

Highlights of the Mortality and Longevity Seminar 2018

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To be covered:

- CMI update
- International Mortality trends
- Investing in the Age of Longevity
- Longevity indices





CMI update – SAPS tables

- SAPS Committee published new "S3" series mortality tables on 5 June 2018 (CMI WP 107)
- Consultation closed 14 September and final tables due late 2018
- greater range of tables (new "very light" tables)
 - review of amount bands
 - new method for high ages
 - consideration of differences between private and public sector



CMI update – SAPS tables

Range of tables – S3 compared to S2

Туре	Gender	Lives	Amounts					
			All	Heavy	Middle	Light	Very Light	
Pensioners	Male						NEW	
Pensioners	Female				NEW		NEW	
Normal health	Male				NEW		NEW	
Normal health	Female				NEW	NEW	NEW	
III-health	Male							
III-health	Female							
Dependants	Male	NEW	NEW					
Dependants	Female					NEW	NEW	

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CMI update – SAPS tables

Amount bands

Gender	Band	S2 Series		S3 Series	
Male	Heavy	0 - 1,700	(19%)	300 - 5,000	(40%)
Male	Middle	1,700 – 14,750	(65%)	5,000 - 20,000	(45%)
Male	Light	14,750+	(16%)	20,000+	(15%)
Male	Very light	n/a	n/a	40,000+	(3%)
Female	Heavy	0 - 850	(22%)	0 - 1,000	(19%)
Female	Middle	850 - 5,500	(60%)	1,000 - 8,000	(58%)
Female	Light	5,500+	(18%)	8,000+	(23%)
Female	Very light	n/a	n/a	16,000+	(6%)

Source: CMI



CMI update – Mortality Projections

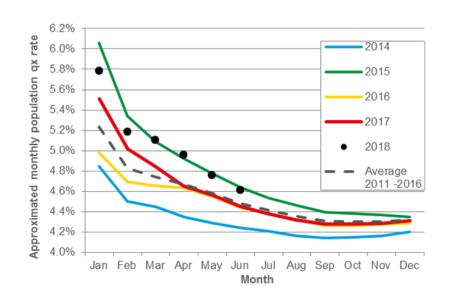
- CMI_2017 published on 1 March 2018
 - "business as usual" update
- CMI_2018 due by the end of March 2019
- Mortality improvements since 2011 have been volatile, and lower than in previous decades. Views differ on the causes of this and the prospects for future improvements.

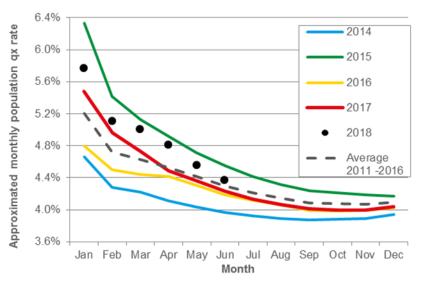


CMI update – Mortality Projections

England and Wales population mortality

Approximate annualised cumulative mortality rate (qx) by calendar year (over 65s)





Males

Females

Source: L&G

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Where are there signs of a fall off in longevity improvements?

UK





Other European countries



US



Canada



Australia



Japan





Some possible causes:

- Seasonal factors?
 - flu epidemic
 - Beast from the East
 - heatwave
- Cause of death?
 - cardiovascular death rates fall
 - other death rates rise e.g. dementia
 - increase in diabetes

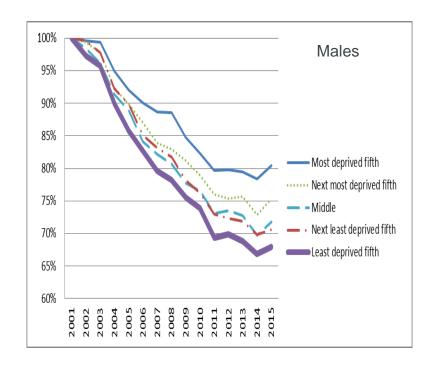


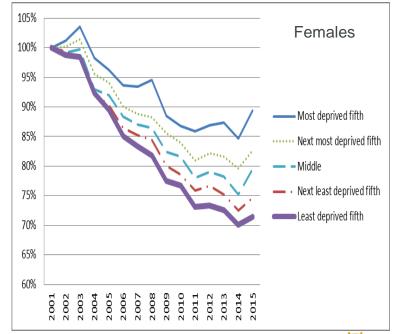
Some possible drivers:

