

Triage in Accelerated Underwriting

The impact of triage on mortality and distribution

Thomas Kirkland & Christian Lee 11/21/2019



Triage in Accelerated Underwriting



Thomas Kirkland

Actuarial Associate
Biometric Research
Munich Re



Christian Lee

AVP & Actuary
Biometric Research
Munich Re

Agenda:

- 1. Accelerated Underwriting Landscape
- 2. Accelerated Underwriting Evolution
- 3. Impact of Accelerated
 Underwriting Triage on
 Mortality
- 4. Impact of Accelerated
 Underwriting Triage on
 Distribution
- 5. Summary





Accelerated Underwriting Landscape



Definition of Accelerated Underwriting



Any fully underwritten life insurance program that allows some applicants to forgo having a medical or paramedical exam and providing fluids, if they meet certain requirements and/or meet a certain pre-determined threshold



Big data in consumer financial markets



Consumer Financial Market

- FICO scores used for 50+ years
- Instant approval for home and auto loans



Property & Casualty Insurance

- Credit scores industry standard
- Telematics



Life Insurance

- Successful programs <5 years old
- Slow to gain traction



Why was there a need for Accelerated Underwriting?



Customer experience

- Underserved middle market
- Faster, less intrusive
- Expectations from Millennials



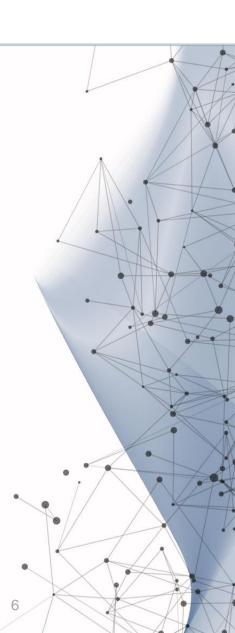
Big data

- Public databases with personal, credit and financial information
- Computing power and predictive analytics



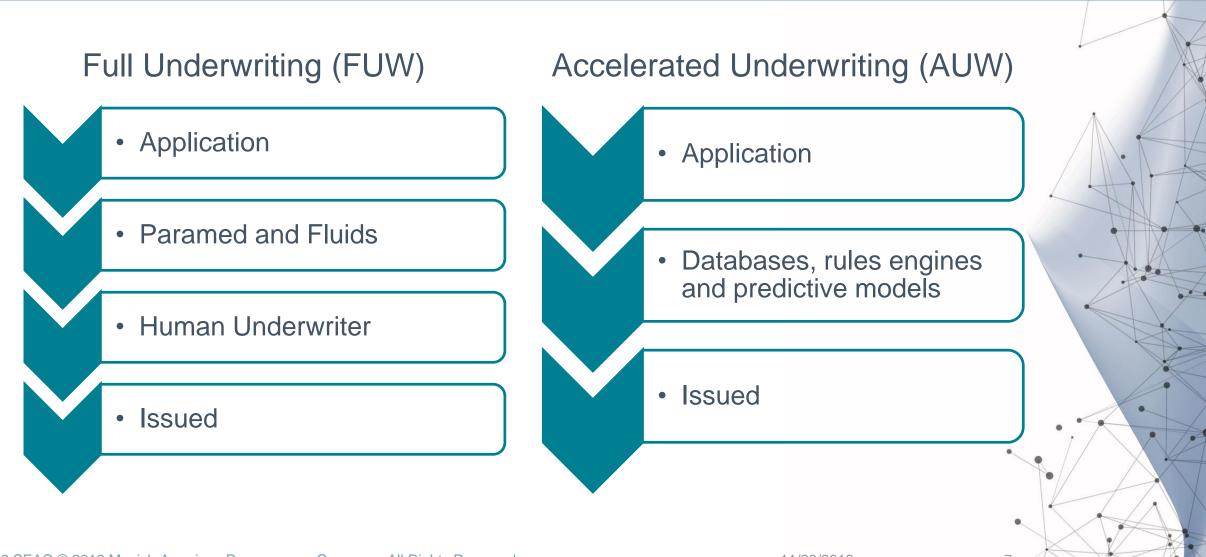
Insurer and producer

- Faster, cheaper, more sales
- Less administrative work





How are Full Underwriting and Accelerated Underwriting different?





