#### **The Actuarial Profession**

making financial sense of the future

Health and care conference 2011

Dave Heeney and Dave Grimshaw, CMI Critical Illness Committee



20 May 2011

# Critical Illness insurance: CMI 2003–2006 diagnosis rates

#### **Agenda**

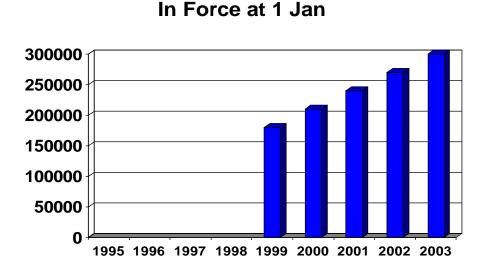
- Summary of past work
- AC04 Diagnosis rates (Working Paper 50)
- 2003-2006 Cause-specific rates
- Analysis of subsets of data
- Future work

## **CMI Critical Illness – Outputs**

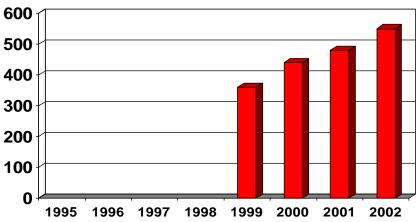
• 2005	Results for 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002  WP14 – Initial methodology (Grossing-up factors)  Dec 05: WP18 – Feedback on WP14 & future work
• 2007	2003 (Revised) and 2004 (Unadjusted) Results WP28 – Towards improved methodology
• 2008	WP33 – A new methodology (Adjusted Results) 1999-2004 Adjusted Results 2005 Unadjusted and Adjusted Results
• 2009	2006 Unadjusted and Adjusted Results 2003-2006 Unadjusted Results
• 2010	WP43 – Diagnosis Rates (Accelerated 1999-2004) 2003-2006 Adjusted Results Draft 2003-2006 diagnosis rates
• 2011	WP50 – Diagnosis Rates (Accelerated 2003-2006)

- 'Unadjusted Results' / WP14 methodology
  - Actual Settled Claims v Expected Diagnosed Claims
  - Mismatch ... 'Grossing-up factors'
- 'Adjusted Results' / WP33 methodology
  - Actual Settled Claims v Expected Settled Claims
  - Match A & E, but presented using settlement timing
- Diagnosis Rates / WP43 methodology
  - Derive from 'Adjusted Results' / WP33 methodology
  - Smoothed, fitted diagnosis rates for claims settled in 99-04

- CMI CI data / analysis problem:
  - Claims collected by year of settlement; diagnosis date often unknown; material lag from diagnosis to settlement
- Start with the known in-force and settled claims

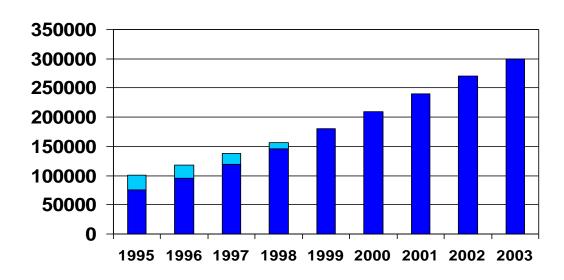


#### **Settled Claims**

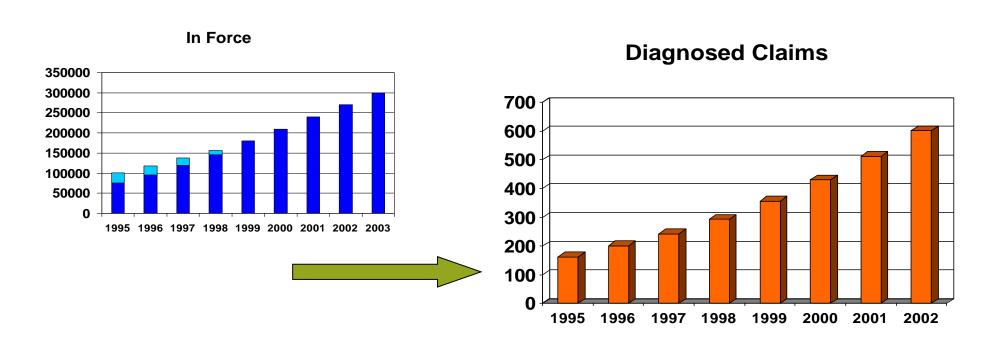


- From known in-force, estimate prior years in-force
  - Roll back known data (over time, age and duration)
  - Add back an estimate of business exiting before start date

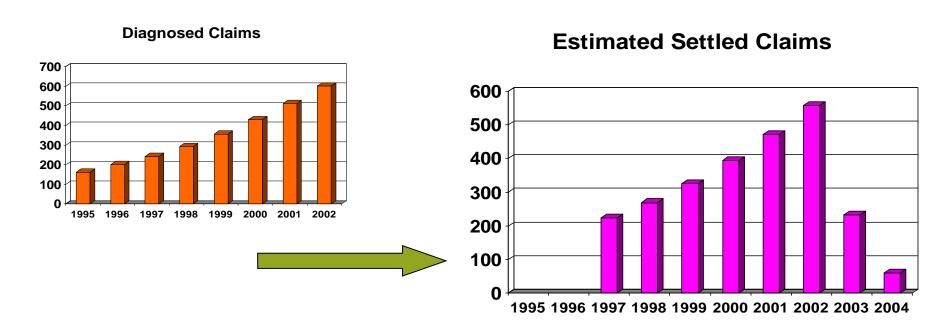




 From the in-force, estimate exposure in each year, then estimate diagnosed claims by year (at each age & duration) using an initial set of claim rates

