

Healthcare Conference 2005

Using our Resources Wisely

24-26 April 2005 Scarman House, University of Warwick



Past and Future Trends in Contraction and Diagnosis of Serious Illnesses

Neil Robjohns Munich Re UK Life Branch

Dr Philip Smalley RGA International Corporation



The Actuarial Profession making financial sense of the future

A Brief Summary of the Past

Neil Robjohns Head of Pricing, Munich Re UK Life Branch Chairman of Critical Illness Trends Research Group

Outline

- The CI Trends Research Group
- Some Detail on Trends
 - Cancer
 - Heart Attack
 - Stroke
- Summary of Trends The Big Picture
 - Variations over time, by sex, by smoker status, by socio-economic group
 - Focussing on the age group 40 60
- Mapping a range of possible future outcomes for CI risk costs



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Critical Illness Trends Research Group

• Our Aims :

- To examine underlying trends in the factors influencing UK Insured Critical Illness claim rates, and from these, to assess :
 - The historic trend in incidence and death rates for the major Cl's
 - Any pointers for future trends in Standalone CI, Mortality and hence Accelerated CI.
- Formed in March 2001



Critical Illness Trends Research Group Population Data versus Insured Data

- Insured Data CMI CI e
 - CMI CI experience study
 - Relevant, but ...
 - Limited in volume, age range and depth
 - Short time series and trends drowned out by noise
- Population Data CI Trends Research Group
 - Need to distil proxy for insured subset, but ...
 - Large volume, full age range, and lots of depth
 - Long time series
 - Combine with knowledge of medical developments to give a platform for projection of a range of future outcomes



Critical Illness Trends Research Group Group Members and our Current Focus

	Heart Attack	Non-CI Mort ^y
<u>Cancer</u>	<u>& Stroke</u>	<u>& Overall Proj</u> n
 Actuaries 		
Richard Morris	Scott Reid	Hamish Galloway
Neil Robjohns	Joanne Wells	Martin Gilbert

Medical Experts

Professor RubensDr Richard CroxsonConsultant OncologistConsultant Cardiologist

• Former members include Azim Dinani, Sue Elliott and Daniel Ryan



Critical Illness Trends Research Group Focus of Work

2001	 UK Trends in Cancer (30 years), Heart Attack & Stroke (10 years)
2002	 Further analysis of UK trends, including by deprivation category International comparisons Initial look at MS and TPD
2003	 Modelling lung cancer and cancer screening programmes Trends in Non-CI mortality Interaction of trends in Heart Attack, CABG and angioplasty
2004	 Mapping a range of possible future outcomes
2005	 Update and consolidate analysis to publish paper (and data ?)



Critical Illness Trends Research Group The complete published works ... so far

Presentations :

- Healthcare Conference 2001 (workshop B1)
- Healthcare Conference 2002 (plenary, workshops A1, B1, C3)
- Healthcare Conference 2003 (workshop A1)
- CI Seminar at Staple Inn, 23 May 2003
- Healthcare Conference 2004 (workshop B1/D3)
- Life Convention 2004 (concurrent session D09)
- CI Seminar at Staple Inn, 02 December 2004

Articles :

