

The Two Viewpoints

- Consumer Benefits
 - Reduced coverage should cost less than full coverage
 - Makes product more attractive to those with pre-existing conditions
- Insurer
 - Reduction in price vs. reduction in risk

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Calculating the Discount

- Reduction in claims cost from excluded cause
- Do excluded lives have different incidence rates to standard lives from other causes?
- Do excluded lives have different claim durations from other causes?
- If excluded lives claim for a valid cause will it worsen their excluded condition?
- Possibility of fraud
 - Cannot claim on excluded condition so claim on something else

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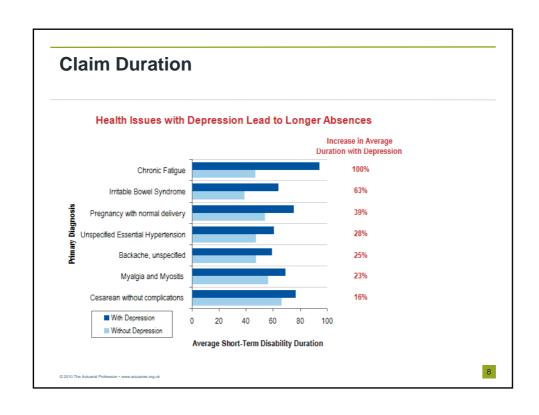
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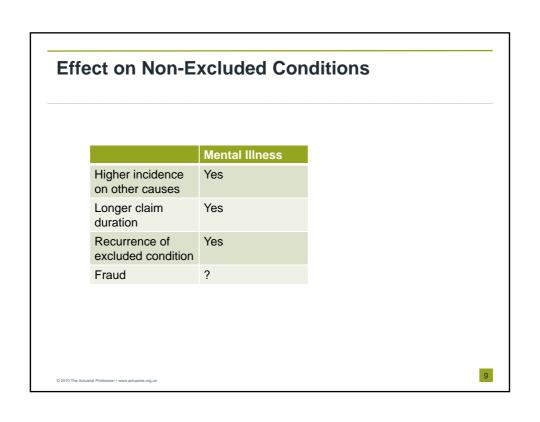
Mental Illness

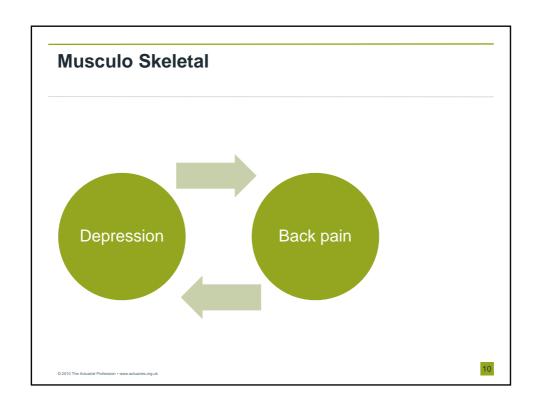
- Many studies prove links between depression and other illnesses
- Links to
 - coronary heart disease, stroke, colorectal cancer, back pain, irritable bowel syndrome, multiple sclerosis, and possibly type 2 diabetes
- Depressed patients have worse outcomes than those not depressed
- Increased incidence from non-mental causes
- Longer claims

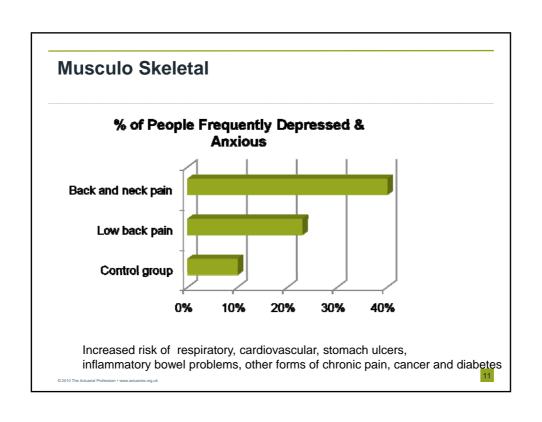
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Some more Statistics