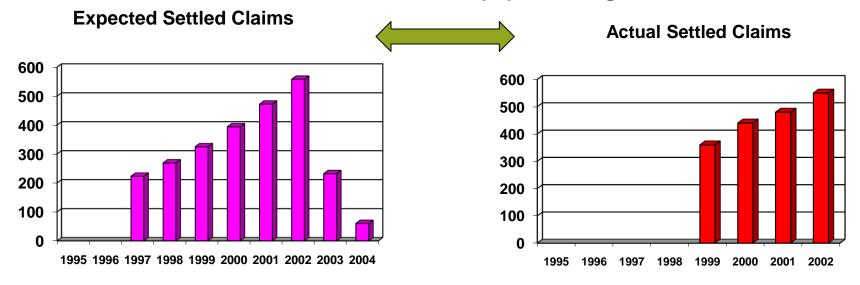


 From estimated diagnosed claims by year, estimate settled claims by year (by age & duration) using an assumed claim development distribution (CDD)



NB Max interval from diagnosis to settlement = 2 years in this illustration

 Compare estimate of expected settled claims in investigation period with known settled claims by year, age and duration



- Produces 'adjusted' results (Actual Settled Claims/Expected Settled Claims), for a given base table and CDD
- WP43 Used to derive a set of 'best fit' CI claim diagnosis rates

# Critical Illness insurance: CMI 2003–2006 diagnosis rates

#### **Agenda**

- Summary of past work
- AC04 Diagnosis rates
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#### Benefits of moving to 2003-2006 dataset

- More up-to-date
- Experience in 1999-2004 appears to have reduced in period
- Less affected by changes in the critical illness market?
- Shorter period (4 years v 6 years) ... But similar number of settled claims
- Higher % of claims with date of diagnosis ⇒ CDD more reliable
- Reduced dependency on off rates
- More stable contributing offices
- Analysis of two periods may show "real" features

### Benefits of moving to 2003-2006 dataset

# CMI accelerated critical illness exposure in 2003 to 2006, by office

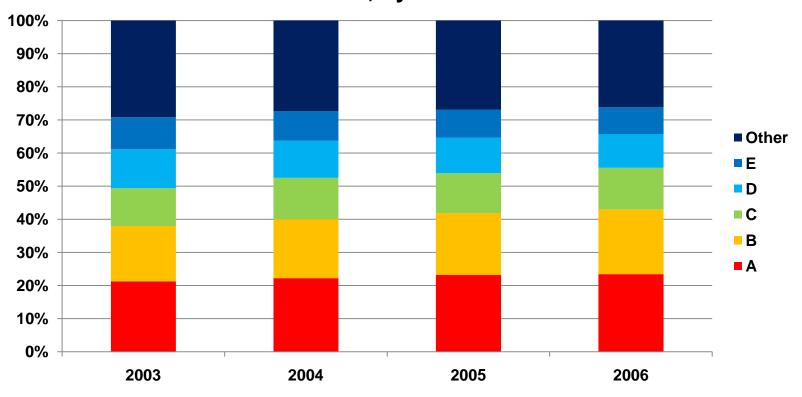
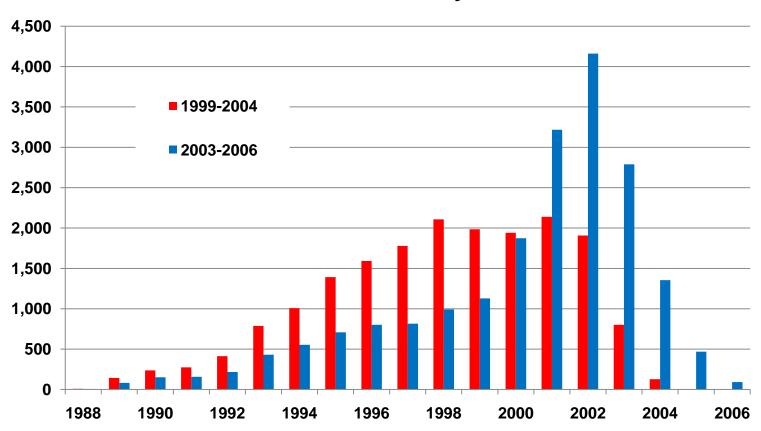


