

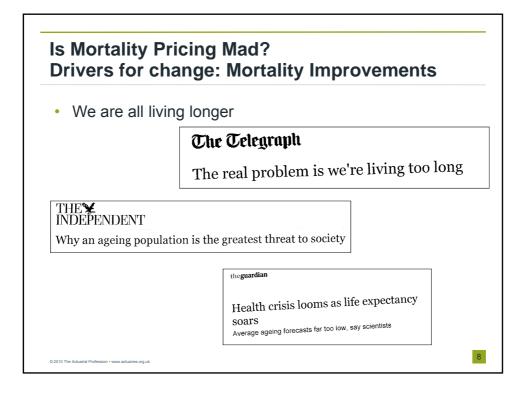
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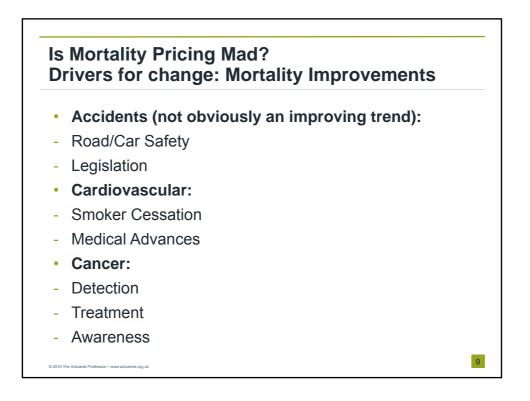
# Is Mortality Pricing Mad? Aim

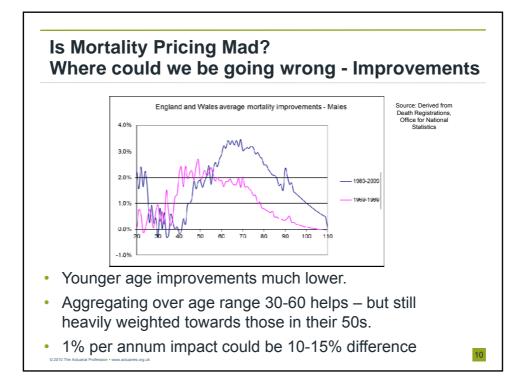
- Aim is not to conclude that the pricing of mortality risk within our market is or isn't mad – that's way too complicated and for you to decide!
- The aim is to:
  - highlight that mortality risk pricing isn't easy
  - look at areas where we *could* be going wrong in our pricing of mortality risk
- Make sure that as an industry we are sharing and growing from our collective experiences – greater good v competitive advantage.

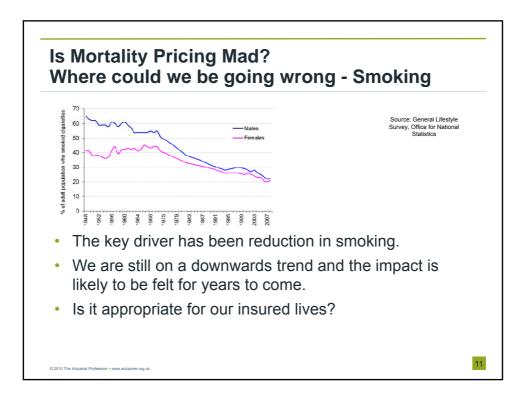
### Is Mortality Pricing Mad? Introduction

- The ideas in this presentation pull together a collection of ideas from a range of sources
- Some are likely to be pretty basic
- Nearly all cover 'real life' issues!
- The theme we are exploring necessarily is 'very glass half empty'
- There are lots of good things that we are doing as an industry too!









# Is Mortality Pricing Mad? Where could we be going wrong - Smoking

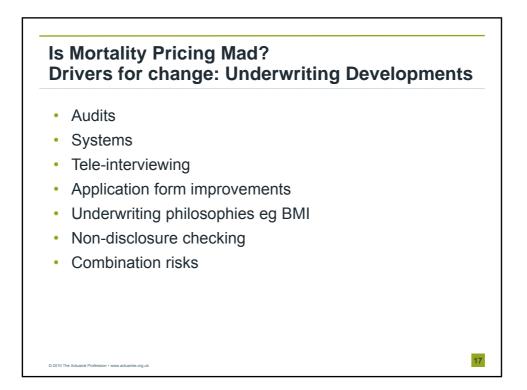
- No we differentiate price based on smoker status
- Yes we only ask about the last 12 months
- Yes some non-smokers will start smoking
- Yes smokers will give up and not alter policy
- Our conclusion was that, in isolation, you should make some allowance. However...
- Key bit is that it is reflected in experience analysis need to make sure that we don't double count.
- Our analysis impact of double counting: 3-4%

