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Life after the end of genderspecific pricing in Europe

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Life after the end of gender-specific pricing in Europe Adèle Groyer & Anil Patel ICA 2014

A Berkshire Hathaway Company

Why go Gender-Neutral?

> 2004 EU Gender Directive

"combating discrimination based on sex in access to and supply of goods and services, with a view to putting into effect in the Member States the principle of equal treatment between men and women"

Opt Out Clause

"permit proportionate differences in individuals' premiums and benefits where the use of sex is a determining factor in the assessment of risk based on relevant and accurate actuarial and statistical data"

Why go Gender-Neutral?

> 2004 EU Gender Directive

- > 2007 Enacted into national law
- > 2008 Test-Achats Belgian lobby group challenges opt out
- > 2011 European Court of Justice rules against opt out
- > 2012 Dec 21st G-Day
- > 2013 Jan 1st UK tax change
- > Retail Distribution Review

Reactions of the UK & Irish markets

> Gen Re survey of insurers late 2013

- Reinsurance contacts, mostly actuaries

Distribution Channel	UK Responses	Ireland Responses
Independent Financial Advisers	10	4
Bancassurance	3	1
Other (Single Tie / Direct to Consumer)	2	2

Questions dealt with

- Expectations before G-day
- Actual experience of the switch

> Other data sources to understand actual experience

Main concerns following the ECJ announcement



Rank	Concern	Number of mentions in survey (21 responses)
1	Estimating gender mix incorrectly	9 2 of which mentioned mismatch between gender-neutral office premiums and gender-specific reinsurance rates
2	Male lapse/re-entry or other customer selection	7
3	Pricing competitiveness	6 2 of which focussed on initial pricing
4	Operational capacity / pipeline management	5
5	Competitor innovations to manage business mix	3
5	Managing salesforce /customer expectations	3

Others:

Endorsements to existing contracts, Implementation cost, When best to switch, Initial lack of clarity of the ruling

Using past data to estimate future gender mix Generalised Linear Model

Multivariate analysis of gender mix



- Logistic regression
- Linear predictor = $\beta_0 X_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots$
- Proportion male = EXP(Linear Predictor)
 [1 + EXP(Linear Predictor)]
 - LP very negative: p => 0
 - LP = 0: p = 0.5
 - LP very large: p => 1
- > Estimate co-efficients using maximum likelihood in GLM software
 - Also allow for interaction terms

GLM Step by Step

Split data into a model set and test set

Using model set ...

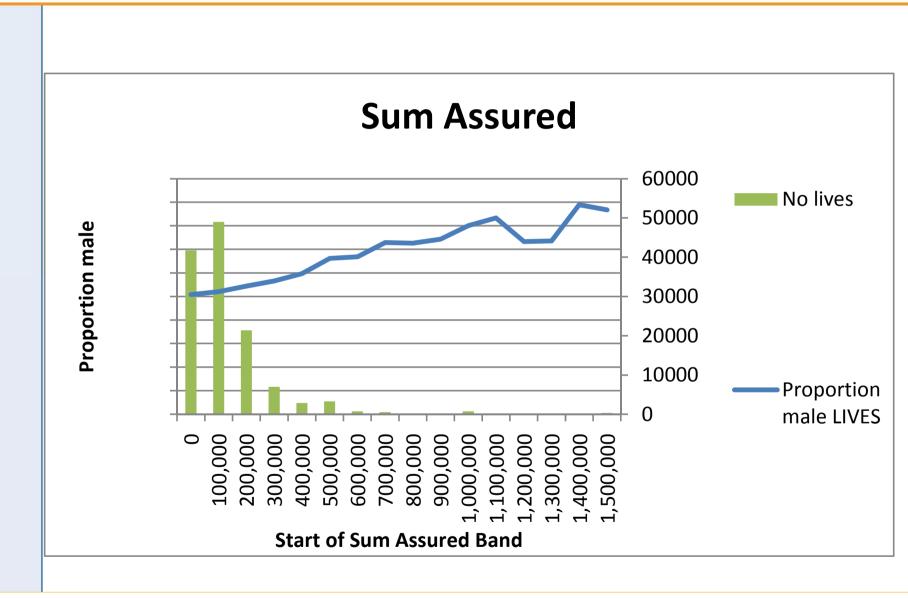
- 1. Analyse **univariate results**, identify variables that may need transformation
- 2. Run a full GLM without interactions
- 3. Run some **alternatives** with different variable transformations
- 4. Run a **GLM with interactions** with the variables that were significant in steps 2 and 3
- 5. **Remove insignificant** independent variables and interactions
- 6. **Repeat** until you think you have the best model
- 7. Test the fit graphically by looking for biases and runs
- 8. Identify any causes for problems and transform variables to **correct**