Figure 2.1 from Working Paper 50

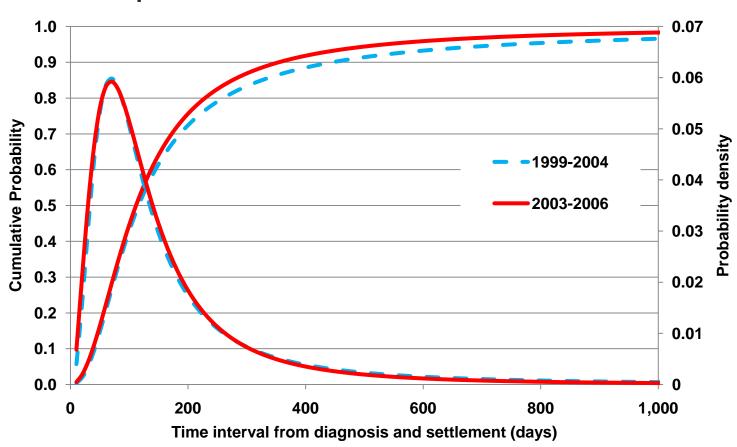
#### Vulnerability of 2003-2006 dataset to market changes

## CMI accelerated critical illness settled claims by policy commencement year



#### 2003-2006 Claim Development Distribution (CDD)

#### Comparison of 2003-2006 CDD with the 1999-2004 CDD



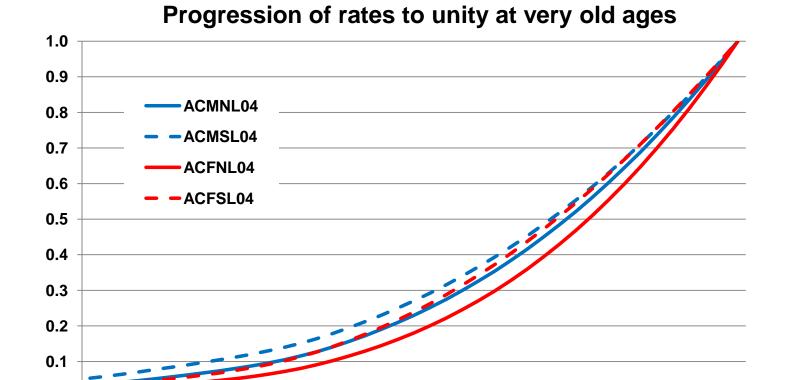
#### Older age rates

- Need for full age-range table for the pricing, experience analysis and valuation of whole-of-life policies
- But 2003-2006 dataset contained credible volumes of data for only a limited age range
- Pragmatic approach used to extend age range
- A number of approaches to developing rates up to age 85 were investigated

#### Older age rates: Approach

- Set target at age 85 for insured table as a percentage of population table (CIBT02) based on ratio of insured to population mortality
- Extrapolate ultimate male and female rates at aggregate level to progress smoothly from 60 to target at 85
- Derive ultimate smoker-segregated rates using:
  - assumed proportion of smokers (observed to reduce with increasing age) and
  - assumed smoker to non-smoker differential at each age (assumed to converge with increasing age)
- From age 86, project rates so that they increase at a lower rate at each age, reaching unity at 110

## Older age rates

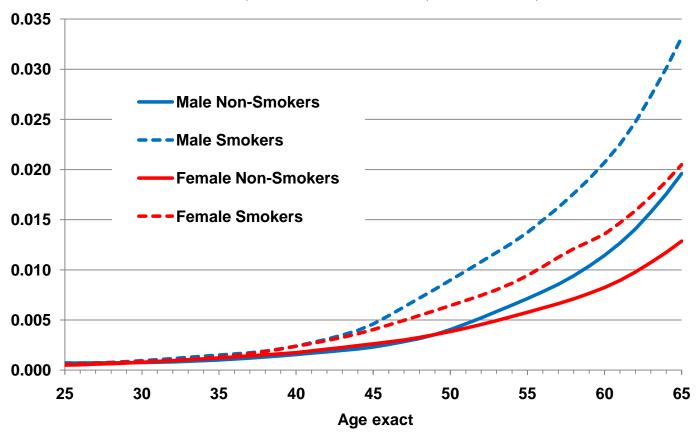


Age

0.0

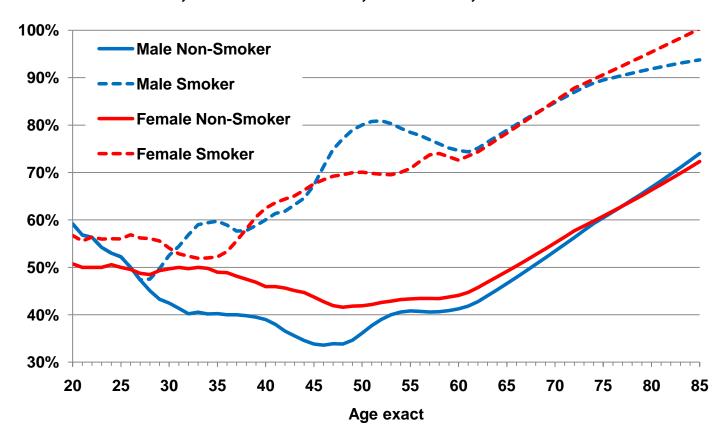
#### 2003-2006 All-causes Diagnosis Rates (AC04 rates)