A ticking insurance time-	bomb?	
009 v 2001	Professionals (Male)	Manual Workers (Male)
nit consumption by week	▲5%	▼4%
who drank last week	▼6%	▼13%
who drank > 5 days last week	▼21%	▼12%
who drank > 4 units one day	▲5%	▼11%
who drank > 8 units one day	▲5%	▼10%
London Alcohol Death he lammersmith and Fulham, urce: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics		,

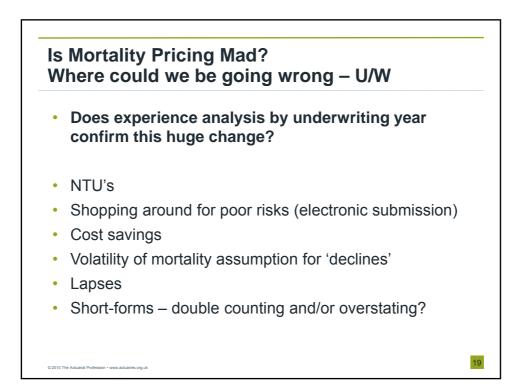
Even worse for women!		
2009 v 2001	Professionals (Female)	Manual Workers (Female)
Init consumption by week	<b>▲</b> 17%	▲3%
who drank last week	▼8%	▼14%
₀ who drank > 5 days last week	▼26%	▼22%
₀ who drank > 3 units one day	▲ 35%	<b>▲</b> 15%
₀ who drank > 6 units one day	▲36%	▲22%
London Alcohol Death ho Iammersmith and Fulham, urce: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics	t spots (1998-	

s Mortality Pricing Where could we b			ng – BN	/11	
<ul> <li>Changes in BMI dis insured lives issue?</li> </ul>		by inco	ome quin	itiles – an	
Population distribution 2007	Highest	3rd	Lowest		
Normal (18.5-25)	31%	37%	37%		
Overweight (25-30)	44%	40%	45%		
Obese (30-40): rated lives	24%	23%	18%		
Change 2003-07	Highest	3rd	Lowest		
Normal (18.5-25)	▼ 2%	▲ 2%	<b>▲</b> 4%		
Overweight (25-30)	▼ 1%	▼ 4%	▶ 0%		
Obese (30-40): rated lives	▲ 3%	▲ 2%	▼ 4%		
Source: Health Survey for England 2007. The NHS Inform	ation Centre				

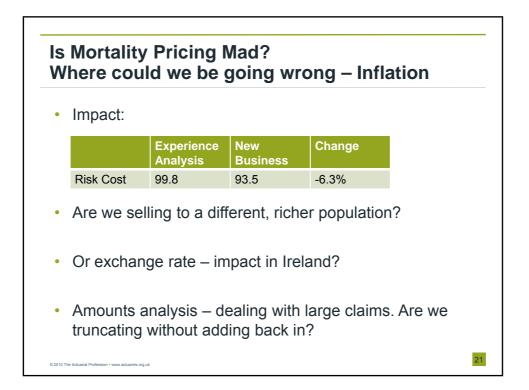
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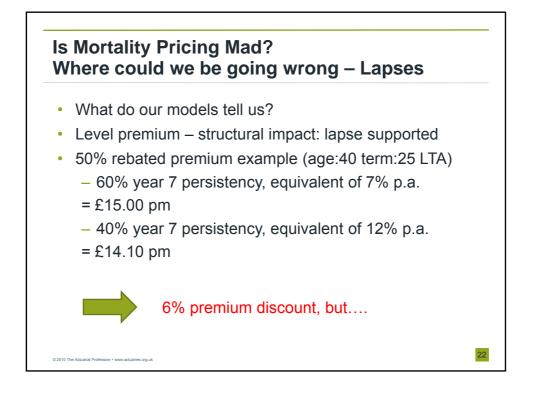


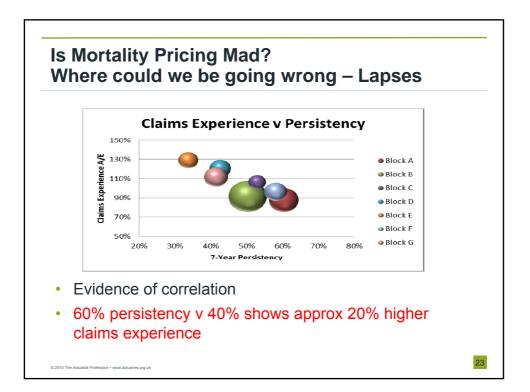
Mortality Pricin here could we	-		ı – U/W
U/W Decision	1999 profile	2009 profile	Risk Cost
Standard	93%	77%	100
Rated	6%	17%	185
Declined	1%	6%	500
2009 Premium Income	135 = (77% × 100	0 + 17% x 185 + (6%-1%)	x 500) / (93% + 6%)
1999 Premium Income	105 = (93% x 100	0 + 6% x 185) / (93% + 6%	5)
Additional Income	+29% (or a premiums)	a 22% reducti	on in
rce: SCOR client benchmarking			