> For a sample company we saw a higher proportion of males with

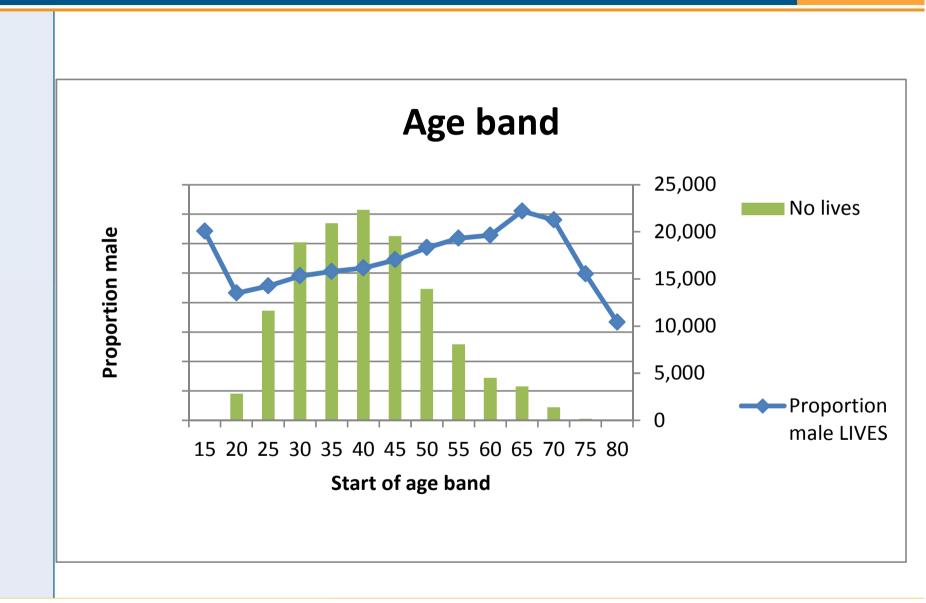
- Increasing age, up to 65
- Shorter policy term, levelling off at 20 years
- Cease ages below 40 and over 60
- Higher sum assured
- Level/Increasing (vs Decreasing) sum assured
- Smokers

– Occupation (indirect discrimination?)

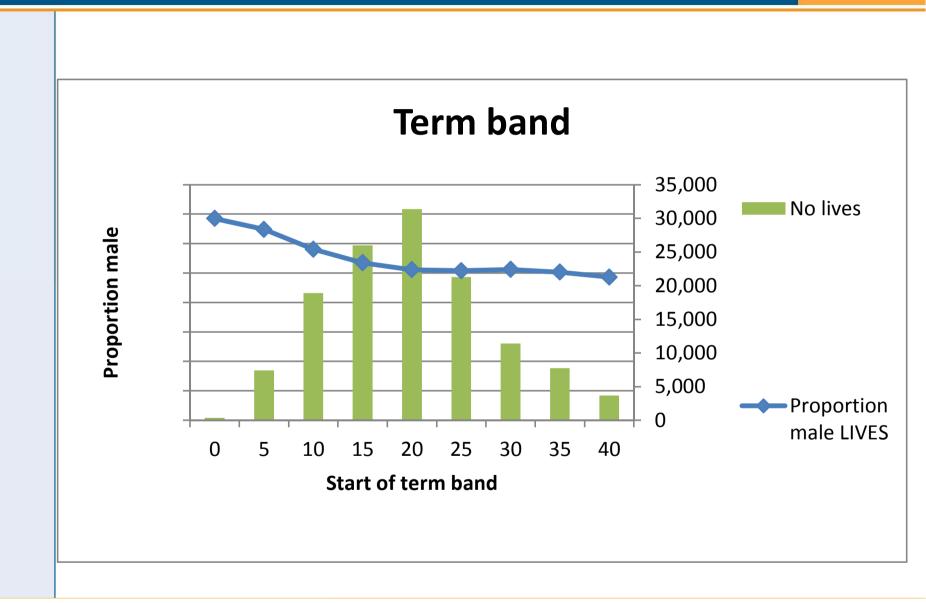
Sum Assured shape – single life business