# Smoothed Annualised CI Diagnosis Rates by Gender and Smoker Status; Accelerated CI; Ultimate; 2003-2006



#### 2003-2006 All-causes Diagnosis Rates (AC04 rates)

## Smoothed Annualised CI Diagnosis Rates by Gender and Smoker Status; Accelerated CI; Ultimate; 2003-2006 as % of CIBT02



## 2003-2006 All-causes Diagnosis Rates (AC04 rates)

# Durational pattern in Smoothed Annualised CI Diagnosis Rates Accelerated CI; 2003-2006

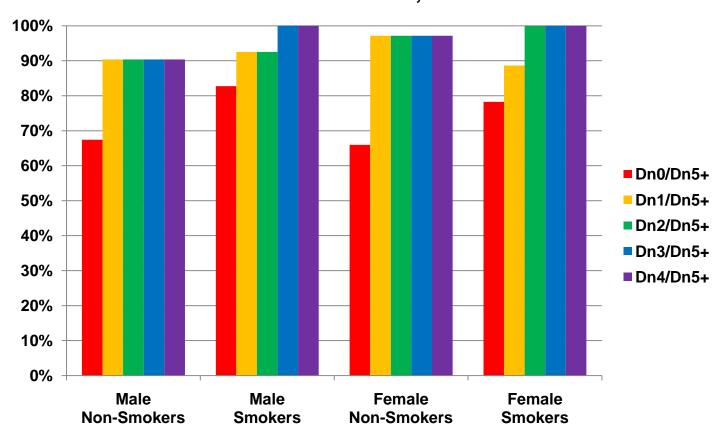


Figure 8.4 from Working Paper 50

#### **Key features of WP50 work**

- Single CDD, based on data across 4 gender/smoker datasets
- Rates fitted by age only and by duration only, to broadly fit the ESC's to the ASC's; each gender /smoker dataset is considered independently
- Different selection patterns;
  - Male Non-smoker 0, 1-4, 5+
  - Male Smoker
     0, 1-2, 3+
  - Female Non-smoker 0, 1-4, 5+
  - Female Smoker 0, 1, 2+
- Rates have been extended outside the age range where there is credible volumes of data

#### CMI Critical Illness: Scope of AC04 rates

- All-causes accelerated critical illness; Lives table only
- Based on claims settled in 2003-2006
- Four tables:
  - ACMNL04
  - ACMSL04
  - ACFNL04 and
  - ACFSL04.
- Durations 0,1,2,3,4 and 5+ for ages 18 to 65; ultimate only for ages 66+
- Age exact basis

# Critical Illness insurance: CMI 2003–2006 diagnosis rates

#### **Agenda**

- Summary of past work
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#### 2003-2006 Cause-specific rates: Scope

- Restricted dataset
- Main causes only (200+ claims):

M Non-Smoker Cancer, HA, Death, Stroke, CABG, TPD

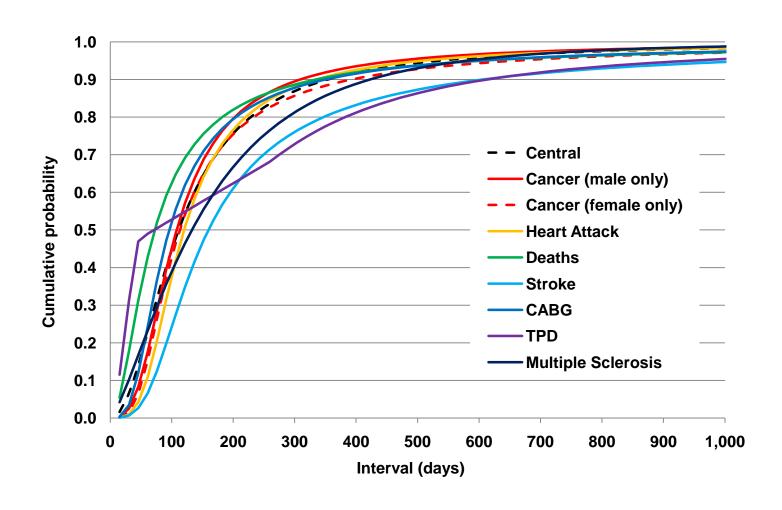
M Smoker Cancer, HA, Death

F Non-Smoker Cancer, Death, Stroke, MS

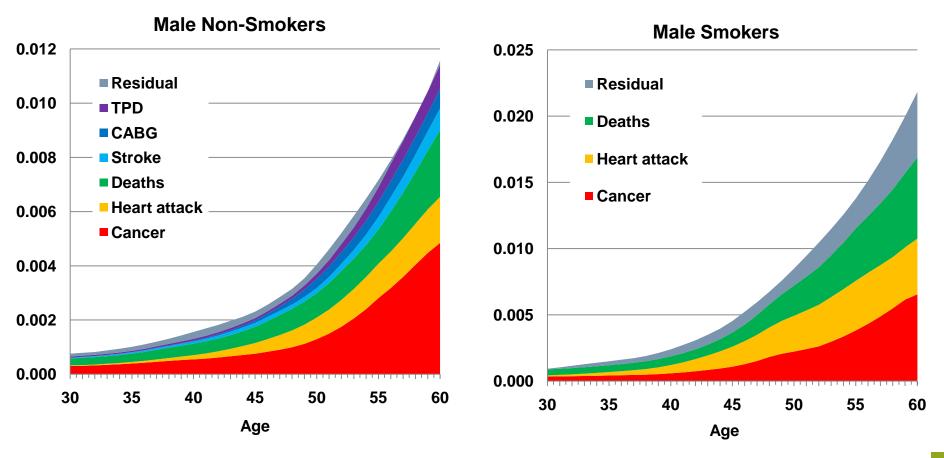
F Smoker Cancer, Death

 Cause-specific CDDs again combine data across 4 gender/smoker datasets (except Cancer)

