189\end{array}$
2 13* 24
3
$4 \quad 38^{*} \quad 56$
$\begin{array}{lll}5 & 1 & 4\end{array}$
Totd $233 \quad 387$
Conventiond Average $=233 / 3=77.67$


Strikerte adjusted average= Corventional Avg xTotd no. of ball splayed inimings wherehegot out / Totd no. of BallsinAll Imingsplayed inthe creer
$=77.67 \times 307 / 387$
$=61.61$
Thisaverage is aso equa toAverageStrike RateX Averageno. of ballsplayed when got

## Averages used inTectrical Andysis

- MovingAverages
- Exponential Averages



## Toolsbesed on theseaverages

- MACD
- Exponentid Averages in conjunction with ROC



## Averages used inAccounting

- AverageCost per unit for Unitsheld in Stock
- AverageAccounting Reurn
- Accounting Ratios

Weighted-Average


## AveragesinActuarial Applictions

- AverageLossper event
- Averagenumber of dams
- Useof Averagein Provision for Lidality

"He's 104. He always comes back on his birthday -


## Useof Averagein Liability Provision

ASC 450, Contingenies outlinestheaccounting and disdosurerequirementsfor loss and gain contingendies It stees that "An estimted lossfromaloss contingency is recognized only if the aval ldde informaion indictes that (1) it is probadlethat alidaility hesbeen incurred t the reporting d\&e and (2) the amount of the loss can be ressonady estimted, " without providing adefinition of either probable or remonady. Even if FASB defined probadle, the idea of athreshold isill advised Suppose we define 51 percent to be probadle
Then (1) FirmA, which hed apendinglegd adion with a 50 percent chance of a \$100,000 judgment, would have no dherge
(2)FirmB, with a51 percent chance, would havea $\$ 100,000$ charge
(3) FirmC, with 1,000 independent ceses of $\$ 100$, ecch with a 50 percent chance of judgmert, would have no charge
In reedity, firmC is expected to incur loss of around $\$ 50,000$ far morecertanly then the other two firms!
Suggeted further reading "TheFlaw of Averages inAccounting and Law" by Sam
L. Saygeand MarcVanAllen.

## BeyondAveragesinActurial Applicdions

- Significance of Variancein Premiumdecision.
- Should an atuary beginstaingan intervd of vduesfor theliability and recommend asfey mergin?An interve suchas $(\mu, \mu+\sigma)$ to advocatesfer vduelike $\mu+\sigma$ ?



## AverageisOver

-TheGret Stagntion
-TheAverageisOver


# TYLER COWEN <br> MEW YORX TIMES BESTSELIIIG AUTEOR of The gatat staciation <br> AVERAGE <br> IS OVER 

## POWERING AMERICA BEYOND the AGE of the great stagnation

## Tyler Cowen'sObservaionsand Views

"The widening gap between rich and poor meens deding with onebig uncomfortadletruth: If you're not t thetop, you're t thebottom"
"Highernersaretakingever moreadvantage of machineintel ligencein dataandysisand achievingever-better results Mearwhile, low erners who haver't cormitted to learning to making themos of new technologies, have poor prospects Neerly every business sector relies less andless on manual Idbour, and thisfat isforever changing the world of work and wages
A steedy, searelife somewhereinthemiddle-aerage - isover."

## End of Average

Todd Rose, not an average Harvard Professor:

- "Averageisastdistical myth"
- "They havestrengths and weeknesses

They dl do, even geriuses do."
-"Themythicd yardstick - theaverage
human- ishurtingeveryone"

- Individual ismoreimportant than
generally laid down prindiplesfor messes

> Human beings don't line up perfectly. There is no average learner. They have strengths and weaknesses. They all do. Even geniuses do."

\author{

- LECTURER TODD ROSE, ED.M.O1, ED.D.07
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# Any Questions? Thank You. 

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