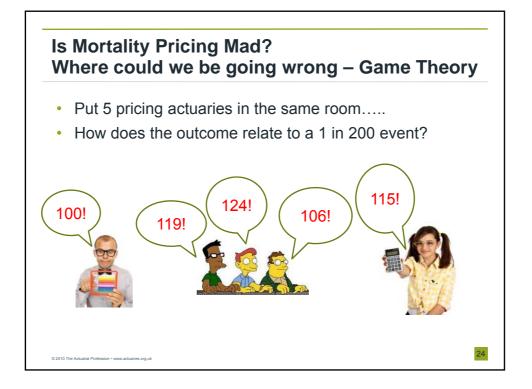


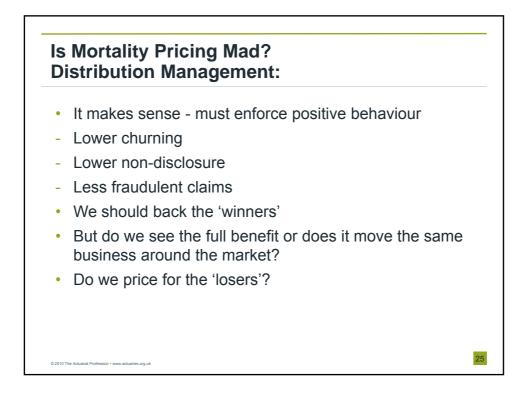
Mortality I /here could	•	d? ng wrong – li	nflation
Sum Assure	d inflation in e	excess of 5%	
		round 7 years la ting in experienc	
Sum Assured Band	Experience Analysis Mix	Sum Assured Banded Premium	New Business Mix
0-50k	2%	115	4.07
		110	1%
50-100k	16%		
50-100k 100-150k	16% 27%		4%
		110 105	4%
100-150k	27%	110 105 100	4%
100-150k 150-200k	27% 22%	110 105 100 95	4% 11% 18%





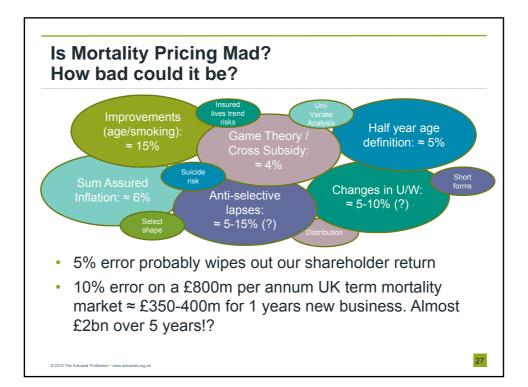


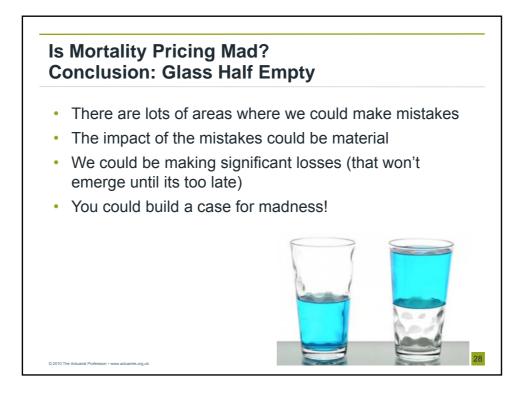


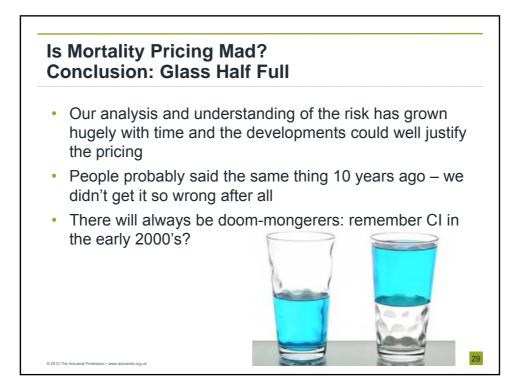


## Is Mortality Pricing Mad? Other possibilities

- ABI non-disclosure changes
- Increase in accidents/suicides (financial climate)
- Return of the short underwriting form
- Alteration pricing: double counting the select period
- · Business mix cross subsidy / price selection?
- Age definition
- Misinterpreting A/E results because of select shape?
- Uni-variate analysis need to use GLM techniques to avoid 'overlap' eg sum assured v distribution









- Ensure that pricing actuaries aren't the bankers of the future:
  - peer review (taking a step back)
  - pricing audits
  - no blind following of models
  - share experiences/best practice