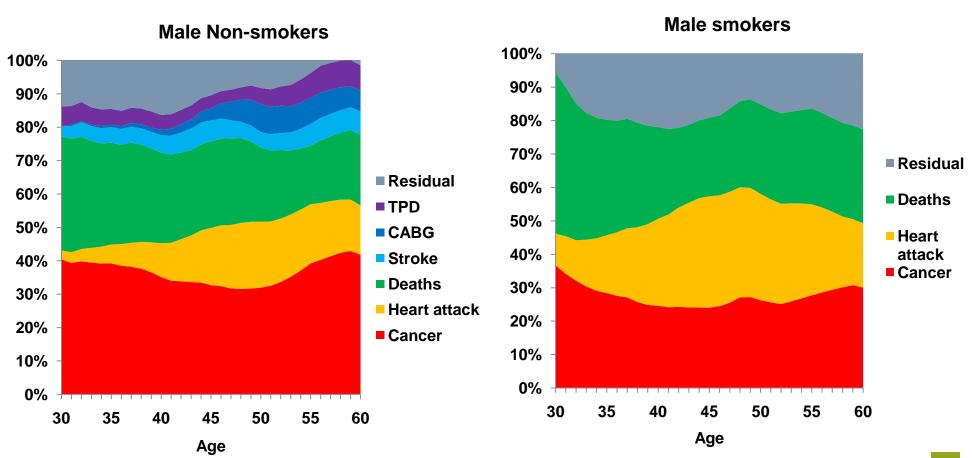
## 2003-2006 Cause-specific CDDs



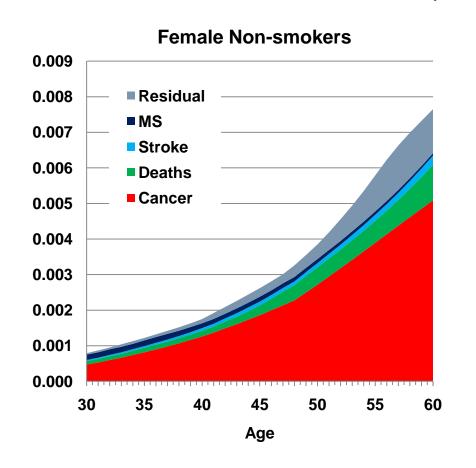
# Smoothed Annualised CI Diagnosis Rates by Cause Accelerated CI; Durations 5+; 2003-2006