• The Actuary, May 2003 and June 2003

All available via www.actuaries.org.uk

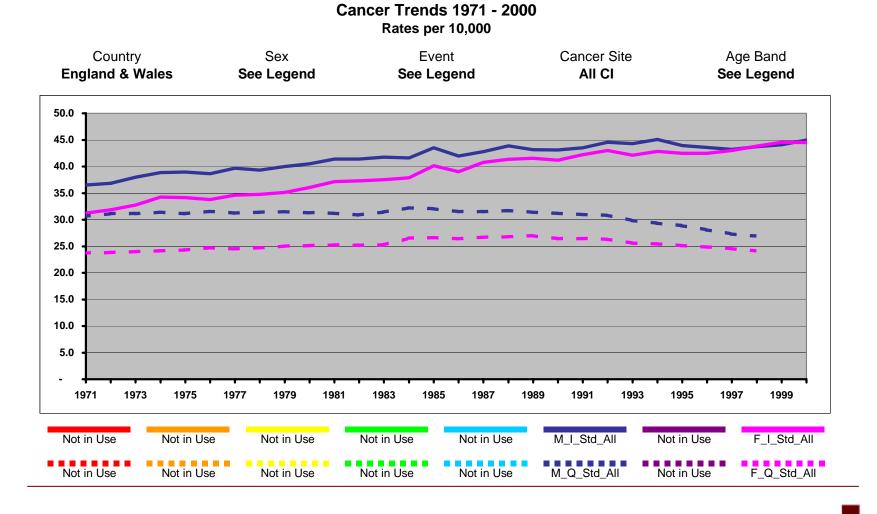


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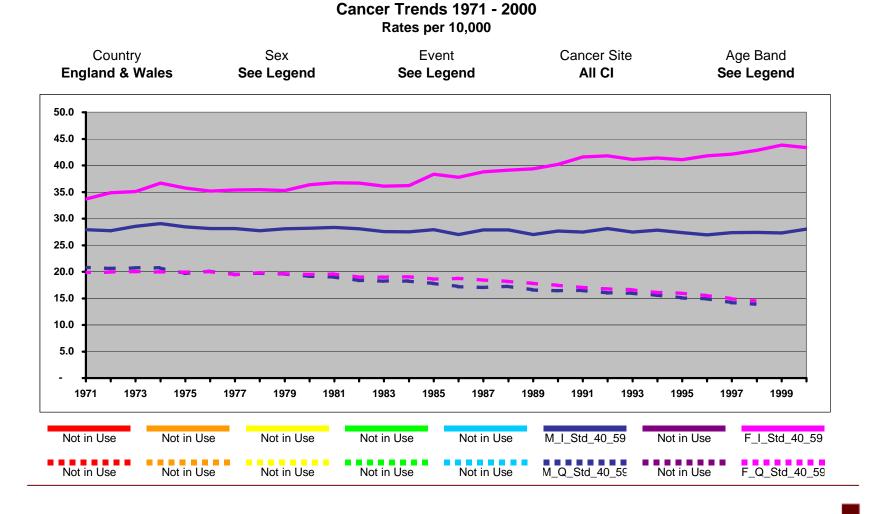
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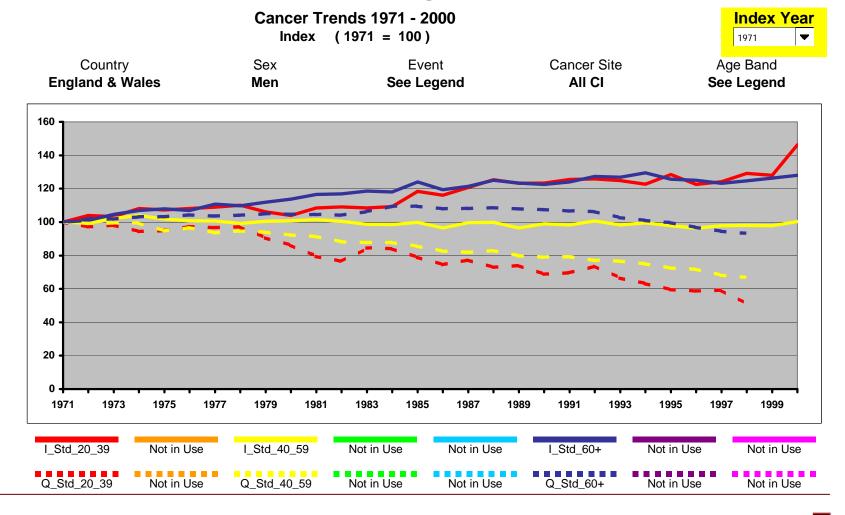
Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, 1971 - 2000 All Ages (standardised), England & Wales



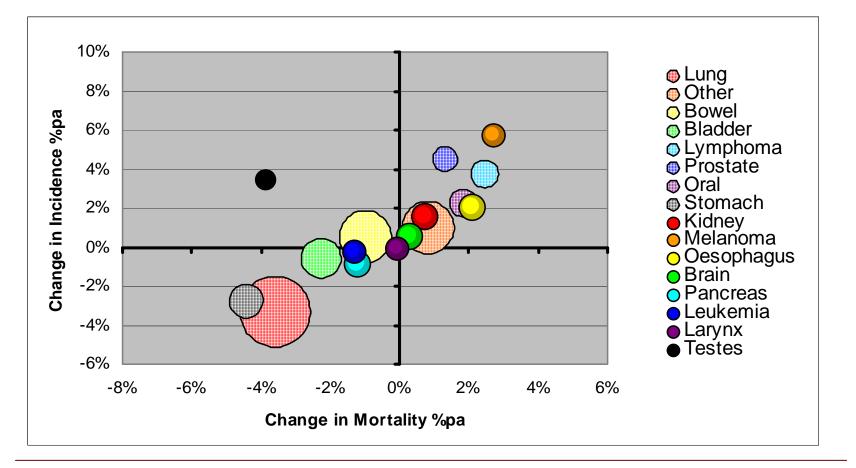
Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, 1971 - 2000 Ages 40 – 59 (standardised), England & Wales



Trend in Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates 1971 – 2000, Index 1971 = 100, England & Wales, Men

