



Does Teething really kill? A study of mortality trends over the past 100 years.

Paul Blyth Gillian Laing

Does Teething really kill? A study of mortality trends over the past 100 years

- Mortality a brief history from 1900
- Recent Mortality trends
- Threats to future improvements
- Benefits to future improvements
- Conclusion

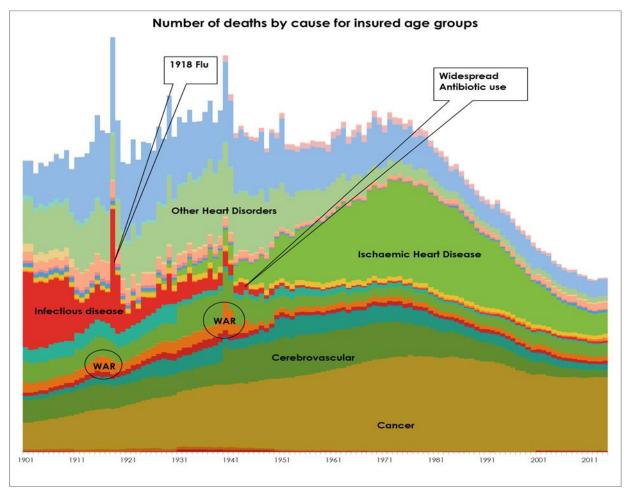




24 May 2017 2

Mortality – a brief history from 1900

• In 2016 we undertook to set new mortality improvements for our mortality pricing basis. We were primarily interest in term assurance ages 30-65.

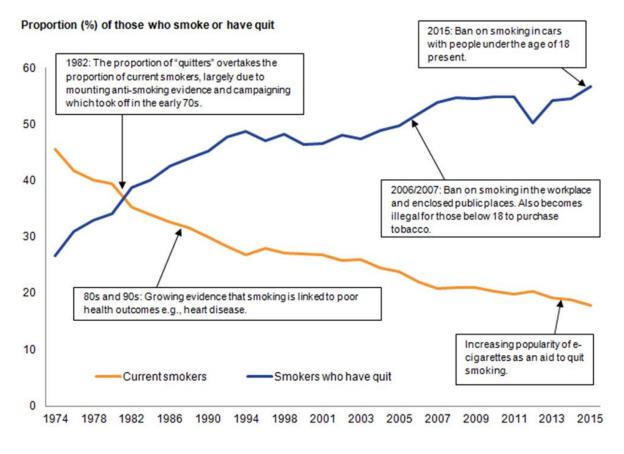




¹⁾ Graph uses ONS data matching ICD codes across the time periods

History from 1900: Lifestyle changes - Cigarette smoking

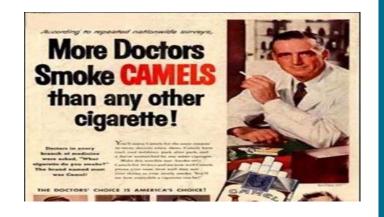
- Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the UK. In 2014 almost 80,000 deaths attributable to smoking in England. ¹
- Number of smokers quitting has mostly been rising since 1974.





https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/bulletins/adultsmokingha bitsingreatbritain/2015

