

## **Group Life Insurance**

**Seminar in Sarajevo** 

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### What is Group Insurance?

A Group Insurance scheme is a plan under which persons are collectively insured as members of a group and not as individuals



### Typical Characteristics of Group Insurance

- Terms and conditions specified for whole group
- One policy for the whole group



### <u>Differences between Group and Individual</u>

Unit rate, i.e. single rate for the whole group



### Differences between Group and Individual

 Limited or no individual underwriting, i.e. use of Free Cover Limits, actively at work conditions



#### <u>Differences between Group and Individual</u>

■ Short term contracts (1-3 years), in particular with regard to rate guarantees, terms and conditions



### <u>Differences between Group and Individual</u>

 Regular rebrokes of business, i.e.
schemes are offered to a panel of insurers on a regular (often annual) basis



Advantages of Group Insurance

For the group:

- Competitive rates
- Simplified underwriting



Advantages of Group Insurance

For the insurer:

- Simplified administration
- High premium volume and cash-flow



Disadvantages of Group Insurance

For the group:

Cover is usually not tailor-made



Disadvantages of Group Insurance

For the insurer:

- Competitive markets
- Potential loss of large premium volume
- Danger of antiselection due to limited underwriting



#### Forms of Group Covers

- Employees of a company
- Professional associations
- Credit Life (mortgage/loan repayments)
- Credit card holders
- Newspaper subscribers

etc.



### Types of Group Covers (1)

- Death risk
- Long Term Disability
- Dread Disease
- Long Term Care
- Medical



### Types of Group Covers (2)

- Accidental Death and Disability
- TPD Riders
- Packages



# **Group Life Product Design**



### Aims of Product Design Features

- Meet requirements of insured (where possible)
- Ensure risk can be assured and underwritten
- Avoid antiselection



### Specification of covered Group

Group should be a "natural" group,

i.e. <u>not</u> created with the aim of obtaining insurance cover



### Specification of covered group

■ minimum size 10

to ensure reasonable spread of risk



### Specification of covered group

unambiguous eligibility and entry conditions

to prevent persons joining the scheme just to obtain insurance cover

to clearly define commencement and cessation of cover



### **Eligibility Conditions**

- Eligibility conditions determine who can join a group scheme
  - e.g. full-time employees; part-time employees



#### **Entry Conditions**

Entry conditions determine how members can join

e.g. on first day of employment; during specified period



### **Compulsory Cover**

- All members must join the scheme
- Ideal situation from insurer's point of view
- Reduced danger of antiselection



### **Voluntary Cover**

- Members can choose whether to join the scheme
- Insurer can impose minimum participation rate
- Insurer can impose stricter underwriting terms



#### Actively at work clause

At scheme commencement cover is only granted to those members who are actively at work



### Actively at work clause

Employees not actively at work at commencement:

- Need to complete a qualifying period <u>or</u>
- Need to undergo individual underwriting



### Actively at work clause

On scheme renewals this applies to

- New members
- Increases in the level of cover



#### Level of cover

Must be pre-determined by a fixed formula to avoid antiselection, e.g.

- Multiple of salary
- Fixed sums
- Classes of sums insured



#### **Free Cover Limits**

What is Free Cover?

 Maximum sum insured without individual underwriting



#### Free Cover Limits

What happens if a risk is over the Free Cover Limit?

- Individual underwriting
- Underwriting decisions only on benefit above the Free Cover Limit
  - loading
  - decline



#### **Free Cover Limits**

Free Cover depends on

- Size of group
- average sum insured
- take-up rate



#### **Free Cover Limits**

Example

(1+0.06\*n)\*average sum insured

n: number of members

Usually overall limit is applied



#### **Unit Rating**

A single premium rate applies to the whole group



#### **Unit Rating**

Dynamic equilibrium of group assumed, i.e. constant structure:

- older members leave
- younger members join
- remaining members age



### **Unit Rating**

NB: The unit rate is <u>not</u> the rate for the

average age !!!



#### **Unit Rating**

- Short rate guarantees (usually 1-3 years)
- Conditions:
  - size of group varies within 25%
  - unchanged eligibility conditions
  - unchanged benefit formulas



## **Product Design**

### **Profit Sharing**

- Profit sharing is sometimes offered as an incentive to remain with the same insurer
- Loading to the rate needed
- Longer contract periods



## **Product Design**

#### **Exclusions**

- \_\_Exclusions are required to avoid incalculable risks, e.g.
- War
- Nuclear
- Pre-existing conditions (for certain types of cover)



## **Product Design**

## **Continuation Options**

- Scheme members may take out Individual cover on leaving the group
- Care is required by the insurer



# **Group Life Pricing**



### **Positive Factors**

Positive selection due to

- Employment
- Actively at work conditions
- Other policy design requirements



### **Negative Factors**

Possible antiselection due to

■ Free Cover Limits



#### Sources of data

- Insurer's own experience
- Market experience
- Population mortality
- Published mortality tables



### **Group Life mortality**

- Considerably lower than population mortality
- Similar to insured life's mortality



#### Rating factors (Group Life)

- Region
- Occupational, social class
- Lifestyle
- Employment factors (e.g. medical)



Rating factors (Group Disability)

Same as Group Life plus

- Economic situation
- Moral hazard
- Claims awareness
- Claims underwriting by insurer



## Regional mortality - Example UK mortality 1988

Region	Male	Female
North	116	116
North West	116	115
Wales	106	108
Yorkshire	107	105
W. Midlands	103	101
E. Midlands	97	98
South East	91	92
South West	89	88
East Anglia	81	83