Age shape – single life business

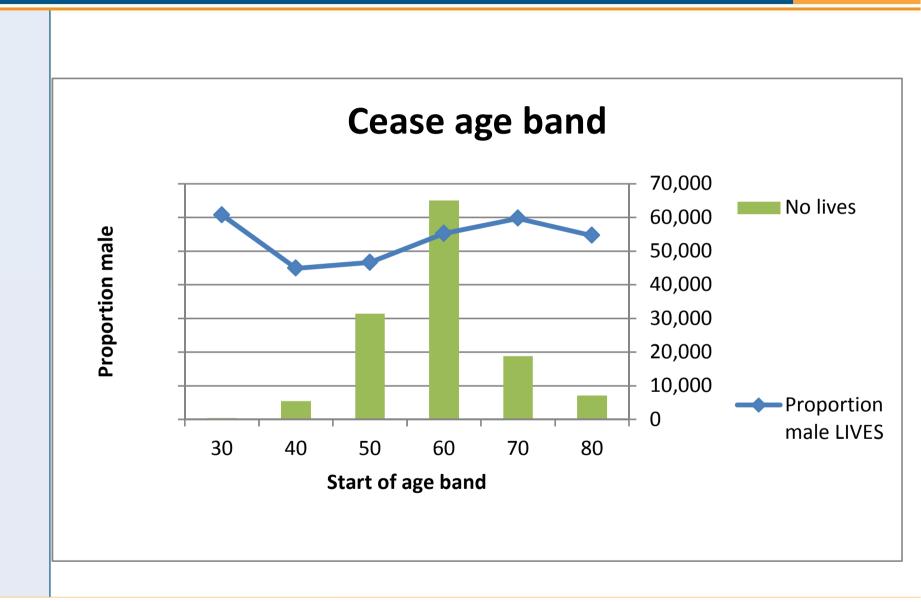


Term shape – single life business



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Cease age shape – single life business



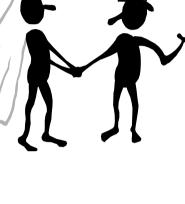
Significant variables in GLM all p-values very close to 0%



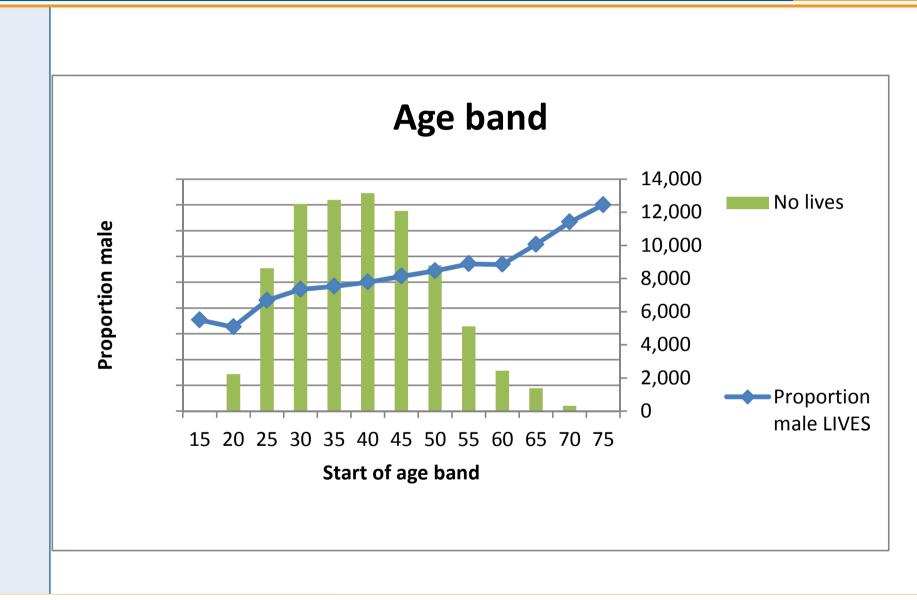
Rank by Chi- squared value	Variable	Properties	Illustrative effect Baseline case age 40, 25-year term, Non- smoker, Level cover, £1m
1	Sum Assured	Continuous, capped at £1m	2.7% more males moving from £100k to £200k
2	Cease age	Categorical, 7 levels chosen by trial-and-error	5.8% more males moving from age 65 to 60
3	Cover type	Categorical, Data-defined	1.6% more males Level vs Decreasing cover
4	Age at entry	Continuous, capped at 65	0.3% more males for a 1-year increase in age
5	Smoker status	Categorical, Data-defined	3.9% more males if a smoker
6	Policy term	Continuous, capped at 20 years	0.4% more males moving from 20- year term to 19 years

Joint Life business

- Mostly purchased by male / female couples with rare exceptions
 - Business partners
 - Civil partnerships
- > 50 / 50 gender split by factors that are the same at a policy level, except policy term
 - Short policy terms are associated with business covers
- > Not 50 / 50 by age!
 - Male spouse tends to be older