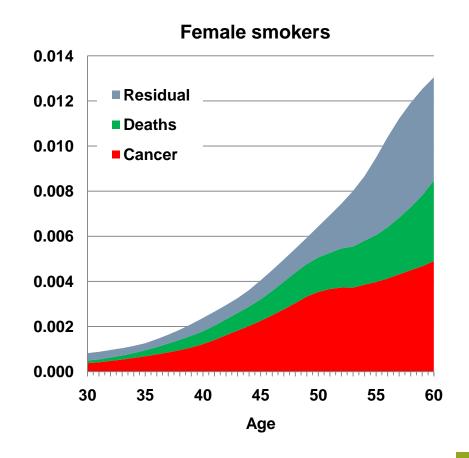


# CI Diagnosis Rates by Cause as % of All-causes Rates Accelerated CI; Durations 5+; 2003-2006

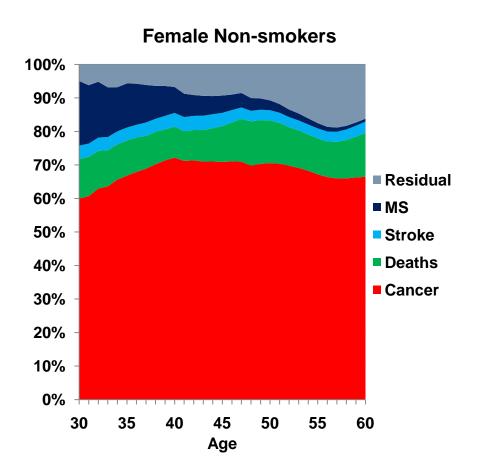


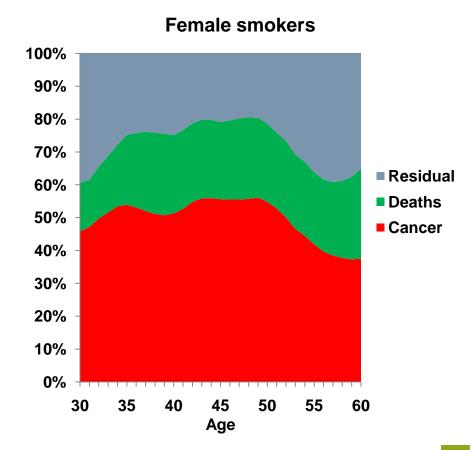
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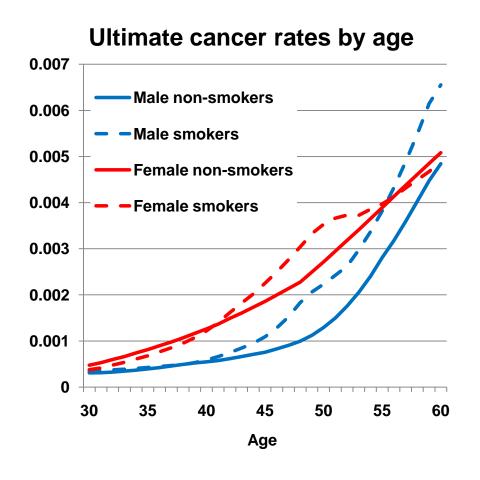


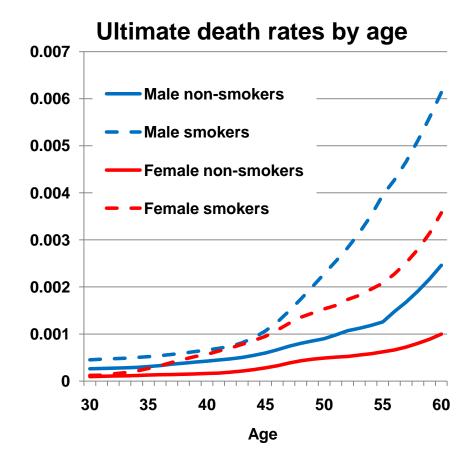
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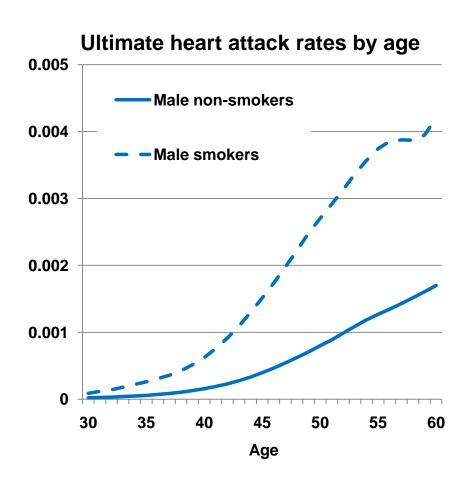


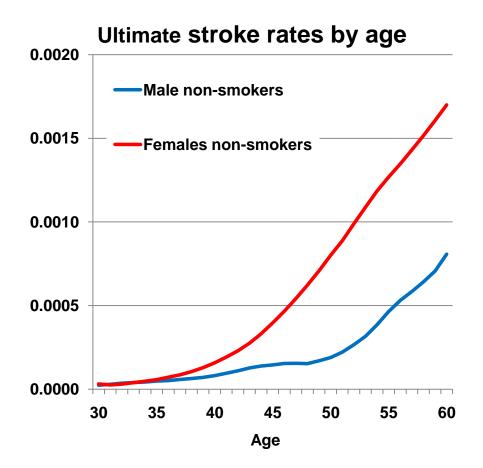
#### Comparison of DRAFT cause-specific rates



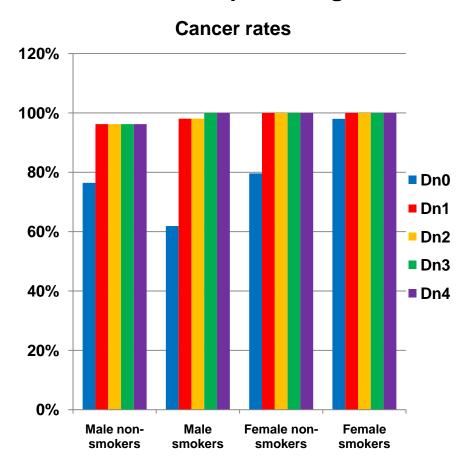


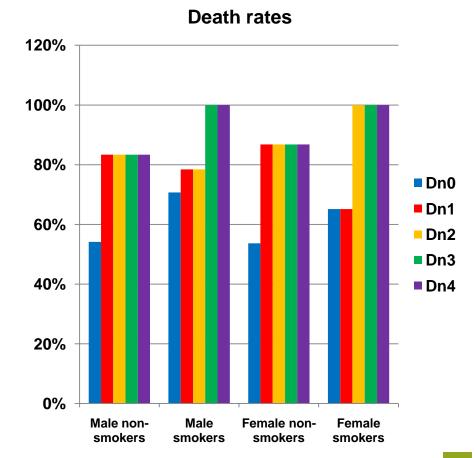
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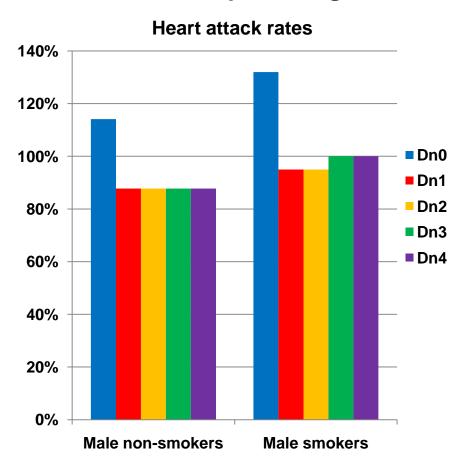


