Risk and Uncertainty

Uncertainty

- Future outcomes unknown, and probabilities of alternative outcomes are unknown
- Appropriate analytical tool do address uncertainty – Sensitivity analysis
- Vary assumptions in analysis, to see how much the results change

- Risk Outcomes are unkown, but can estimate probabilities of different outcomes
 - Contingencies x_i (possible States of the world)
 - Probabilities p_i
 - 0 ≤ p_i ≥ 1
 - __i(p_i) =1
 - Expected outcome (Expected Value):
 - $-_{-i}(p_{i} * x_{i})$

- Expected Values of Net benefits under all contingencies
 - $|-_{-i}| p_i * (B_i C_i)$
 - Need to make sure that contingencies and associated probabilities are appropriately identified.
 - Spreadsheet example

- Projects may increase or decrease level of risk that individuals face
- Risk aversion of individuals
 - ∂U/∂M < 0 (Diminishing Marginal utility of Money)
 - Compare expected utility from fair bets with certain income
 - Spreadsheet examples



• $EU = EU\{E(M), Var(M)\}$ - $\delta EU/\delta E(M) > 0$ - $\delta EU/\delta Var(M) < 0$



Var(M)

• So:

- Need to take into consideration effects of project on variance of income. (effect on risk)
- If project increases variance of possible outcomes, this should be discounted from benefits
- Some projects reduce variations of possible outcomes

- Example: Irrigation project
 - Increases expected return, but also increases variability of return
 - Increases probability of loss

- Traditional system
 - Cost: \$10
 - Returns: 50% chance of \$1250% chance of \$14
 - Profits: 50% chance of \$2
 50% chance of \$4
 Expected profit: .5 (2) + .5 (4) = \$3

- Irrigation system
 - Cost: \$30
 - Returns: 50% chance of \$1250% chance of \$80
 - Profits: 50% chance of \$18 loss
 50% chance of \$50 profit
 Expected profit: .5 (-18) + .5 (50) = \$16

- Comparison of systems:
- Traditional system:
 - Expected profit = \$3
 - Variance = 1
- Irrigated system:
 - Expected profit = \$16
 - Variance = 2,312
 - AND 50% CHANCE OF LOSSES