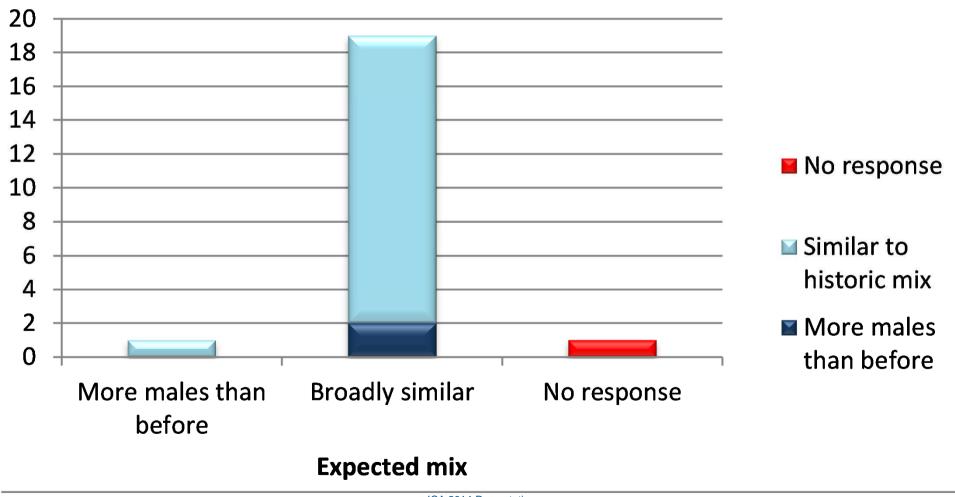
Joint Life age shape

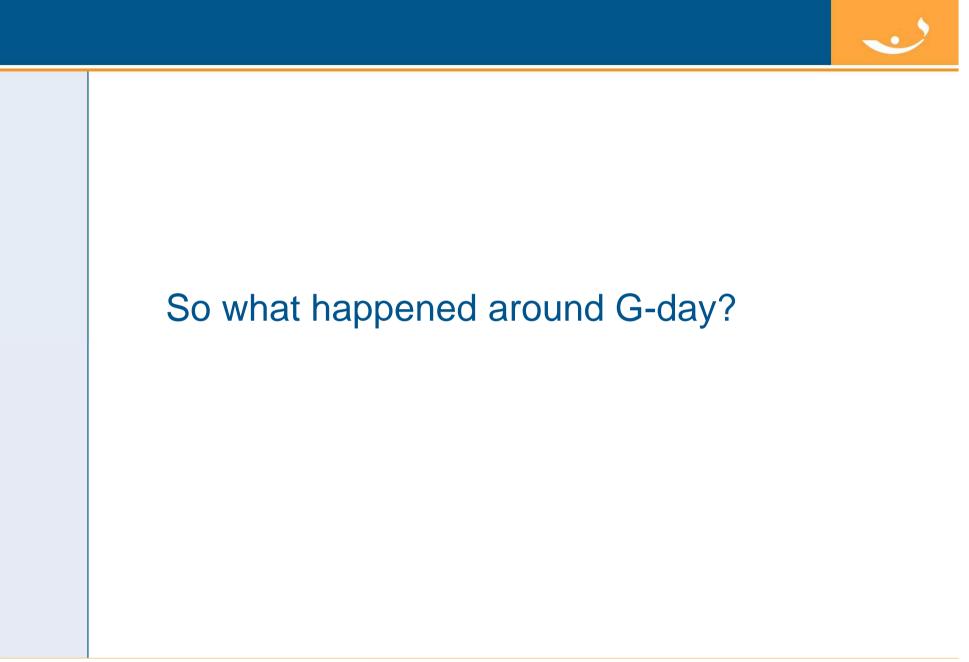


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Mid-2013 Actual Mix (n = 21)