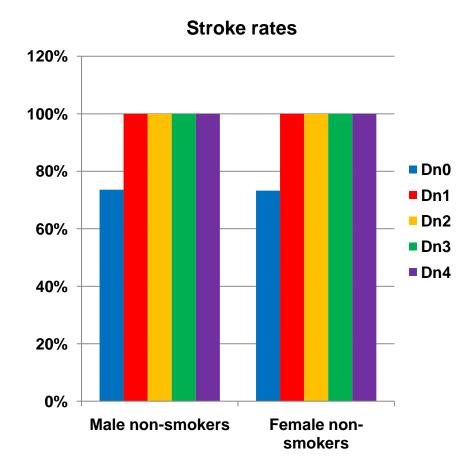
Durational pattern in CI Diagnosis Rates at durations 0,1,2,3 and 4 as a percentage of duration 5+ rates; 2003-2006





# Durational pattern in CI Diagnosis Rates at durations 0,1,2,3 and 4 as a percentage of duration 5+ rates; 2003-2006





# Critical Illness insurance: CMI 2003–2006 diagnosis rates

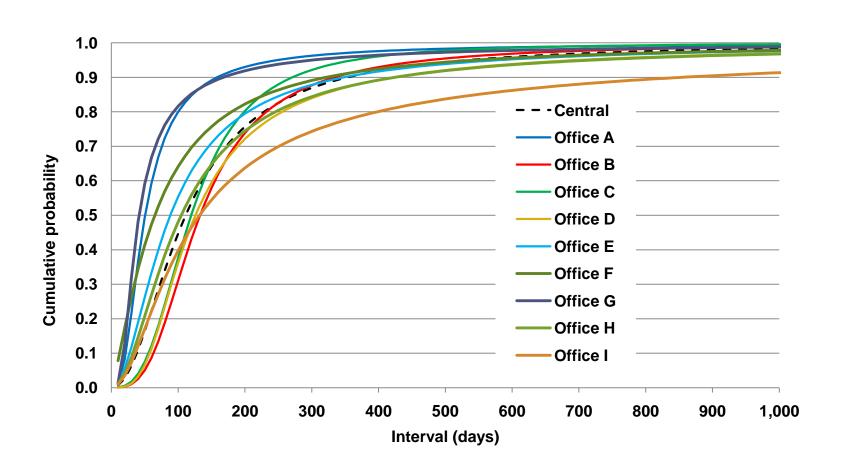
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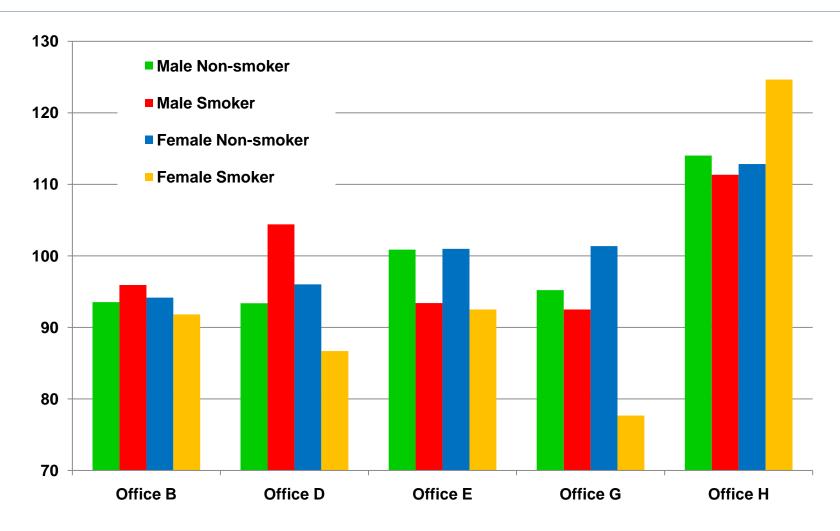
#### CMI Critical Illness: Scope of other analyses

- Experience split by
  - Office
  - Sum assured band
  - Distribution channel
  - Year of commencement
- Central CDD used except for analysis by office
- Published in Working Paper in 2011