### **Regional Mortality**

 Regional differences can sometimes be explained by other factors, in particular by a mix of occupational classes



#### Occupational classification

Class 1: professional, executive, managerial

Class 2: clerical, supervisory

Class 3: skilled

Class 4: semi-skilled (<50% manual)

Class 5: semi-skilled (>50% manual)

Class 6: unskilled



#### Occupational mortality (UK)

Class 1: 66 - 67 %

Class 2: 72 - 76 %

Class 3: 94 - 105 %

Class 4: 96 - 117 %

Class 5: 109 - 116 %

Class 6: 125 - 189 %



#### Occupational morbidity (UK)

Class 1: 75 - 80 %

Class 2: 80 - 90 %

Class 3: 130 - 160 %

Class 4: 200 - 300 %

Class 5: 350 - 500 %

Class 6: > 500 %



### **Experience Rating**

Why experience rating?

- Not all relevant factors can be observed
- Take scheme history into account



### **Experience Rating**

Risk Theory Model:

Premium=(1-z)\*m + z\*s

m: expected claims rate

s: observed claims rate

z: credibility factor



### **Experience Rating**

Assumptions:

- Claims numbers distribution
- Claims size distribution



### **Experience Rating - Examples**

- Expected claims rate: 2 per 1000

- Years of experience: 5

Size	Credibility
250	25%
1,000	57%
5,000	87%



#### **Quotations**

- Calculate unit rate
- Occupational / regional adjustment
- Experience rating



#### Calculation of unit rate

- Base mortality table
- Age distribution
- Male / female distribution
- Salary / sum insured distribution



### Calculation of adjustments

- Regional distribution (where applicable)
- Occupational distribution



## **Experience Rating**

- Unchanged group structure ?
- Constant group size ?
- Unchanged benefit formulas ?
- Unchanged scope of cover ?



#### Calculation of final rate

Loadings for:

- Acquisition expenses
- Administration expenses
- Commission



# **Administration, Underwriting, Claims**



## Administration of new business

- Notification of commencement
- Check conditions agree with quotation terms
- Ask for actively at work declaration



#### Administration of new business

- Calculate deposit premium
- Check lives over Free Cover
- Check reinsurance requirements



#### Administration of renewals

- Ask for renewal information
- Calculate adjustment premium
- Check terms



#### Administration of renewals

- Check claims experience
- Check benefits over Free Cover
- Check premiums



#### **Accounting**

- Record premiums due and paid
- Record claims
- Record commission
- Reinsurance accounts
- Data reconciliation



### **Monitoring Experience**

- Net written premiums
- Unearned premium reserve
- Paid claims
- Claims reserve
- IBNR



#### **Free Cover Limit**

Any underwriting applies only to the benefit over the Free Cover Limit



#### **Medical Underwriting**

- Short health declaration
- Full application form
- MAR
- Medical examination
- Specialist examinations



#### **Hazardous occupations**

- Oil rigs
- Mining
- Explosives
- Diving
- Aviation



### Hazardous pursuits

- Diving
- Mountaineering
- Motor racing
- Private aviation



### **Underwriting Terms**

- Accept at standard rates
- Decline over Free Cover
- Accept at special terms



## **Underwriting**

#### **Special issues**

- Cover prior to underwriting
- Forward underwriting



### **Underwriting**

### Forward Underwriting - Example

Free Cover USD 200,000

u/w bar USD 20,000

New underwriting once benefit exceeds USD 220,000; USD 240,000; etc.



### **Claims**

#### **Claims Decision**

Claims decision should only be taken by insurer

#### <u>not</u>

by insured, employer, medical attendant of claimant, broker, e.t.c.



## **Claims Handling**

#### Problem areas

- Insufficient information at quotation stage
- Terms not clear to insured
- Insufficient membership data
- Late notification of claim
- Scheme on risk?



## **Claims Handling**

#### Information requirements

- Information on claimant
- Information on scheme
- Medical information
- Claims investigation



## **Claims Handling**

### Checking validity of claims

- Check validity of scheme membership
- Check correct amount of benefit
- Check scheme is in force
- Check claims definition is fulfilled





#### What are the risks?

- Risk of error
- Risk of random fluctuations
- Risk of adverse trends



#### Reinsurance protects against:

- Risk of error until premium adjustments can be implemented
- Risk of random fluctuations, particularly larger claims
- Risk of adverse trends until premium adjustments can be implemented



#### **Quota share**

- Provides protection of a fixed percentage of each risk
- Efficient form of protection against the risk of error and adverse trends
- Common for new covers



### Surplus reinsurance

- Provides protection on any scheme member whose benefit exceeds the insurer's retention per risk
- Offers good protection against random fluctuations
- Often combined with quota share



### Non-proportional covers

- Catastrophe excess of loss
- Stop loss



### Specialist advice

- Team dedicated to Group Life Insurance
- World-wide experience



### Assistance in Product Design

- Eligibility conditions
- Benefit design
- Free Cover Limits
- Profit sharing formulas
- Exclusions
- Rate guarantees etc.



#### Assistance in Pricing

- Group mortality / morbidity
- Occupational adjustments
- Special risks
- Experience rating



#### Analysis of Portfolio Experience

- Actual vs. expected claims
- Repricing
- Reserving basis
- Claims valuation and analysis



### **Group Underwriting Assistance**

- 24 hour turnaround on quotes
- Rates, Free Cover, special terms



### Medical Underwriting and Claims Handling

- Underwriting above Free Cover
- Claims underwriting



### **Training**

- Seminars
- Group Life Manual
- Training of Group underwriters



#### **Software**

- Quotation tools
- Spreadsheet basis