THE FUTURE OF LONG TERM CARE INSURANCE: BOOM OR BUST?

SEAC Spring Meeting 2004 Naples, Florida

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June 25, 2004



Introduction

- "If I had known I was going to live this long, I would have taken better care of myself."
 - Mark Twain, Eubie Blake, Mickey Mantle, George Burns, et. al.

- "I hope I die before I get old."
 - Pete Townshend of "The Who","My Generation"

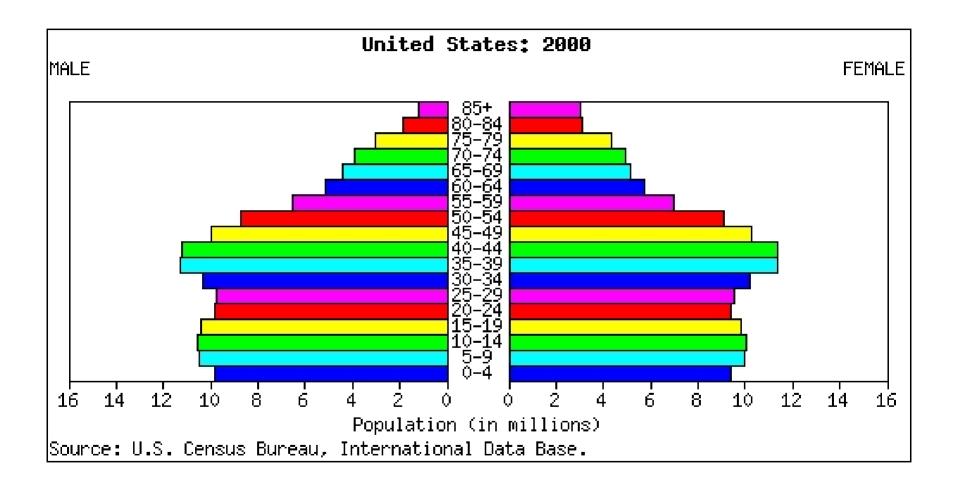
Emergence of LTCI

- Insurance coverage created to meet the needs of an aging population
- LTCI product design an "accident of history"

LTC - Boom or Bust?

- Market Potential
- Bumps in the Road
- Trends in Product Design
- Regulatory Reforms Underway

Market Potential



Market Potential

Ages	Total Population (U.S. census)	Affordability*	Penetration**	Est. Available Market
< 25	99,437,266	N/A	N/A	N/A
25-44	85,040,251	42,500,000	900,000	41,600,000
45-64	61,952,636	31,000,000	1,600,000	29,400,000
65+	34,991,753	17,500,000	3,500,000	14,000,000
Total	281,421,906	91,000,000	6,000,000	85,000,000

^{*} Affordability 50% (estimated)

^{**} Penetration <1% ages 25-44, 2.5% ages 45-64, 10% ages 65+ (estimated)

Market Potential

Conclusion:

- Huge untapped market for LTC insurance
- Insurance industry should strive to meet the need through all channels
 - LTC Policies
 - LTC Riders on Life/Annuities
 - New LTC designs for the future
 - Other solutions (e.g. reverse mortgages)

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- Low market penetration
- Declining interest rates
- Lower than expected lapse rates
- Large rate increases
- Class action lawsuits
- Criticism of Industry

- Low Market Penetration
 - due to denial of need and lack of awareness
- Declining interest rates
 - reduces product profitability
 - not a good basis to request rate increases

- Lower than expected lapse rates
 - First modern LTC products were priced with a 5% or higher ultimate voluntary lapse rate assumption
 - Today most actuaries use no more than a 2% ultimate lapse rate assumption
 - Actual mortality also lower than expected

- Large rate increases on existing block of business – driven by:
 - higher-than-expected persistency
 - higher-than-expected morbidity
 - poor underwriting

- Class Action Lawsuits
- High-profile reports and articles criticizing the industry, such as:
 - 1999 Conning & Co. study "Long-Term Care Insurance, Baby Boom or Bust"
 - Consumer Reports

Conundrum facing the insurance industry:

Having a product that is perceived as too expensive by the public, yet is chronically under-priced.

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- Original Nursing Home Product
 - Covered Skilled Nursing
 Facility (SNF) stays based on
 3-day prior hospital stay
 - No coverage for Assisted Living Facility (ALF), Home Health Care (HHC)

- Early Product Innovations
 - Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and Cognitive Impairment Benefit Triggers
 - Inflation Protection (required to offer)
 - Nonforfeiture Benefit (required to offer, not sold in practice)

- Early Product Innovations (cont.)
 - HHC/Adult Day Care coverage
 - Homemaker/Chore services
 - Caregiver training
 - ALF and other residential care
 - Spousal discounts

- More Recent Product Innovations
 - Tax Qualified (HIPAA)
 - Alternative Care
 - Care Coordination
 - Equipment Benefits
 - Pool of money policy maximums
 - Monthly/Weekly Benefits

- More Recent Product Innovations (cont.)
 - Preferred discounts / more underwriting classes
 - Return of premium
 - Single lifetime elimination period
 - Premium waiver for HHC as well as in Facility

- More Recent Product Innovations (cont.)
 - Spousal premium waiver
 - Lifetime waiver of premium for survivorship
 - Shared Care
 - International coverage
 - Limited pay / Accelerated pay

Current Trends

- Shift away from stand-alone coverages such as Home Care only
- Carriers selling only Tax Qualified
- More conservative pricing assumptions
- Higher spousal discounts
- Better coverage for informal care

- Current Trends (cont.)
 - Elimination of options perceived to be too risky
 - single pay
 - some carriers may withdraw unlimited benefit plans
 - More sales through work site
 - Shift toward larger carriers marketing product

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- NAIC rate stabilization regulations (adopted in half the states)
- LTC Active Life Reserves policy termination rates based on mortality and lapse rates subject to limitations
 - Existing NAIC model
 - New NAIC model (2005)
- Risk Based Capital Formula Change
- Tax reforms (e.g. allow LTCI premiums to be above the line tax deduction)

- Contract reserves <u>Existing Model</u>
 (Jan 1997) termination rates:
 - Policy Years 1-4: 80% of Voluntary Lapse Rate, or 8% if less
 - Policy Years 5+: 100% of Voluntary Lapse Rate, or 4% if less
 - Mortality: 1983 Group Annuity
 Mortality Table without projection

- Contract reserves <u>New Model</u> (Jan 2005) termination rates:
 - Policy Year 1: 80% of Voluntary Lapse
 Rate, or 6% if less
 - Policy Years 2-4: 80% of Voluntary Lapse Rate, or 4% if less
 - Policy Years 5+: 100% of Voluntary Lapse Rate, or 2% if less (Group insurance exception, use 3% instead of 2%)
 - Mortality: 1994 Group Annuity Mortality
 Static Table

- Risk Based Capital (RBC)
 - Changes currently under consideration
 - Formula shift from percent of premium to percent of incurred claims
 - Better tie to risk
 - New formula would reduce capital requirements for new entrants

Conclusion – the Future of LTCI

- Better education of the public is critical for success
- Currently most buyers have had personal experience with LTC – if not, less likely to purchase
- Encourage regulatory reform to allow for new benefit designs
- LTCI Industry cannot repeat past mistakes