CANDIDATE CONNECT

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AI/Machine learning: a quick primer





What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

- Ability of a machine to perform cognitive functions we associate with human minds
 - Perceiving, reasoning, learning, and problem solving
 - Examples: robotics, computer vision, natural language, processing, virtual agents
- Al is best thought of as augmented intelligence.
- Machine learning is the process by which the machine gains intelligence



What is machine learning?

- Uses algorithms to find relationships in data to make predictions
- Not like traditional logic-based programming
- More akin to human learning: predict, "learn," repeat
- Made possible by three developments:
 - Increased amount of digital data (Big Data)
 - Increased computing power (including storage)
 - Better algorithms (e.g. Predictive Analytics)



New technologies drive machine intelligence

Computer
visionNatural
languageCognitive
agentsImage<

Robotics and autonomous vehicles



Machine learning & Deep learning



"Artificial Intelligence (AI) is intelligence exhibited by machines, with cognitive functions that are associated to humans. Cognitive functions include all aspects of perceiving, reasoning, learning, and problem-solving"







AI, Machine learning, automation will change role of professionals

- Automate many functions
- Create superior predictions
- Change what actuaries do, from prediction to judgment and creativity



Greater computer "intelligence" shifting human tasks to those that require more technological, social and emotional skills

All sectors

United States and Western Europe

Large portion time spent today in physical and basic cognitive skills		Total hours billion	in the future, time spent on these skills will decrease while skills such as tech, social and emotional will grow
	Hours in 2016 % of time	650	Change in number of hours 2016-30, %
Physical and manual skill		31	-14
Basic cognit skills	ive 18		-15
Higher cogn	22		8
oo Social and ⁽ 安) emotional s	kills 18		24
Technologic skills	al 11		55



AI will change what professionals do

Projected change in hours worked,

Category	Skill	2016-2030, %, U.S., all sectors	
Higher cognitive skills	Advanced literacy and writing	-10	
	Quantitative and statistical skills	-2	
	Critical thinking and decision making	17	
	Project management	2	
	Complex information processing and interpretation	18	
	Creativity	40	
Social and	Advanced communication and negotiation skills	27	
emotional skills	Interpersonal skills and empathy	30	
	Leadership and managing others	33	
	Entrepreneurship and initiative-taking	33	
	Adaptability and continuous learning	24	
	Teaching and training	14	
Technological skills	Basic digital skills	69	
	Advanced IT skills and programming		91
	Advanced data analysis and mathematical skills	25	
	Technology design, engineering, and maintenance	31	
	Scientific research and development	28	



Adaptability and lifelong learning will be critical

	\wedge	Changes in demand driven by Al	Examples of next generations skills
4		 Increasingly critical 	 Lifelong learning aspiration/growth mindset Self-direction Comfort with change, uncertainty
EQ Socioemotio skills IQ Technical ski		 Demand will increase as machines do knowledge-work 	 Creativity Critical thinking and problem solving Social intelligence Communication and influence Software development Design Product management Big data analytics Agile methodologies
	and the second se	 Specific skills will change several times within a career 	

• Lean management practices







Global risk landscape is evolving quickly... which may change how risks are quantified. Some risks will be more difficult to insure, while other new insurable risks will emerge.



From a (reassuring) siloed typology of Global Risks...



Source: World Economic Forum



...to growing interdependencies transforming the risk landscape.





Increasing catastrophic risk borne by US Taxpayers

Major U.S. Hurricanes Percentage of Total Loss Paid by the U.S. Government



Sandy was classified as a Superstorm when it hit the US coast ** HIM: Hugo, Ivan and Maria



Property: Changing nature of risk

- Not just about insurance, but about risk mitigation and avoidance
- Property risk: coastal flooding risk increases due to rising sea levels
- Mitigation strategies:
 - Hard engineering (sea walls, storm surge barriers)
 - Nature-based defenses (marshes, mangroves)
 - Getting out of the way (moving people/infrastructure)
- Property insurer risk: Spreading wildfire risk in California



Morbidity: Changing nature of risk

- Mortality & morbidity risk: loss of biodiversity affects health and socio-economic development
- Lack of access to sufficient variety & quality of food
 → micronutrient malnutrition (2 billion people)
- Half the world's plant-based calories provided by three crops: maize, rice and wheat (famine/ malnutrition risk)
- Health insurer risk: Gene therapies that can cure chronic diseases but carry million dollar price tag







AI will change our understanding of risk: potential consequences









Opportunity for innovation

- Al/automation will transform how insurance is sold & administered
 - Underwriting/measuring risk
 - On-line sales environment
 - "Automated" claims processing
- AI (understanding of risk) and changing nature of risk will change what insurance needs to accomplish: understand, prevent & finance
- What will insurance look like 50 years from today?



Skills to meet the challenge

- Understand data science to harness its insights
 - Big data (data structures), data visualization
 - Analytics: models being used and how to work with them

Build the EQ/AQ skills

- Cross-functional data analytic teams
- Communicate with data scientists
- Communicate with regulators
- Build creativity : design the solutions to meet tomorrow's evolving changing risks, using insights of Al

Foundational skills: math, finance, business, actuarial math, risk



Questions





Thank you!