History from 1900: Lifestyle changes - Cigarette smoking









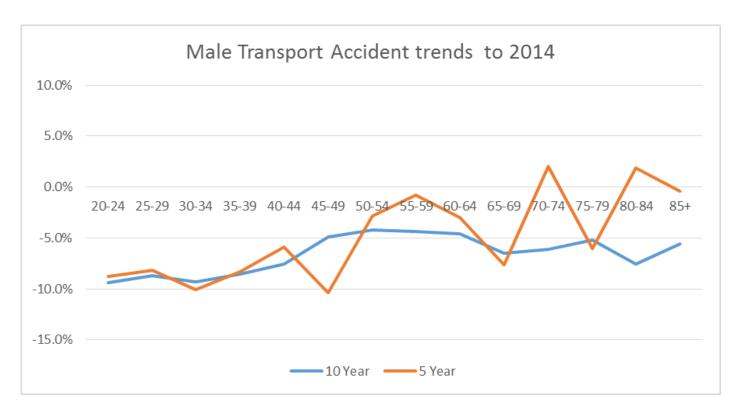


and Faculty of Actuaries

24 May 2017 5

History from 1900: Lifestyle changes – Car Travel

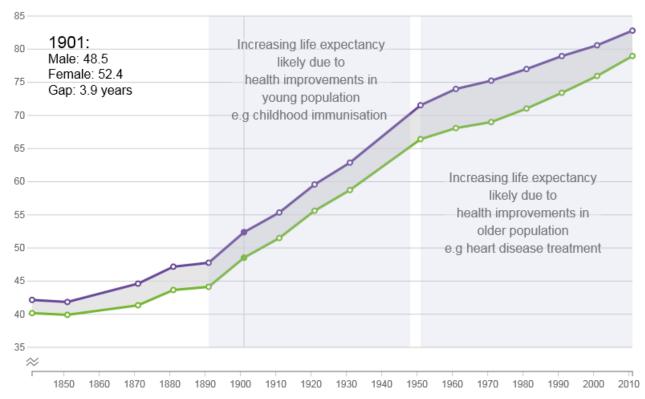
- In the last 30 years Great Britain's population has grown by 15 percent.
- However road fatalities in the same period have fallen by 68%.¹





History from 1900: Life Expectancy 1900-2015

• Life expectancy has increased considerably since 1901 from 48.5 for males, 52.4 for females to 79.1 for males and 82.8 for females in 2015.





¹⁾ Source: ONS, http://visual.ons.gov.uk/how-has-life-expectancy-changed-over-time/

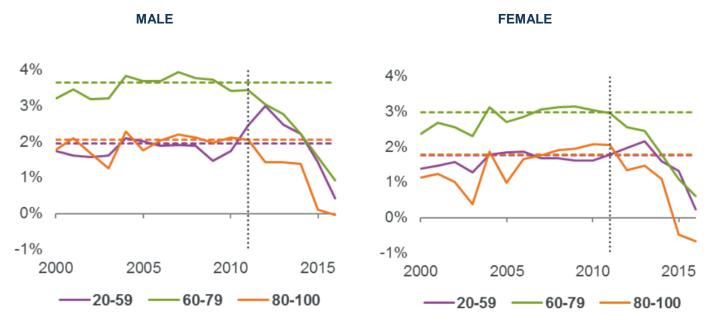
²⁾ http://www.theactuary.com/news/2017/03/an-unprecedented-rise-in-uk-deaths-will-see-life-expectancy-fall/

³⁾ https://www.theguardian.com/society/2015/apr/07/life-expectancy-falls-older-uk-women-public-health-england

Recent Mortality Trends

- Some concerns in recent years over the slow down of improvements in life expectancy.
- This appears to relate more to old age deaths.
- As well as a peak in 5 year trends in recent years.

Five-year average mortality improvements for different age bands





24 May 2017 1) Source: CMI WP 97 charts 2G and 2H

So what might influence future mortality?

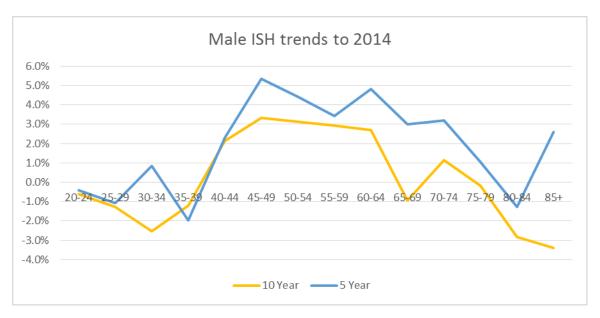




24 May 2017 9

Threats to future improvements: Mental Health

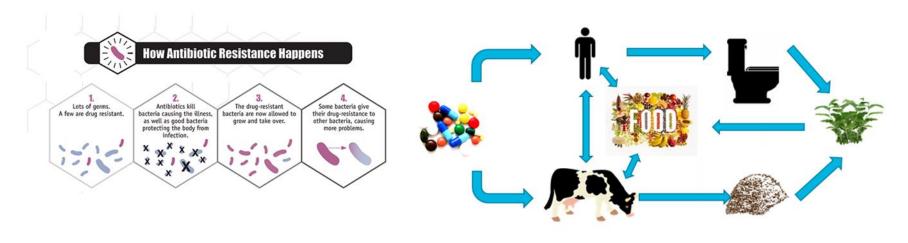
- In our analysis intentional self harm was the only cause of death with an almost consistently increasing trend, which is particularly relevant for the term assurance ages.
- Over 75% of suicides are male.¹
- It's the biggest killer of men under 45 in the UK.
- Research into suicide is still minimal and not enough is understood about why suicide is increasing.
- Recent studies showed significant correlation with Lower socio-economic groups and suicide.²

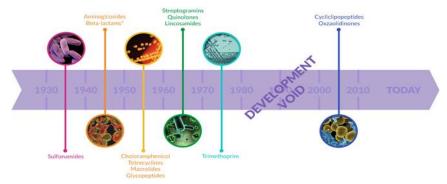




Threats to future improvements: Antibiotic Resistance

In 2014 the WHO released a special report on Antimicrobial resistance.