How is the data chosen?



Effectiveness

- Highly correlated with the target variable
- Generates a best fit algorithm
- Worth the cost of obtaining



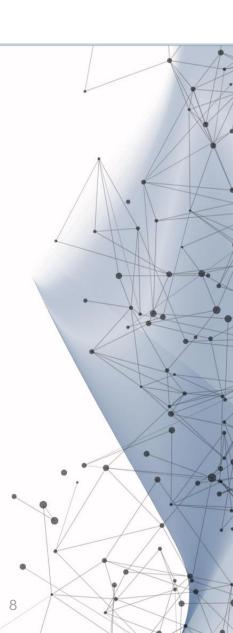
Regulatory

- Insurance Circular Letter No. 1 (2019)
- Will regulators continue to push back against AUW?



Fit into AUW

- Available within one to two days
- Ordered for all medically underwritten applicants
- What pieces of FUW can it replace?





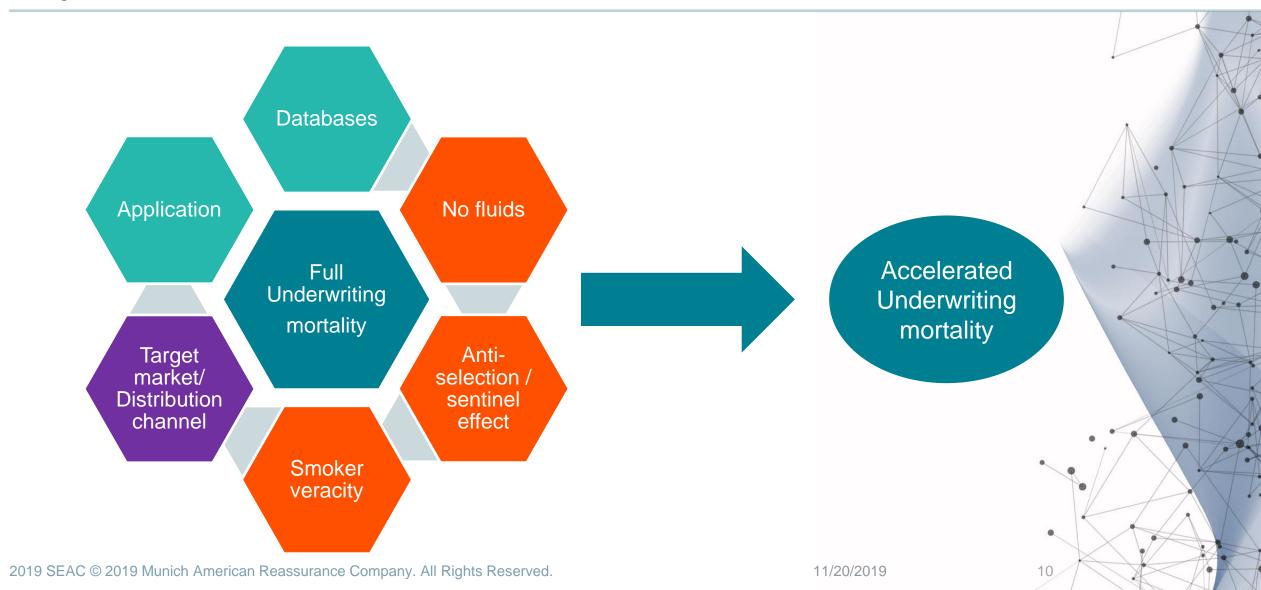
Impact of no fluid testing, anti-selection and smoker veracity

	Full Underwriting	Accelerated Underwriting
Blood Profile	Verified	Missing
Blood Pressure	Verified	Missing
Tobacco	Verified	Self-Reported
Build	Verified	Self-Reported
Personal History	Verified	Self-Reported with Limited Verification
Drug & Alcohol Abuse	Verified	Self-Reported
MVR	Verified	Verified
Family History	Self-Reported	Self-Reported
Third Party Data	Missing	Added
Predictive Models	Missing Added	