- Decrease in smoking (but made the big gains)
- Increase in obesity (and an increase in diabetes)
- Behaviours
 - increase in drug poisoning, suicide, chronic liver disease (particularly in US)
- Socio- economic factors
- Austerity



Progression of death rates for those aged 60-89 of each socio-economic circumstances quintile in England, relative to their levels in 2001. For each quintile, the value of mortality is given as a percentage of the mortality rate in 2001.







Source: Life expectancy: is the socioeconomic gap narrowing? Longevity Science Panel Feb 2018

"Of the many factors including income, education, crime, health, housing, environment and unemployment, income deprivation is the strongest independent predictor of mortality rates"



Austerity – mixed messages

- Is the slowing down of life expectancy potentially correlated to the level of austerity?
- Are we entering a new era characterised by an instability in population health largely dictated by the social and political determinants of health?
- But... income inequality has increased in both the United States and France yet inequality in mortality in France remained remarkably low and stable.



- Life expectancy projections have been reducing across different territories
 E.g. UK, US, Sweden
- Underlying causes unlikely to disappear
 excess winter deaths, obesity, opioid dependency, dementia etc.
- Impact on protection and annuitant populations will differ different subsets of the population



Japan bucking the recent trend
 diet (what they eat and how much)
 exercise (daily exercise, more active)





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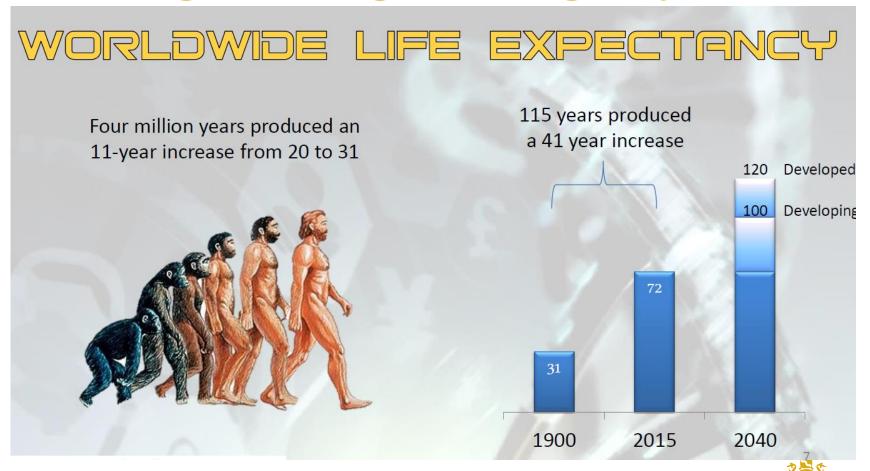


The following article was published in one of Britain's largest newspapers called The Telegraph on November 29, 2015:

The Telegraph

World's First Anti-Ageing Drug Could See Humans Live to 120

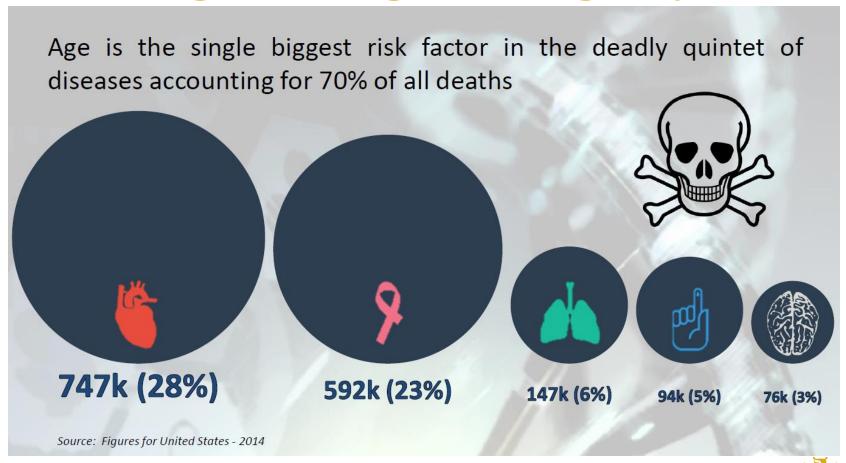
Source: Jim Mellon, Juvenescence Institute and Faculty of Actuaries