- Co-morbid problems identified in up to 87% of those with chronic spinal pain, including:
 - mental disorders (35%)
 - chronic physical conditions (55%)
 - other chronic pain (69%).
- The longer the person has experienced the back problem the more likely they are to develop co-morbid conditions

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Depression Disability Spiral

Anger/
anxiety/
distress

PSYCHOLOGICAL Depression
CIRCLE

BACK PAIN

PHYSICAL VICIOUS CIRCLE

Weakened by lack of activities weakened by lack of activity
Pain with progressively less and less activity

Pain with progressively less and less activity

Pain with progressively less and less activity

Pain with progressively less and less activity

Pain with progressively less and less activity

Pain with progressively less and less activity

7

Effect on Non-Excluded Conditions

	Mental Illness	Musculo-Skeletal
Higher incidence on other causes	Yes	Yes
Longer claim duration	Yes	Yes
Recurrence of excluded condition	Yes	Yes
Fraud	?	Possible

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Balance of Risk Example

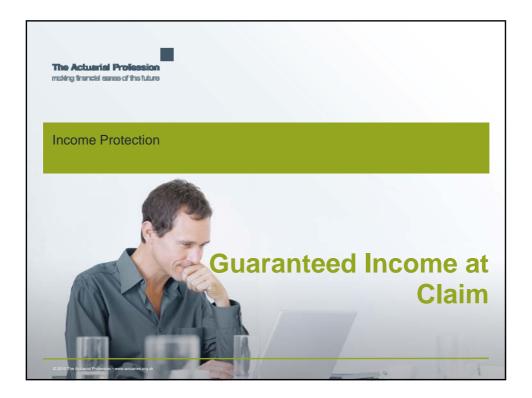
		Relative Rates	Relative Risk 1	Relative Risk 2	Relative Risk 3
Standard Lives	95%	1.00	100%	100%	100%
Lives with Exclusions	5%	0.8	80%	100%	120%
Total rate		0.99	0.99	1.00	1.01
Loss			0	1%	2%

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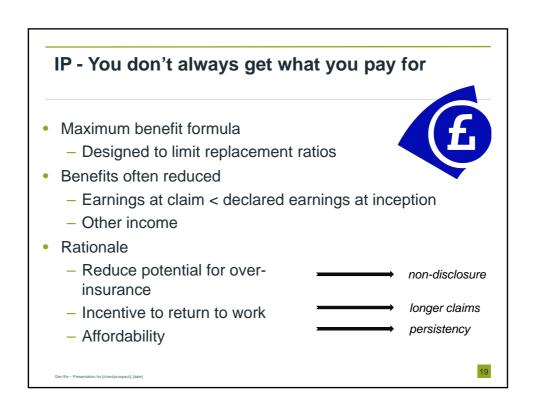
Conclusion

- Lives with exclusions are not standard risks in other respects
- Standard lives cross-subsidising lives with exclusions
- Risk is not reduced by reduction in claims cost for that cause
- Smaller (or nil) discount justified
- Or even "Exclude and load"
 - US approach

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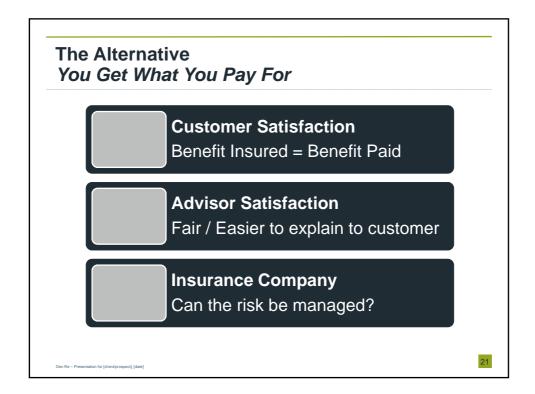