Aspects of Databases and Predictive models





Accelerated Underwriting Evolution

2



AUW Evolution



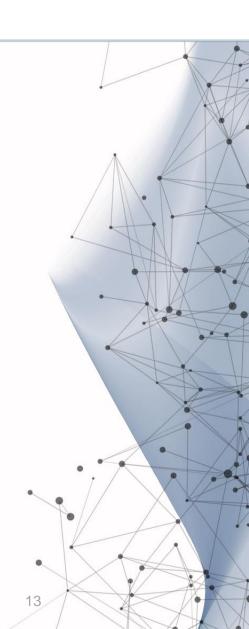
- Reduce requirements for lower face amount and age
- Apply conservative loads to expected mortality
- Unsuccessful due to self-reported data, anti-selection, and no preferred classes

- Introduce advanced databases, rules engines, predictive models, tele-interviews, and reflexive questions
- Open availability to higher face amounts and older ages
- Decrease pricing loads until equivalent to FUW
- Mortality loads will not be the same, so savings found elsewhere



AUW Evolution

Industry-wide	2010	2014	Today	
Programs	Mostly SI	Some accelerated	Varied	
Underwriting tools	MIB, MVR, Rx	And early models, interviews, reflexives	And more models & electronic health records	
Rules engines	Some	Half	Most	
Pricing	Table 4-8	10-15% loads	Fully-underwritten	
Face amounts	Up to \$100K	\$250K	\$1M+	

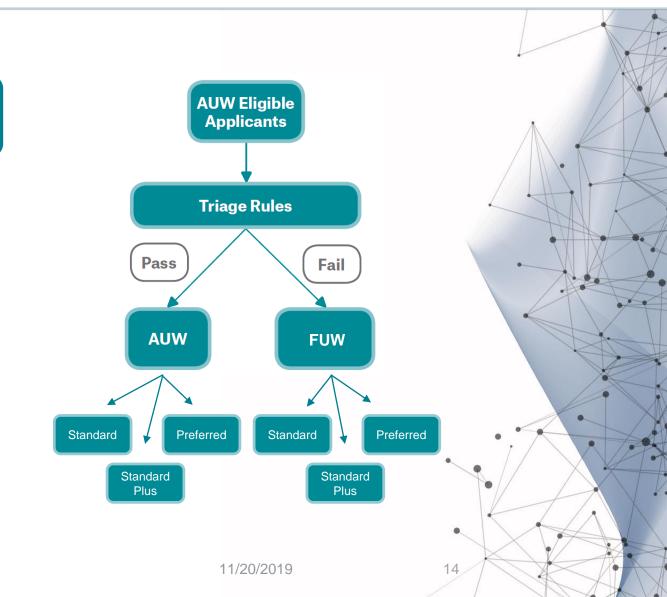




Triage in AUW

What is a Triage program?

- The introduction of decision nodes in the underwriting process
- Pass to AUW: Better risks and higher degree of confidence
- Fail to FUW: Worse risks and lower degree of confidence