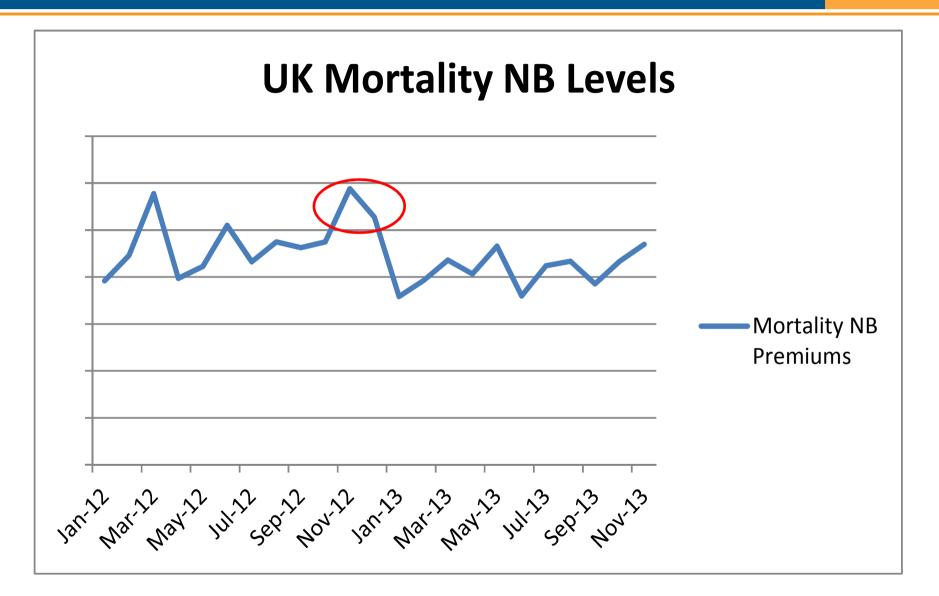


Concerns in the run up to G-Day

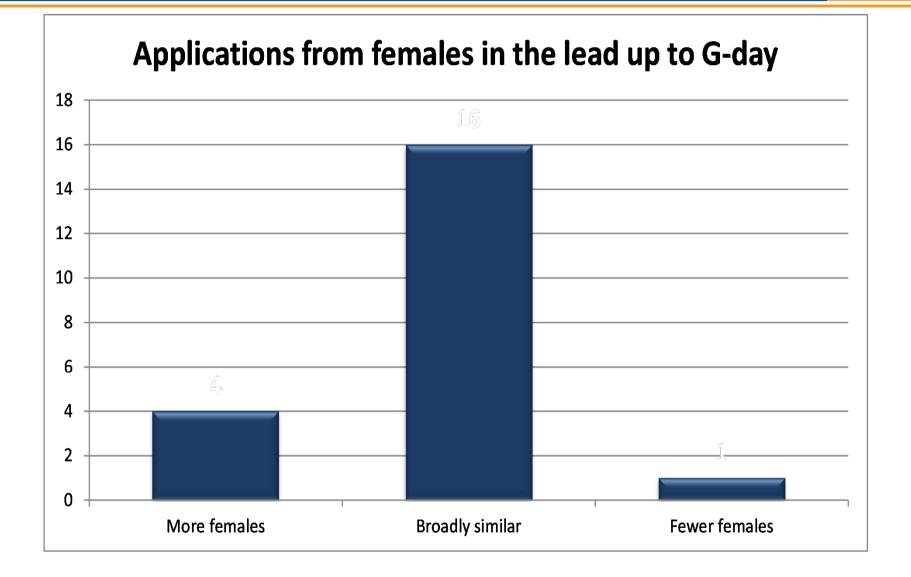
> Was there going to be a fire-sale from a rush on female policies?

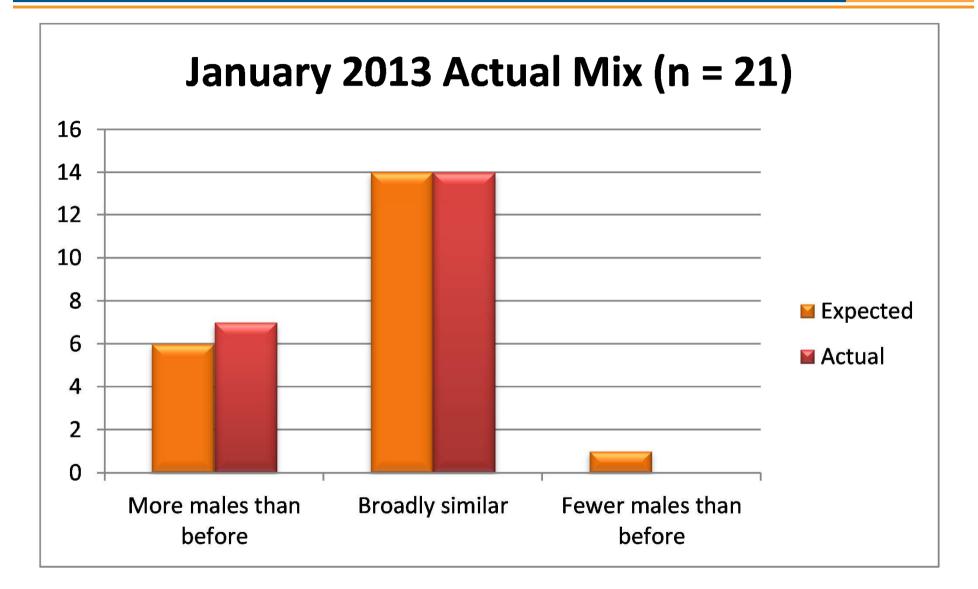
- > Would there be a risk from more male lives immediately after?
- > What date should a company change to gender neutral:
 - Impact on sales
 - System and resource limitations
- > Product innovations to attract policyholders

Was there a fire-sale?