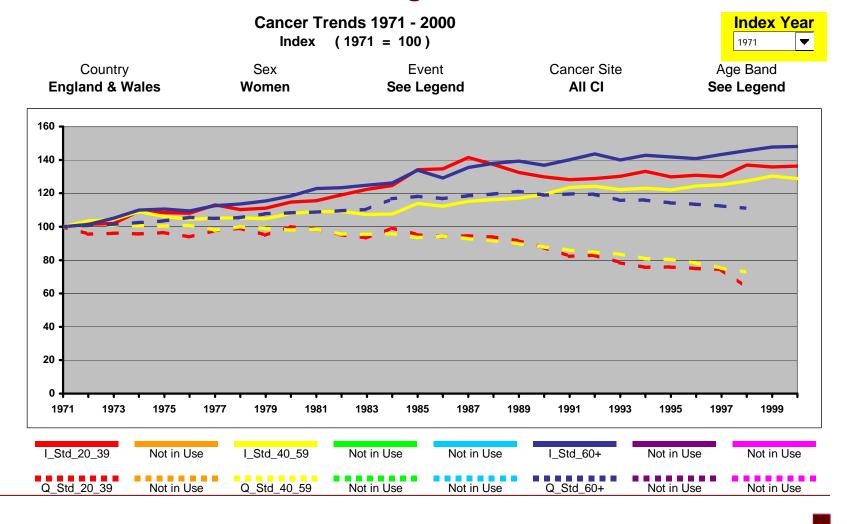


Summary of Trends in Cancer Incidence and Mortality Average Change % pa, England & Wales, by cancer site Men, aged 40 - 59, 1971-2000

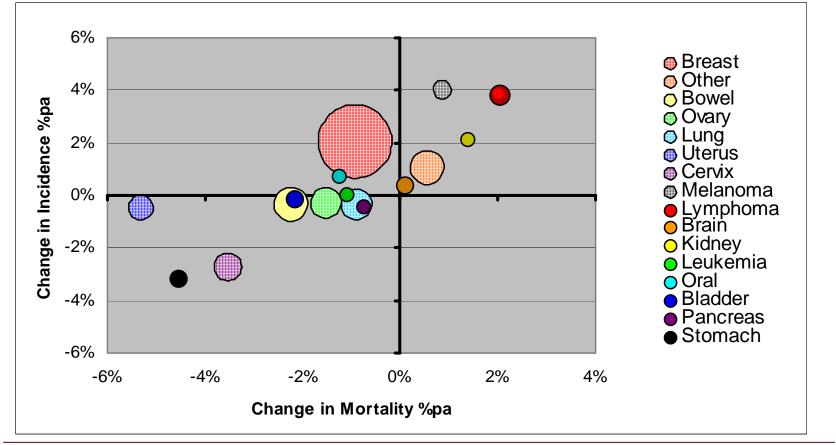


Size of balls represents relative importance of cancer site measured by incidence rates

Trend in Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates 1971–2000, Index 1971 = 100, England & Wales, Women



Summary of Trends in Cancer Incidence and Mortality Average Change % pa, England & Wales, by cancer site Women, aged 40 - 59, 1971-2000



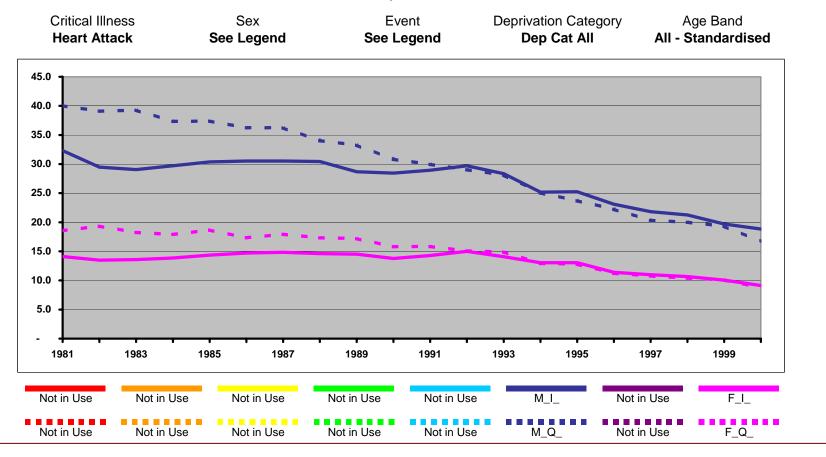
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Heart Attack Incidence and Mortality Rates