Impact of Accelerated Underwriting Triage on Mortality

3



AUW Triage on Mortality – Cause and Effects



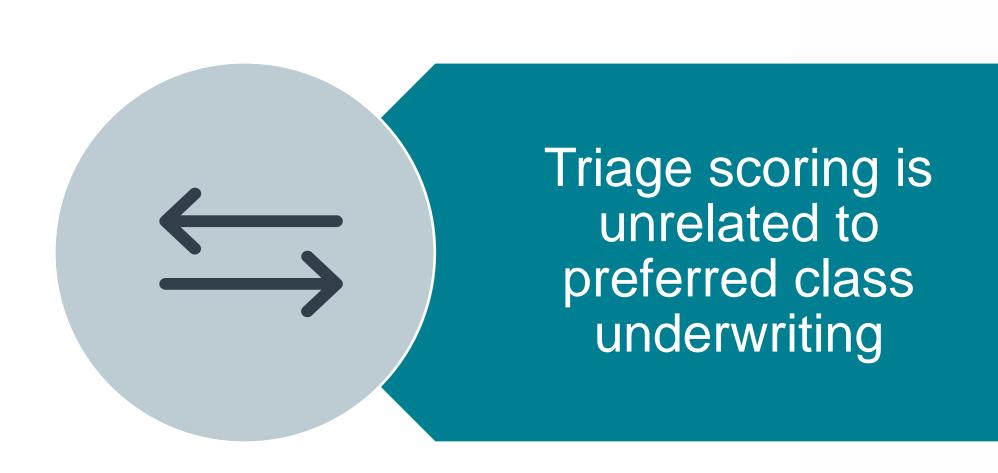
- Traditional AUW data bases MIB, Rx, MVR
- Credit based scoring ex. Lexis Nexis Risk Classifier, TransUnion True Risk Life
- Rx based scoring Milliman IntelliScript, ExamOne ScriptCheck
- Predictive models and rules engines

Effect

- Mortality segmentation
- Quasi-preferred class structure
- How correlated are the triage rules with a company's preferred underwriting rules?

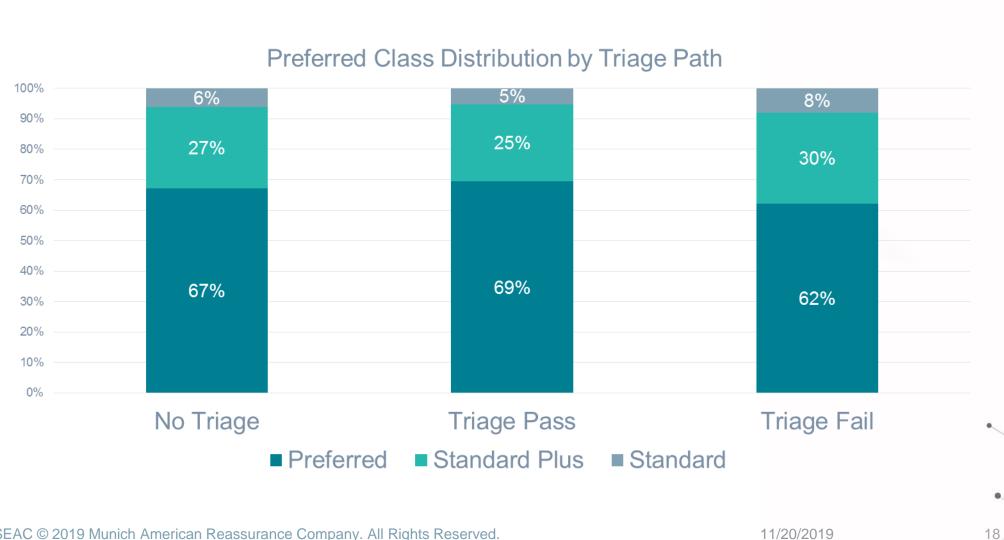


AUW Triage on Mortality – Uncorrelated Scenario





AUW Triage on Mortality - Uncorrelated Scenario





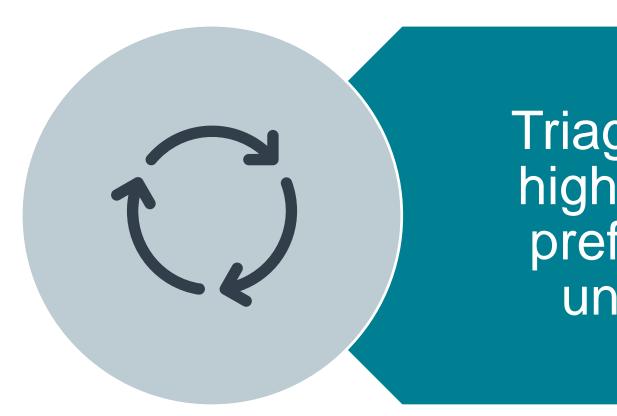
AUW Triage on Mortality – Uncorrelated Scenario