Threats to future improvements: Lifestyle

Drinking – alcohol was 61% more affordable in 2013 than 1980.

 Recreational drugs – drug deaths accounted for 1 in 6 deaths in people in 20s and 30s in 2015.

 Obesity – rates are three times what they were in 1980. Leads to many health complications including Cancer, Type 2 Diabetes, Heart disease.

Europe's obesity league:

•UK: 24.9%

•Ireland: 24.5%

•Spain: 24.1%

•Portugal: 21.6%

•Germany: 21.3%

•Belgium: 19.1%

•Austria: 18.3%

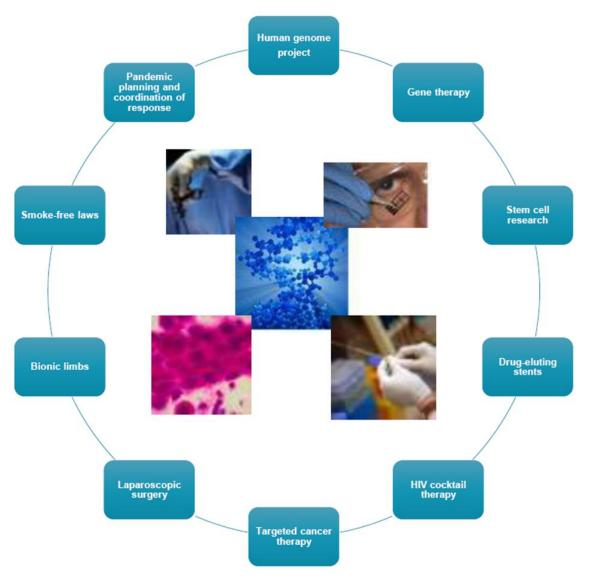
•ltaly: 17.2%

•Sweden: 16.6%

•France: 15.6%



Top 10 most recent breakthrough medical advances





24 May 2017

Benefits to future improvements: Immunotherapy

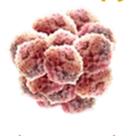
Unmasking a killer: How immunotherapy helps your body find cancer and destroy it.

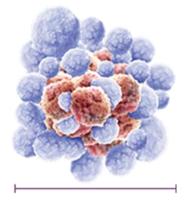




24 May 2017

Benefits to future improvements: Immunotherapy





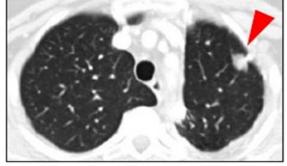
Tumor site

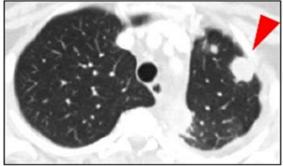
T-cell infiltration

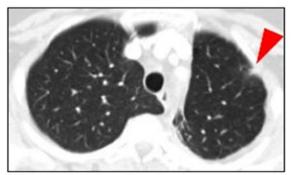
Pretreatment



4 months







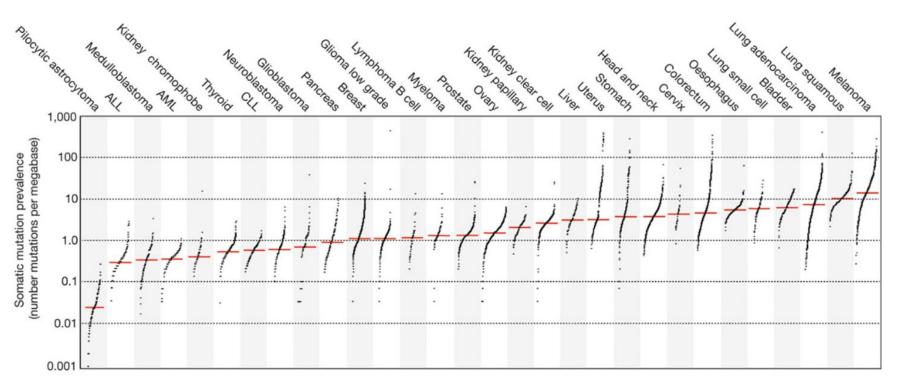






24 May 2017

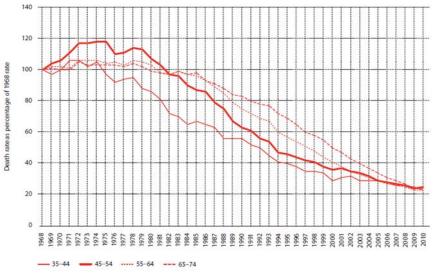
Benefits to future improvements: Immunotherapy