#### 2003-2006 Office-specific CDDs

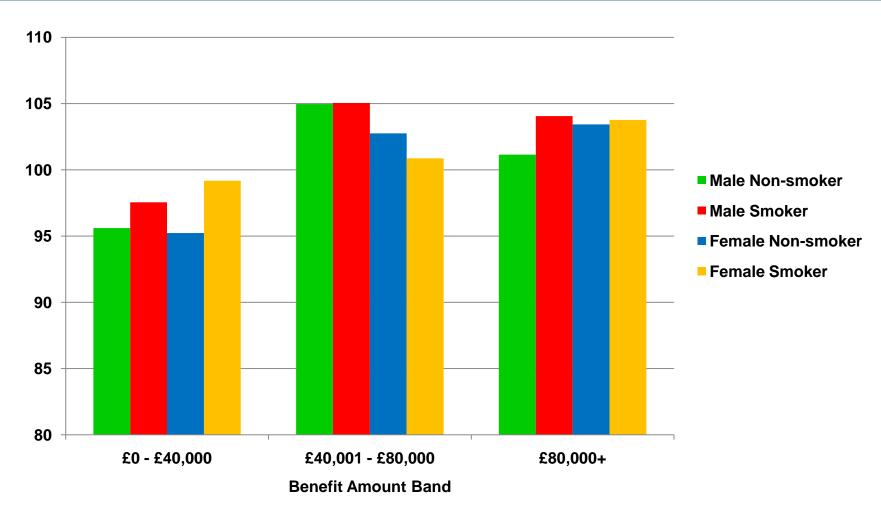


## **Experience for 5 selected offices**

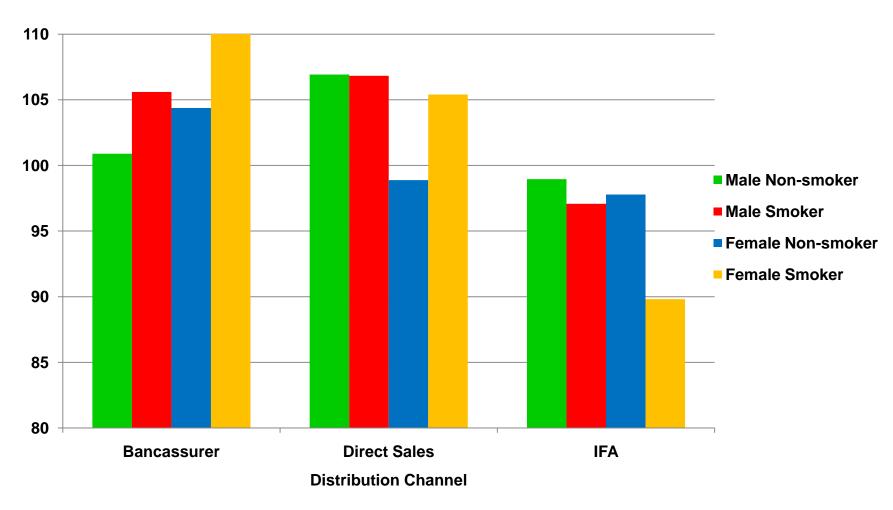


Results are expressed as a percentage of the AC04 diagnosis rates

## **Experience by sum assured**

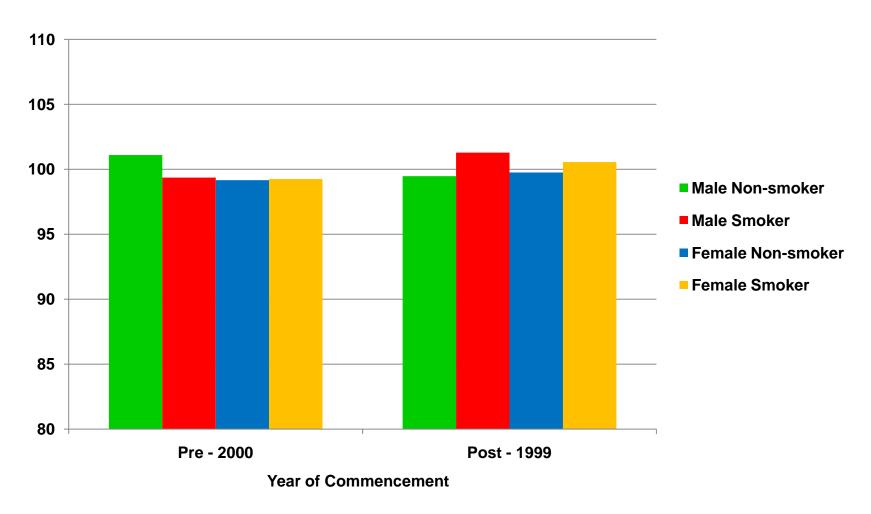


## **Experience by distribution channel**



Results are expressed as a percentage of the AC04 diagnosis rates

## **Experience by year of commencement**



Results are expressed as a percentage of the AC04 diagnosis rates

# Critical Illness insurance: CMI 2003–2006 diagnosis rates

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#### **CMI Critical Illness: Future work**

#### **June**

- Cause-specific rates (expected to be published 2011)
- Analysis by benefit amount, distribution channel, year of commencement, office and product type
- Sensitivity of final rates, e.g. to CDD
- Imputed stand-alone rates + comparison of experience
- Published in separate Working Paper later in 2011

## Critical Illness: Learning from experience

## Questions??

Slides on website next week: www.actuaries.org.uk/research-and-resources

Any queries to ci@cmib.org.uk