1981 – 2000, All Ages (standardised), Scotland, All Deprivation Cat

Scottish Population Data : Trends by Deprivation Category, 1981 - 2000

Rates per 10,000

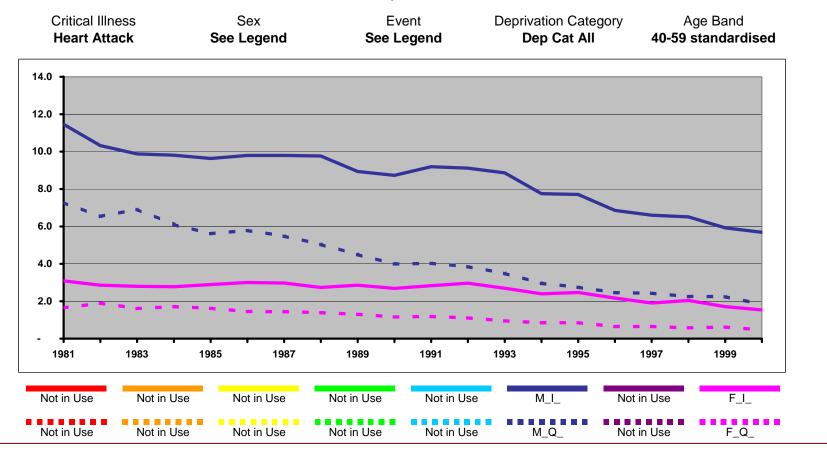


Heart Attack Incidence and Mortality Rates

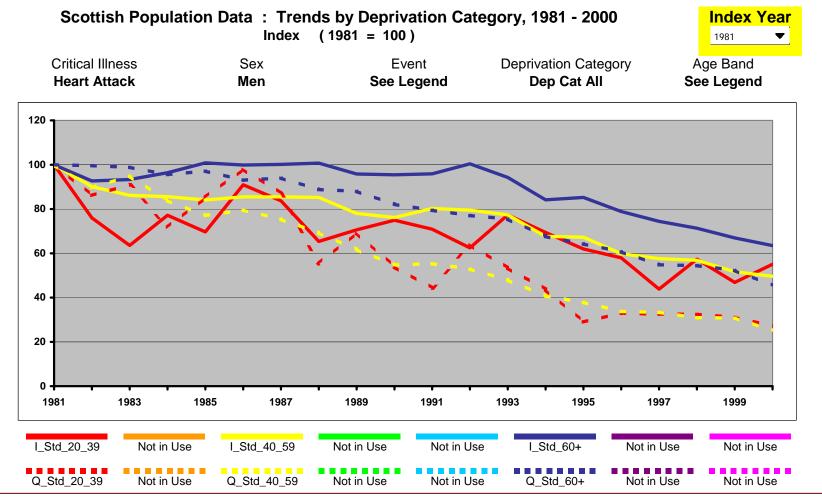
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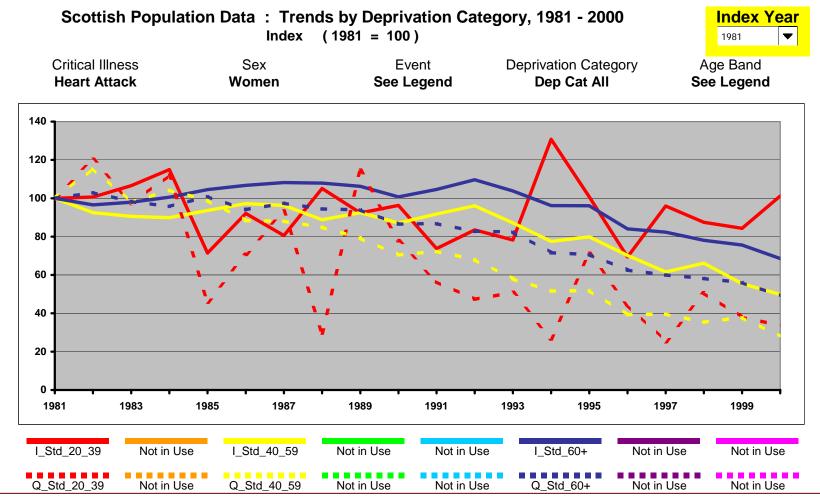
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Trend in Heart Attack Incidence and Mortality Rates 1981 – 2000, Index 1981 = 100, Scotland, Men, All Deprivation Cat



Trend in Heart Attack Incidence and Mortality Rates 1981 – 2000, Index 1981 = 100, Scotland, Women, All Dep Cat