Extent of Benefit Reductions

- · Typical reductions in claim amounts
 - **10% 15%**
- Less at lower benefit levels
- Largely unaffected by
 - Occupation class
 - Deferred period
- · Reasons for reductions
 - Rehabilitation benefits
 - Proportionate benefits
 - Maximum benefit formula

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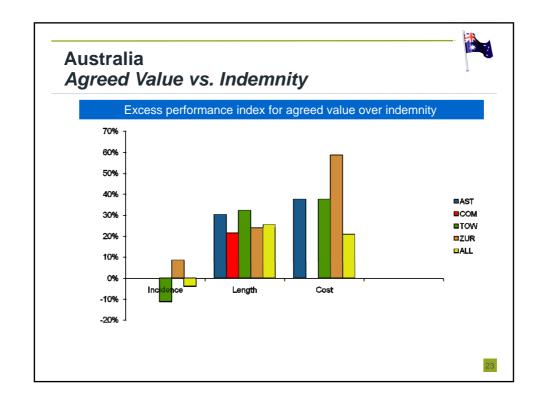
Products Available Worldwide

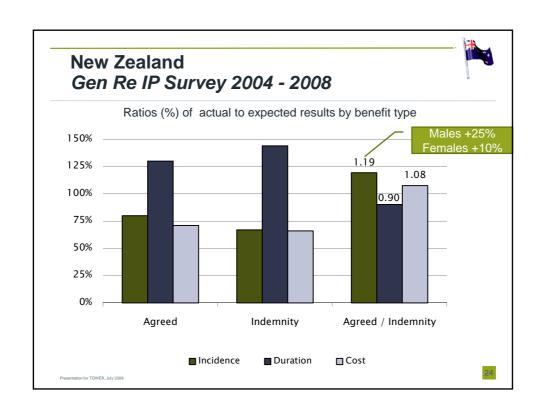
- Financial underwriting at outset & claim (e.g. UK)
- Financial underwriting at outset / not claim (e.g. Germany)
- Optional (e.g. Australia and New Zealand)

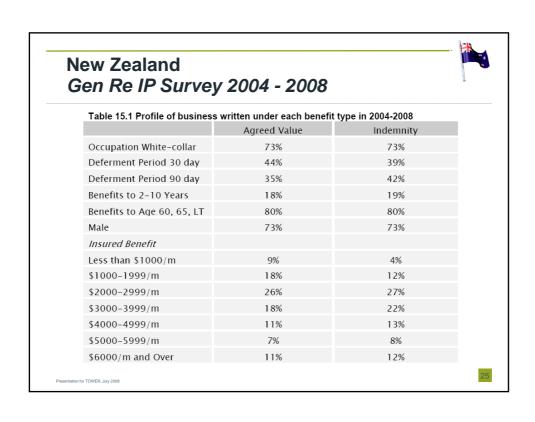


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22







Australia & NZ



- Agreed value products have higher claims cost than indemnity
- · Agreed value vs. indemnity pricing

Australia approx +15%

New Zealand approx +10%

 Link between type of product purchased and employed / self-employed

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26

Employed vs. Self-Employed

- Employed
 - Understand earnings at policy application
 - Generally salaries rise rather than fall
 - If employed at claim good incentive to return to work
- Self-employed
 - Can be difficult to determine earnings at outset
 - Earnings can fluctuate
 - Potential to claim / return to work influenced by performance of business

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Factors Affecting Cost • Financial underwriting at outset and claim - Lowest cost • Offer choice - Financial u/w at claim or outset (policyholder choice) • No financial u/w at outset or claim - Use financial evidence from elsewhere (e.g. mortgage or loan) • No financial underwriting at all

Employed vs. Self-Employed ? Different Options

- Different price to match different risk
- Different maximum benefits
- · Different benefit levels for no financial underwriting
- But practically difficult!

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Conclusion

- Options available to make product more attractive to customers and advisers
- Most will increase price
- Management of risk important

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