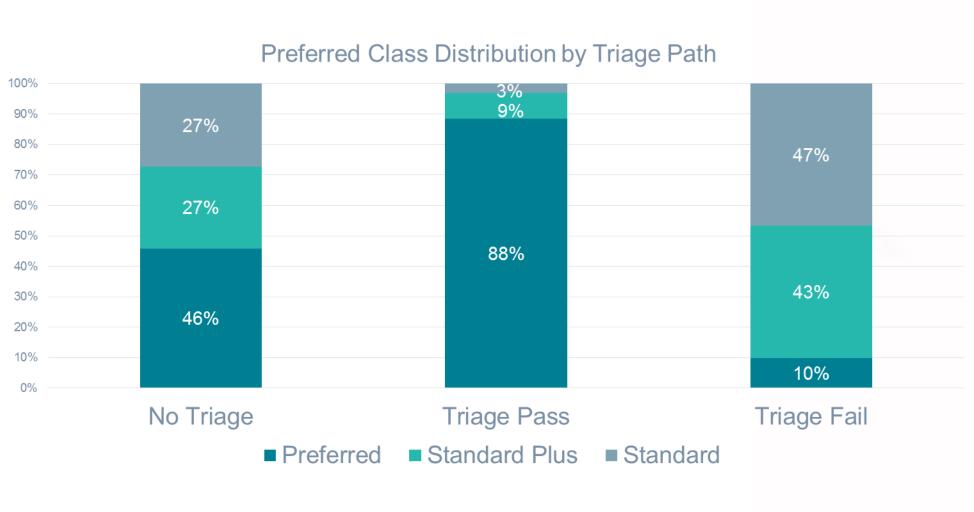
AUW Triage on Mortality – Correlated Scenario



Triage scoring is highly related to preferred class underwriting

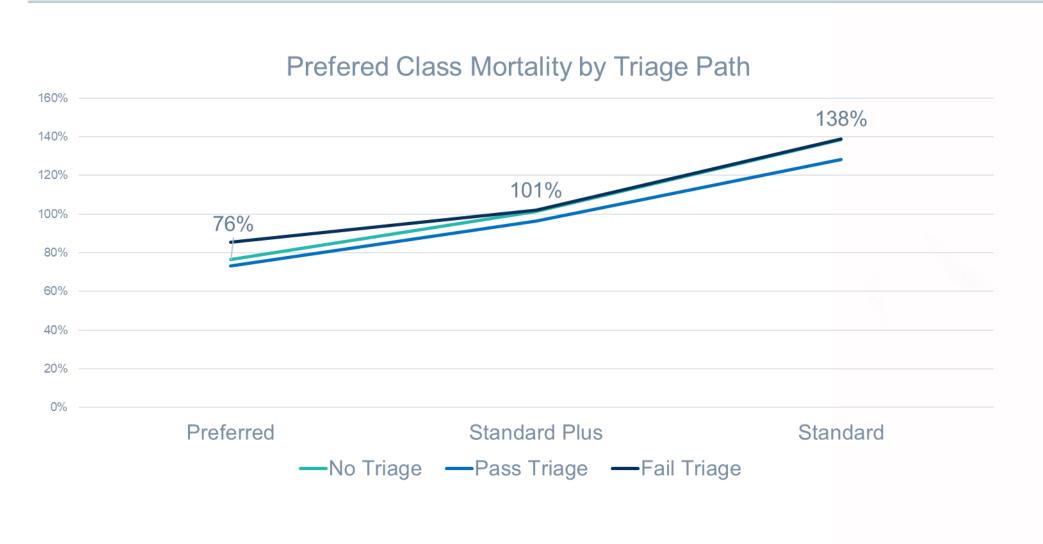


AUW Triage on Mortality – Correlated Scenario





AUW Triage on Mortality – Correlated Scenario







Data

- Lexis Nexis Risk Classifier attached to 87 % of data
- Munich Re Data with 17k Claims