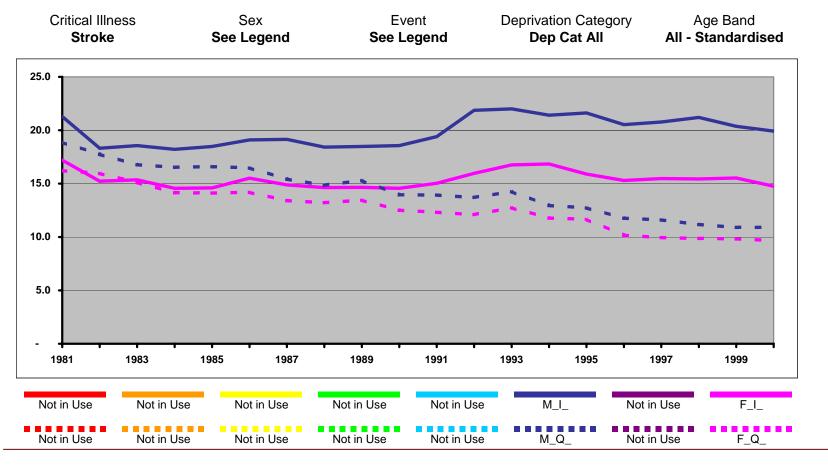


Stroke Incidence and Mortality Rates

1981 – 2000, All Ages (standardised), Scotland, All Deprivation Cat

Scottish Population Data : Trends by Deprivation Category, 1981 - 2000

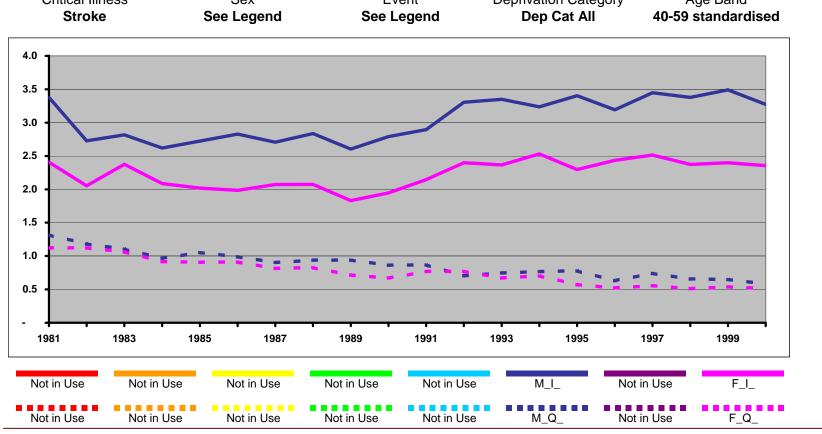
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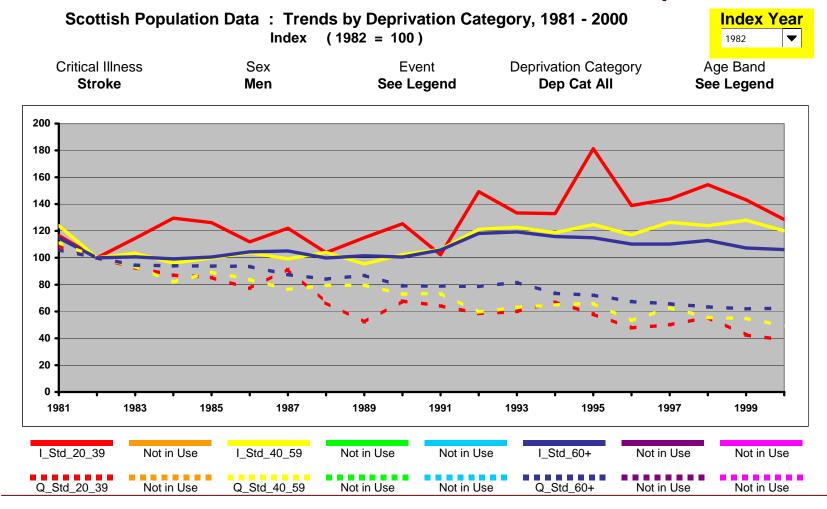
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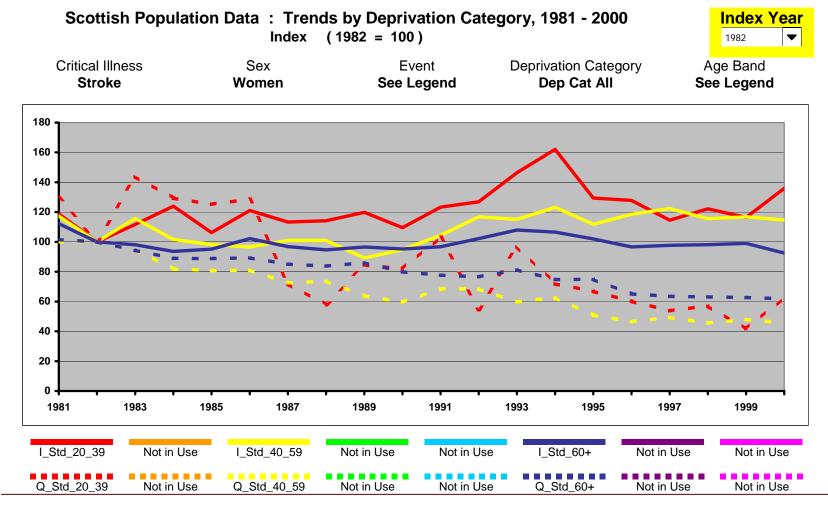




Trend in Stroke Incidence and Mortality Rates 1981 – 2000, Index 1982 = 100, Scotland, Men, All Deprivation Cat



Trend in Stroke Incidence and Mortality Rates 1981 – 2000, Index 1982 = 100, Scotland, Women, All Dep Cat