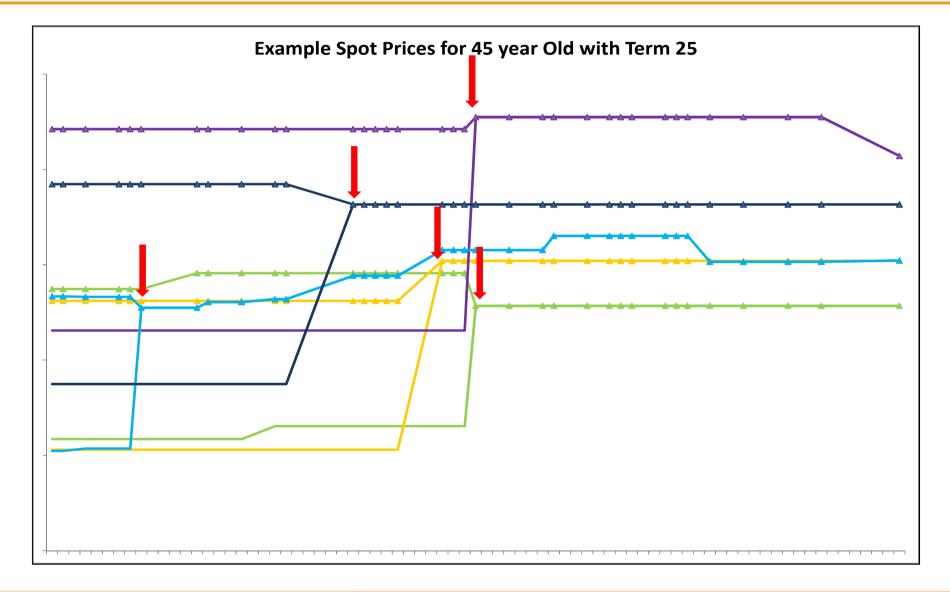


Caused by a rush on female business?



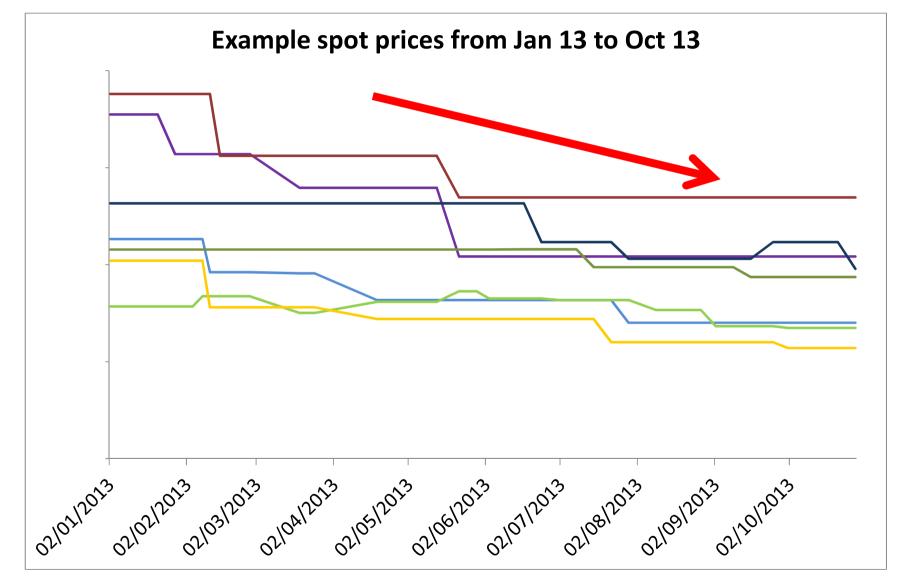


Move towards male rates



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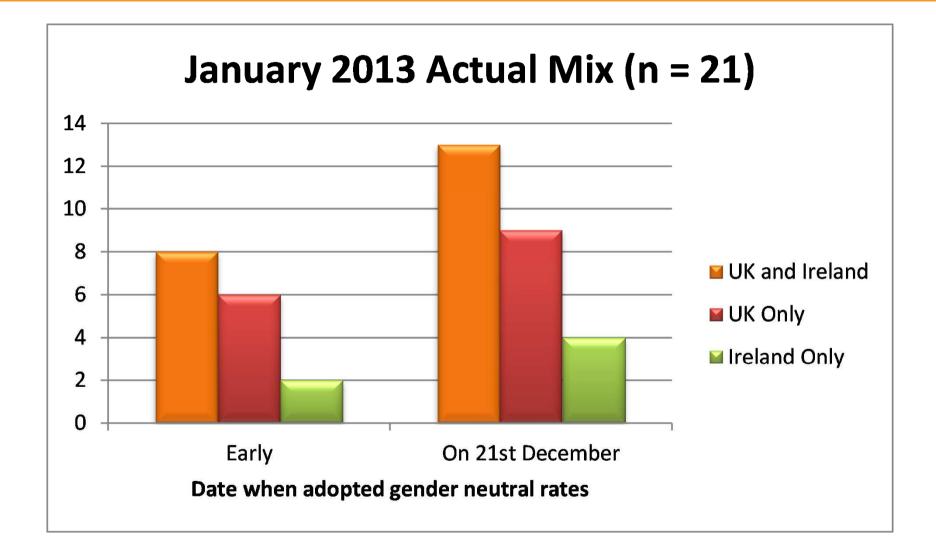
Gradual move back towards historic mix