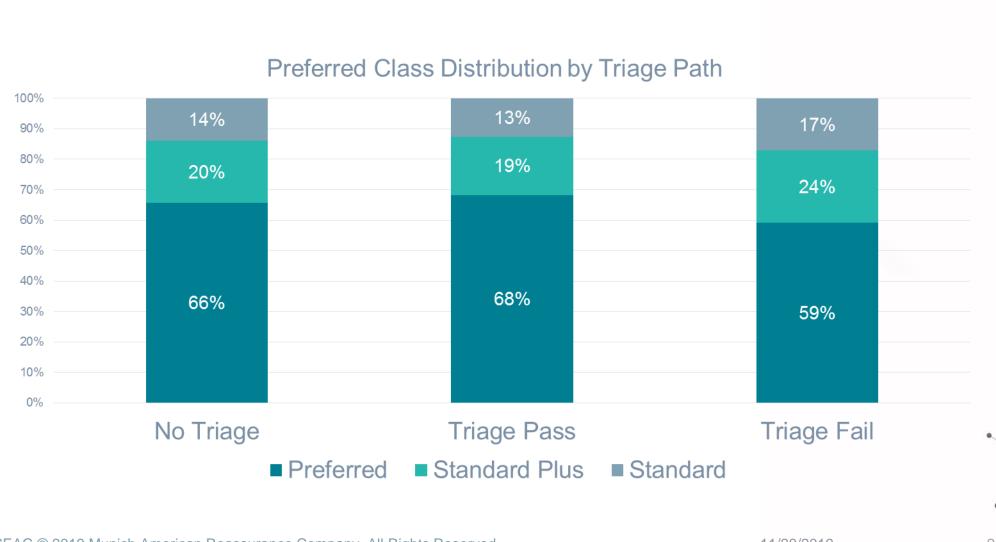
Triage

- LNRC ≥ 600: AUW
- LNRC < 600: FUW

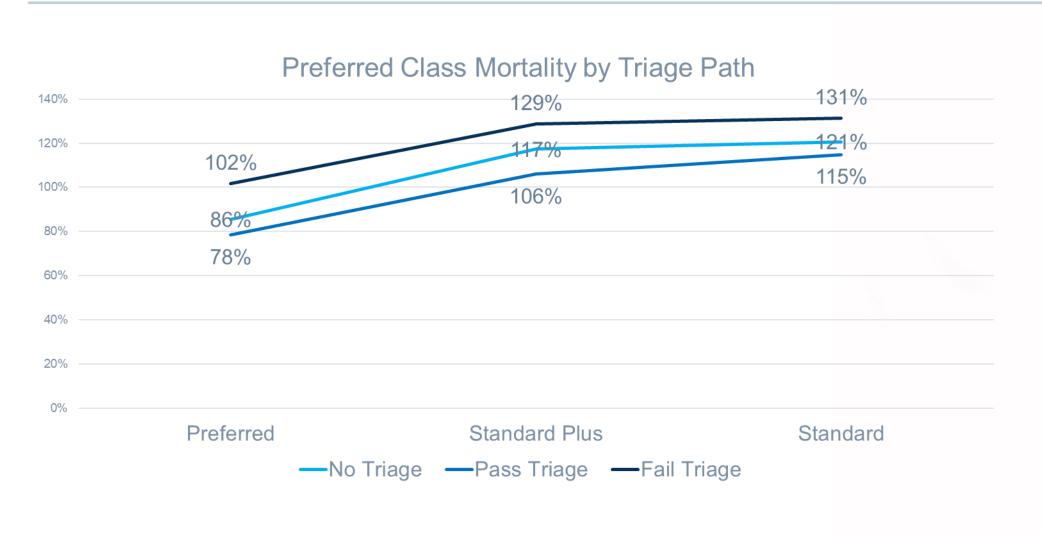
Results

• Illustrate how a triage break point affects distribution and class level mortality