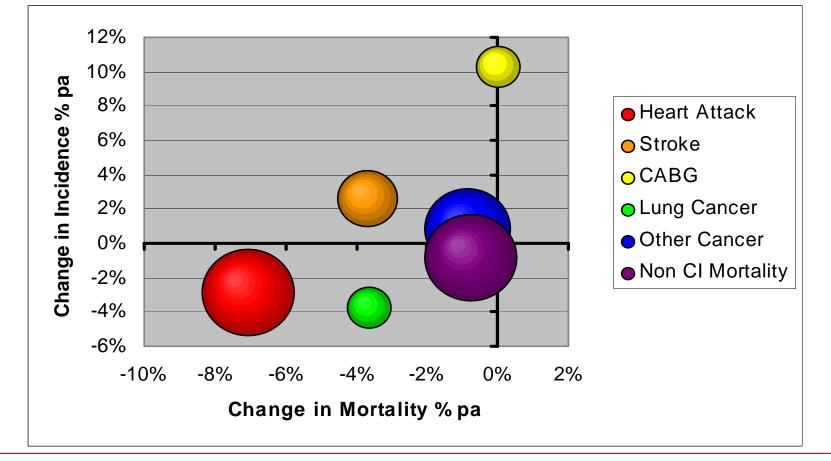


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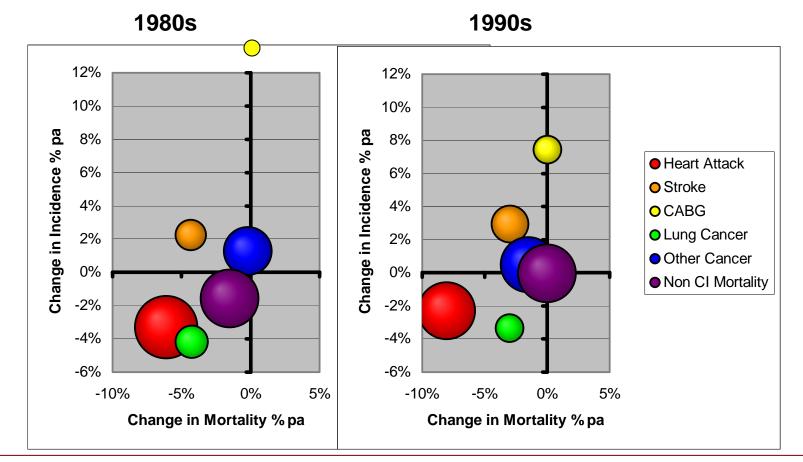


Best Estimate Avg Change % pa, England & Wales, 1980-2000 Men, aged 40 - 60



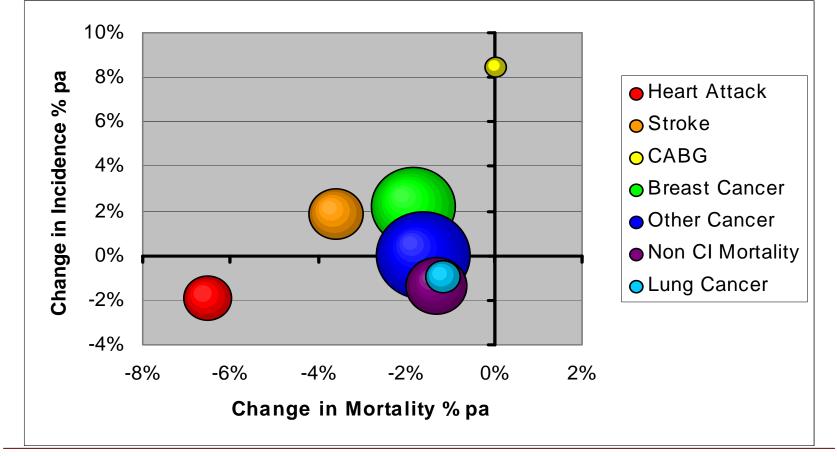
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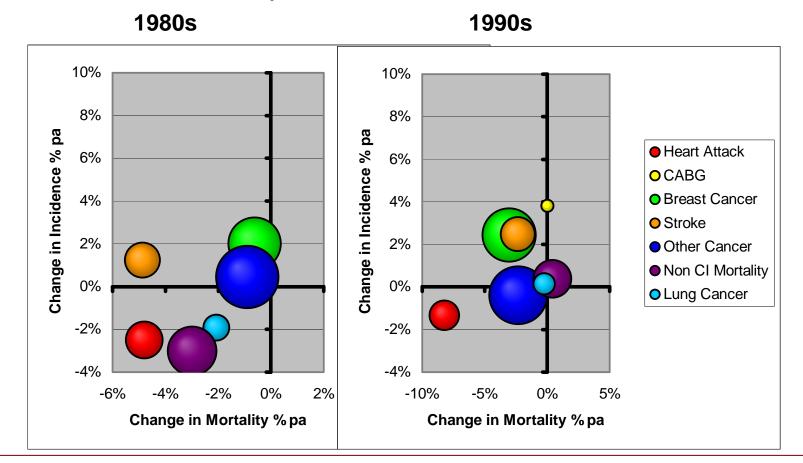
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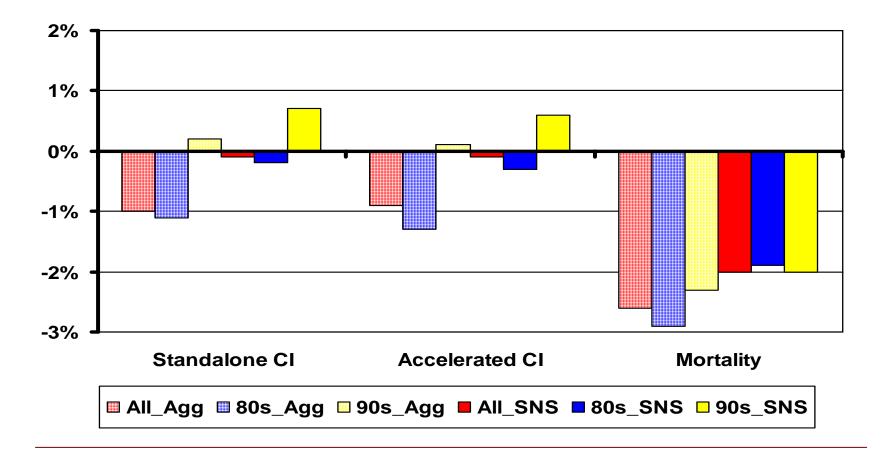
Summary of Trends in Cl Incidence and Mortality Impact of Changes in Smoking Prevalence