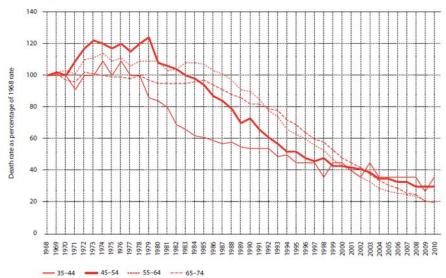
Threats to future improvements: Heart disease and statins

Age-specific death rates from CHD in 1968 – 2010 in the UK (plotted as a percentage of the rate in 1968)

Age-specific death rates from coronary heart disease (CHD) as a percentage of the rate in 1968, in men, United Kingdom 1968 to 2010



Age-specific death rates from coronary heart disease (CHD) as a percentage of the rate in 1968 in women, United Kingdom 1968 to 2010



Men

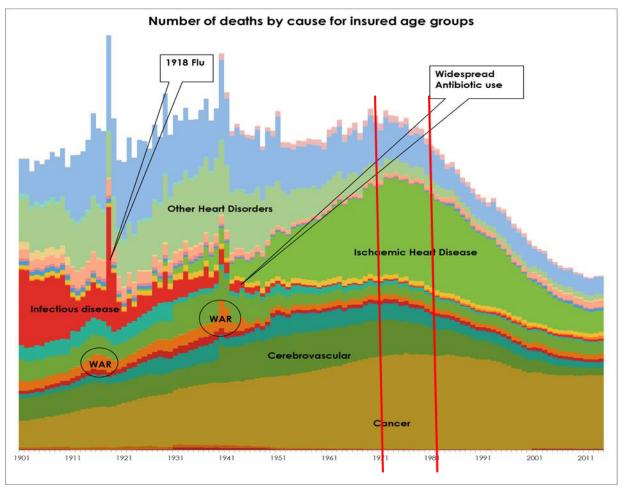
Women



24 May 2017 ^{1) BHF statistics database}

Mortality – a brief history from 1900

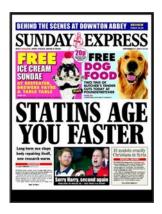
• In 2016 we undertook to set new mortality improvements for our mortality pricing basis. We were primarily interest in term assurance ages 30-65.



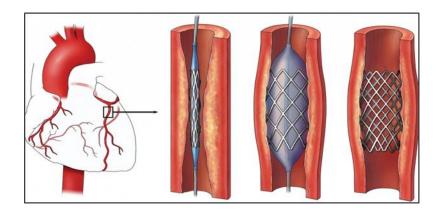


¹⁾ Graph uses ONS data matching ICD codes across the time periods

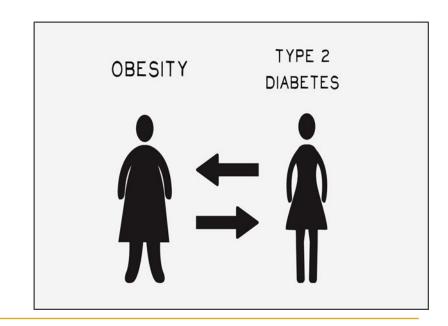
What will influence the future of cardiovascular disease?







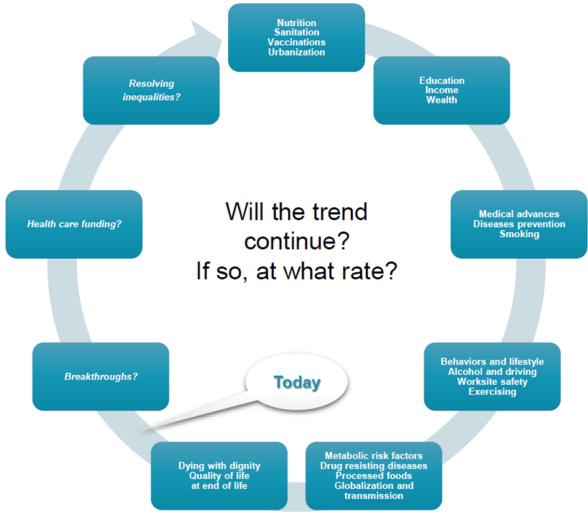




24 May 2017 ^{1) BHF statistics database}

Why are we not dead yet? Life expectancy has doubled in past 150

years.





24 May 2017 ^{1) BHF statistics database} 20

Questions

Comments

Expressions of individual views by members of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and its staff are encouraged.

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter.





24 May 2017 21