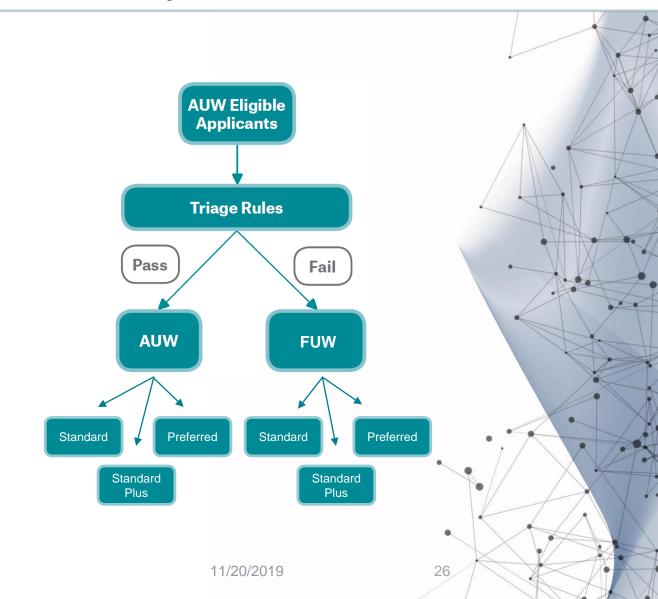






Triage on LNRC

- Pass to AUW: An almost parallel shift to lower mortality
- Fail to FUW: An almost parallel shift to higher mortality





Impact of AUW Triage on Mortality



Triage can be designed and calibrated to be correlated or uncorrelated with preferred underwriting rules



Both approaches are predictive but mortality segmentation is different



Each triage is unique and resulting impact to mortality will be unique



Impact of Accelerated Underwriting Triage on Distribution

4



How do triage distribution shifts impact AUW?



Let AUW triage be calibrated to be mortality neutral



Adequacy of premiums under FUW and AUW



AUW Triage on Distribution - Mortality Neutral

		FUW
Risk Class	Distribution	Relative mortality
Best Preferred	40%	85%
Preferred	30%	95%
Standard	30%	125%
Overall	100%	100%

Same population, switch to AUW

		AUW
Risk Class	Distribution	Relative mortality
Best Preferred	50%	90%
Preferred	40%	105%
Standard	10%	130%
Overall	100%	100%





AUW Triage on Distribution - Mortality Neutral ≠ Profit Neutral

		FUW		
Risk Class	Distribution	Relative mortality	Premium	Claim Margin
Best Preferred	40%	85%	90%	94%
Preferred	30%	95%	101%	94%
Standard	30%	125%	133%	94%
Overall	100%	100%	106%	94%

Same population, switch to AUW

		AUW		
Risk Class	Distribution	Relative mortality	Premium	Claim Margin
Best Preferred	50%	90%	90%	100%
Preferred	40%	105%	101%	104%
Standard	10%	130%	133%	98%
Overall	100%	100%	99%	101%





AUW Triage on Distribution – Open World

AUW - Closed World					
Risk Class	Not Taken	Taken	Taken Distribution	Relative mortality	
Best Preferred	20,000	25,000	50%	90%	
Preferred	20,000	20,000	40%	105%	
Standard	10,000	5,000	10%	130%	
Overall	50,000	50,000	100%	100%	

20% of 'Not taken' become Best Preferred and Preferred

AUW – Open World						
Risk Class	Not Taken	Taken	Taken Distribution	Baseline Relative mortality	New Relative Mortality	
Best Preferred	20,000	29,000	52%	90%	92%	
Preferred	16,000	22,000	39%	105%	107%	
Standard	8,000	? 5,000	9%	130%	130%	
Overall	44,000	56,000	100%	99.5%	101.4%	



Impact of AUW Triage on Distribution



Triage calibration can be designed to be mortality neutral



Overall mortality being neutral will not mean that overall profit will be unaffected



It can be seen that class level differences in mortality and distribution shifts by class can impact overall profitability



Summary

5



Summary Triage in AUW



Triage - Introduces predictive power and confidence



Mortality - Triage can segment mortality but differently based on nature of the triage



Distribution – Class level shifts can impact underlying profitability and needs to be considered alongside mortality