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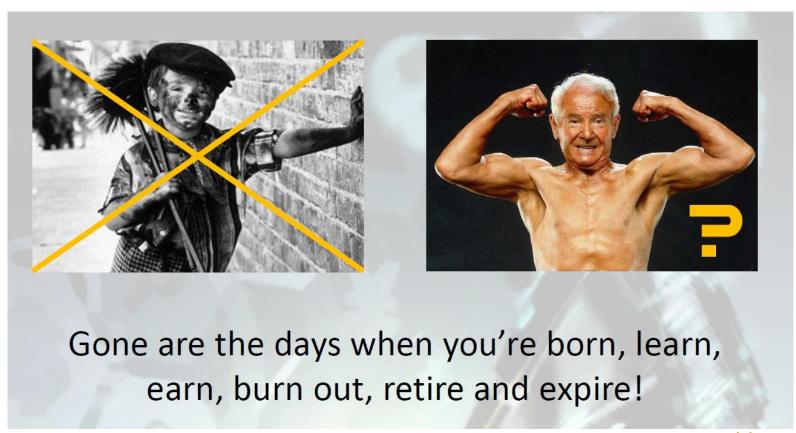
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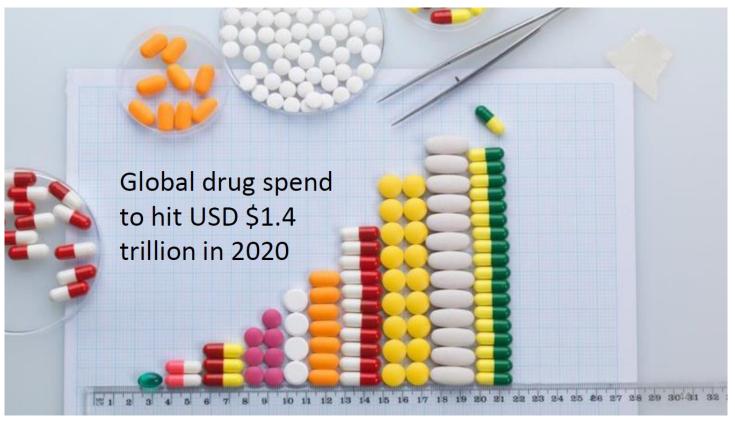


Source: Jim Mellon, Juvenescence



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Source: Jim Mellon, Juvenescence



Investing in the Age of Longevity LONG RORD TO RPPROVAL



Source: Jim Mellon, Juvenescence



Source: Jim Mellon, Juvenescence

Mortality Improvements – what's the answer?

- Unknown and uncertain (and will remain so)
- Differing views (direction and speed of development)
- Key drivers for population mortality remain behavioural:

Diet & Nutrition

Exercise

Smoking

Alcohol

Obesity





Longevity indices

- Will we see a UK longevity index market?
 i.e. benefit payments based on the experience of a reference population (possibly for fixed term)
- Finite (mortality) capital to support indemnity insurance
 - optimised diversification of negatively correlated risk
 - look to capital markets?
- Potential risks (relative to indemnity insurance):
 - data risk
 - event risk
 - basis risk



Longevity indices

- Price of index swap relative to price of indemnity swap important.
- Index swap should be cheaper
 - simpler administration
 - standardisation

but....

- lack of supply?
- higher capital requirements?
- risk v reward?



Questions

Comments

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