Rough estimates of the risks faced by 'typical' smokers relative to those who have never smoked are :

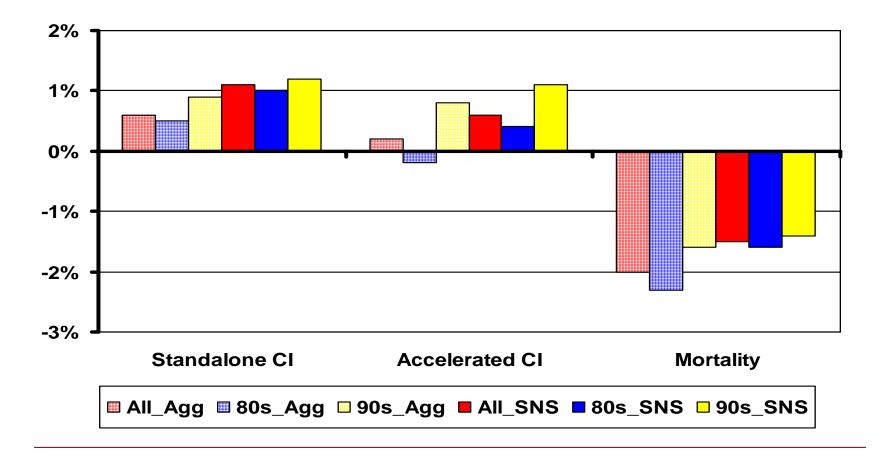
- Heart Attack risk 2 to 3 times higher
- Stroke risk 2 to 4 times higher
- Overall Cancer risk around double
- Lung Cancer risk 10 to 15 times higher



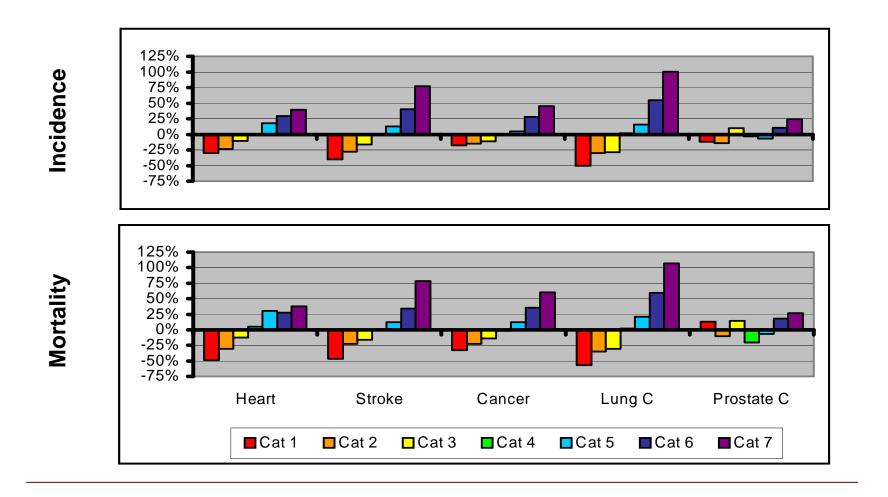
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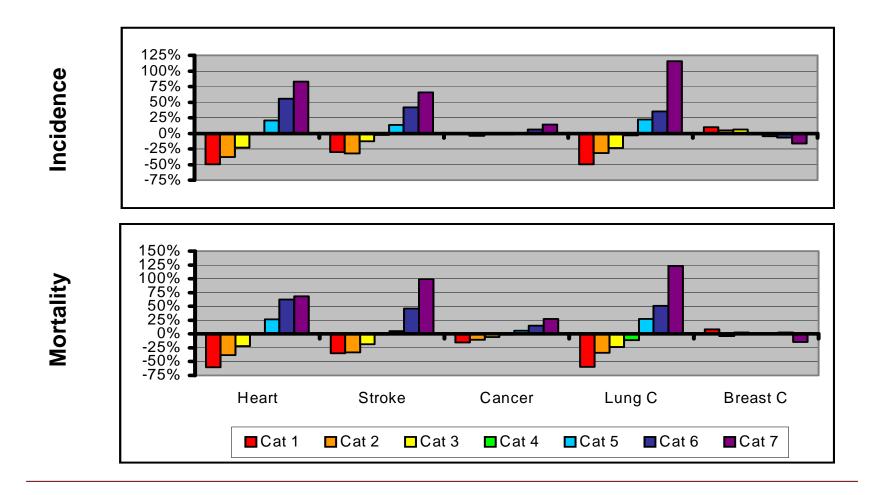
Rough Estimate Avg Change % pa, England & Wales, 1980-2000 Women, aged 40 - 60



Relative CI Rates by Deprivation Category Scotland, 1989 – 93, Ages 40 – 59, Males



Relative CI Rates by Deprivation Category Scotland, 1989 – 93, Ages 40 – 59, Females



Summary of Trends in Cl Incidence and Mortality Estimates for 40 – 60 age group, England & Wales, 1980-2000

At aggregate population level :

- Mortality rates have fallen 21/2%pa for men, 2%pa for women.
- CI incidence fell 1%pa for men, but has risen ½%pa for women.