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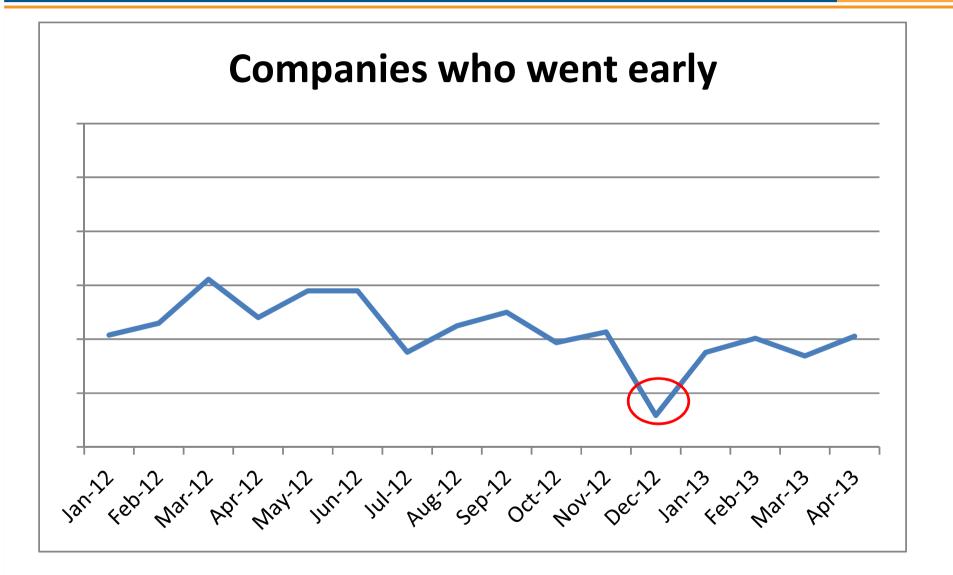
Which date to go Gender neutral?



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What happened to those that went early



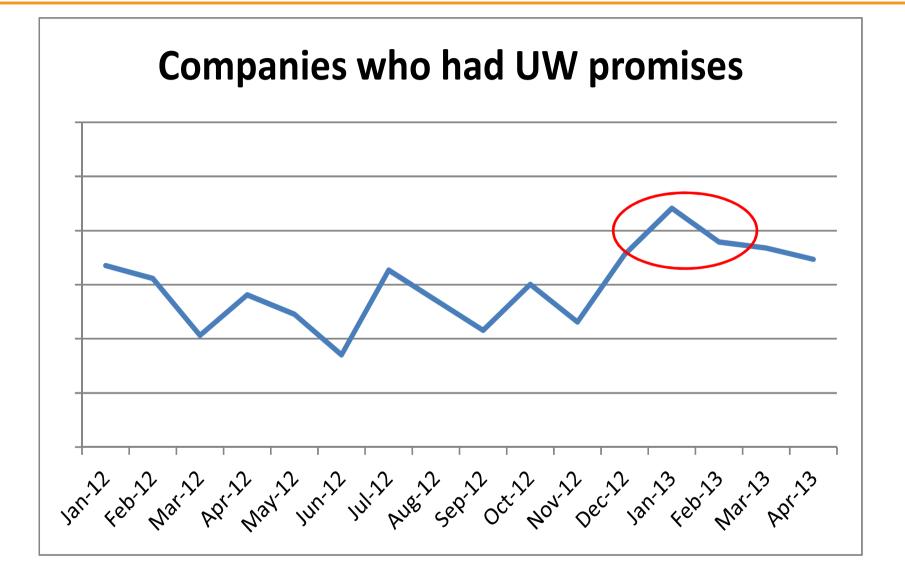
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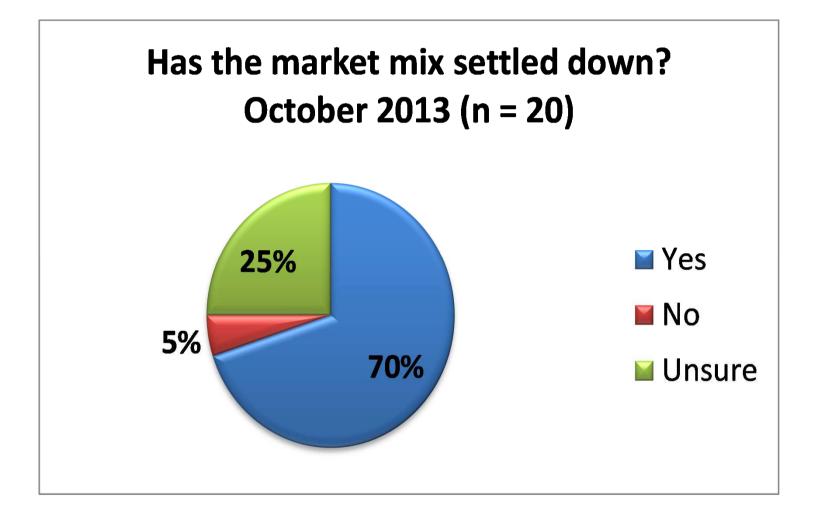
Other methods at changeover