But :

- Trends for the 1990's were worse than for the 1980's.
- Changes in smoking prevalence account for falls of a little under 1%pa for men and ½%pa for women, but are waning.
- Cancer is a larger part of total cost for insured lives than population.

So, for smoker-segregated rates in the 1990's the picture looks far worse :

- Cl incidence rose by ¹/₂ to 1%pa for men
- Cl incidence rose by 1 to 1½%pa for women



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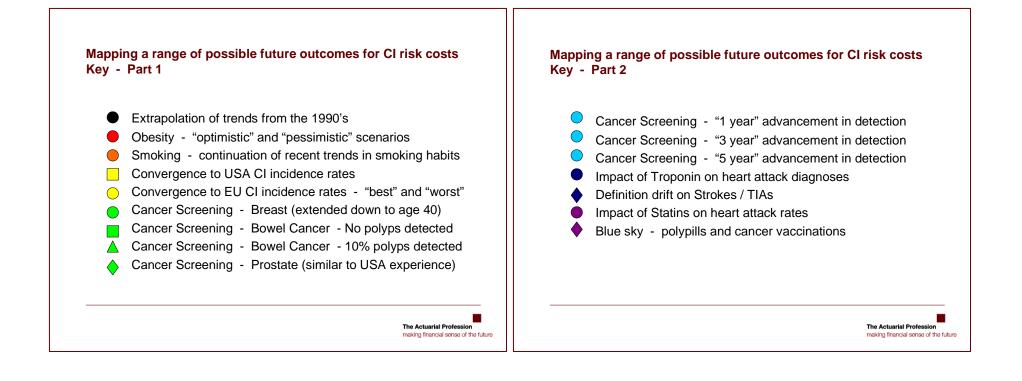


Mapping a range of possible future outcomes for CI risk costs

- Summarize and compare a selection of scenarios we have evaluated
- Cautions :
 - Illustrative, but very rough, estimates
 - Still "work in progress"
 - Focus on cancer, heart attack, CABG and stroke only
 - Far from exhaustive, even for the CIs partially covered
 - Mix of high and low likelihood
 - Many overlaps and lots of gaps
 - Modelled individually how might the scenarios combine ?

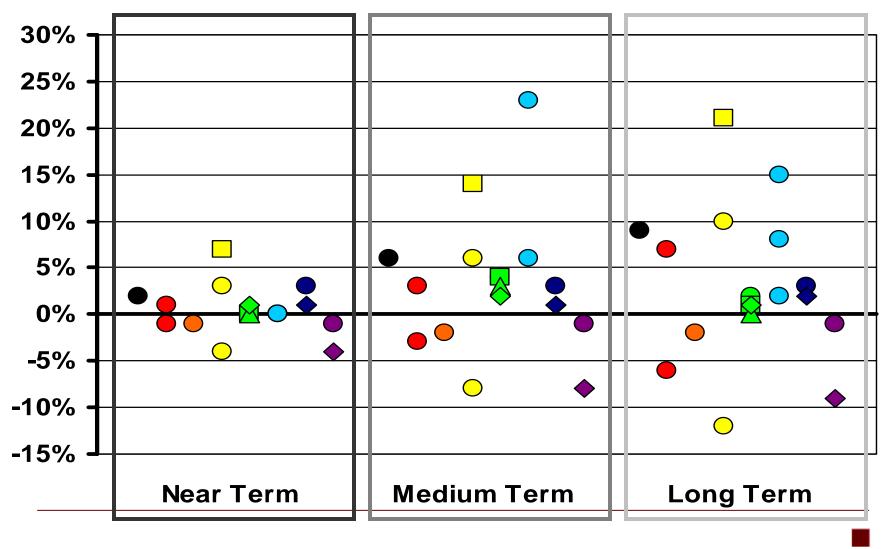


Mapping a range of possible future outcomes for CI risk costs Key - Part 2





Scenario Impact on Over CI Ris Rates for Insured % Change in Overall CI risk Rate



Mapping a range of possible future outcomes for CI risk costs - Key Observations

- Caution : Work-in-progress and incomplete !
- Many of the illustrated scenarios have relatively small impact +/-5% …
- ... but we can readily can envisage more dramatic scenarios
- Balance or imbalance of competing forces is critical
- Of the work so far, convergence with international rates perhaps gives the best indication of possible future ranges
- Typically, shifting from a population to an insured portfolio view magnifies the impact of any cancer-related scenarios



Mapping a range of possible future outcomes for CI risk costs - Key Issues

- Difficult to model the whole picture ('top down')
- We can more easily answer "What If ?" questions
 - 'Bottom Up'
 - Start building up the jigsaw
 - But the puzzle may have very many pieces !
- Key difficulty is assessing likelihood
- Stress need to work with other professions to help us understand the rest of the jigsaw





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