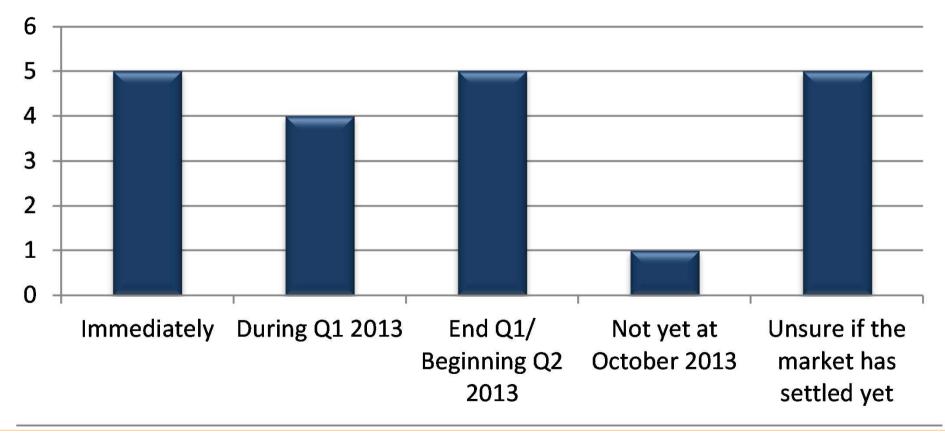
	Variable	Number	Percentage
а	Gender neutral rates from change date	15	71%
b	Gender specific rates on estimated UW decision with right to amend later	2	10%
С	Temporary cover for accidental death with full gender specific rates once UW completed	1	5%
d	Other	2	10%
е	No response	1	5%

Did these methods assist?





When did the market gender mix settle down? (n = 20)

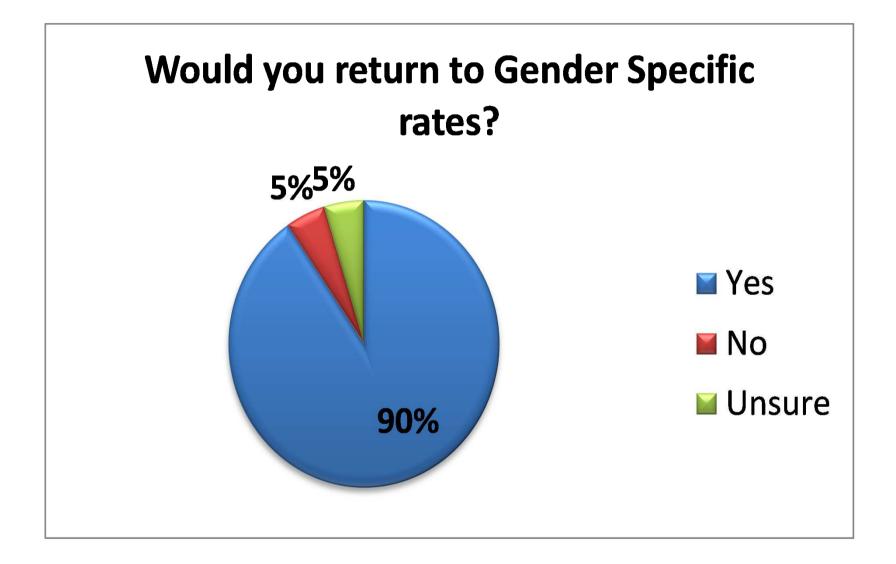


Actual issues encountered



Rank	Issue	Number of mentions in survey (21 responses)
1	Low volumes at the start of 2013	6
2	Operational capacity	4
3	Regulatory changes (tax / RDR)	3
3	Adverse gender mix	3
3	No big issues	3
6	Pricing disruption early on	2
6	Business mix risk attached to mismatch between gender-neutral office rates and gender-specific reinsurance rates	2

Would you return to Gender neutral?



Conclusions



> Gender change created concerns around mix assumptions

- Actuarial techniques like models employed
- > Short-term market disruptions
 - Date of change and initial assumptions important
 - Other factors (Tax and RDR) complicated matters
- > Market settled down and future mixes expected to be stable
- > Gender neutral may suit certain distribution lines
- > Maybe Pink and Blue products explored in future

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