

#SIASJun15



The Nature of Longevity Risk

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Agenda

- Conceptual Framework
- Systemic Behaviours
- Specific Behaviours
- Variation in Longevity Exposure

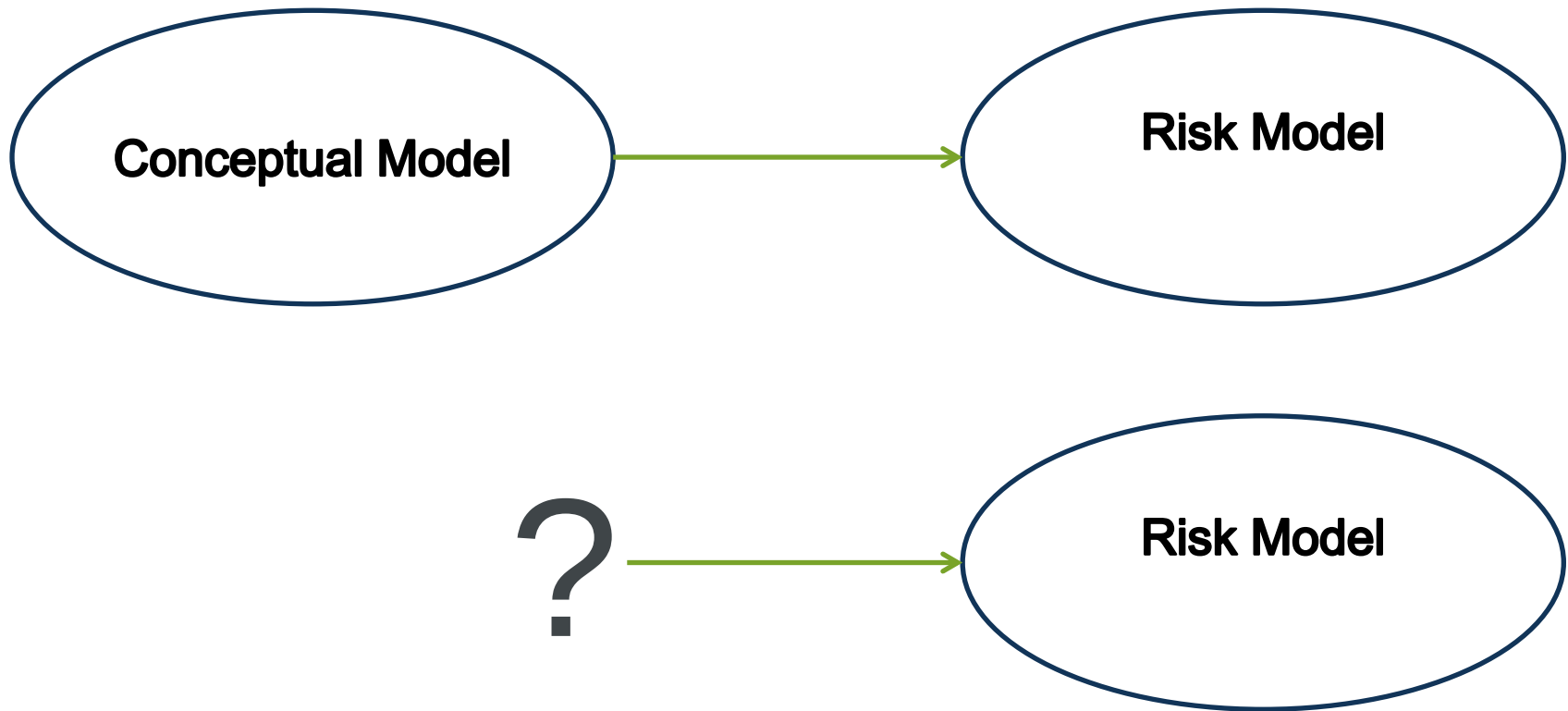


Conceptual Framework

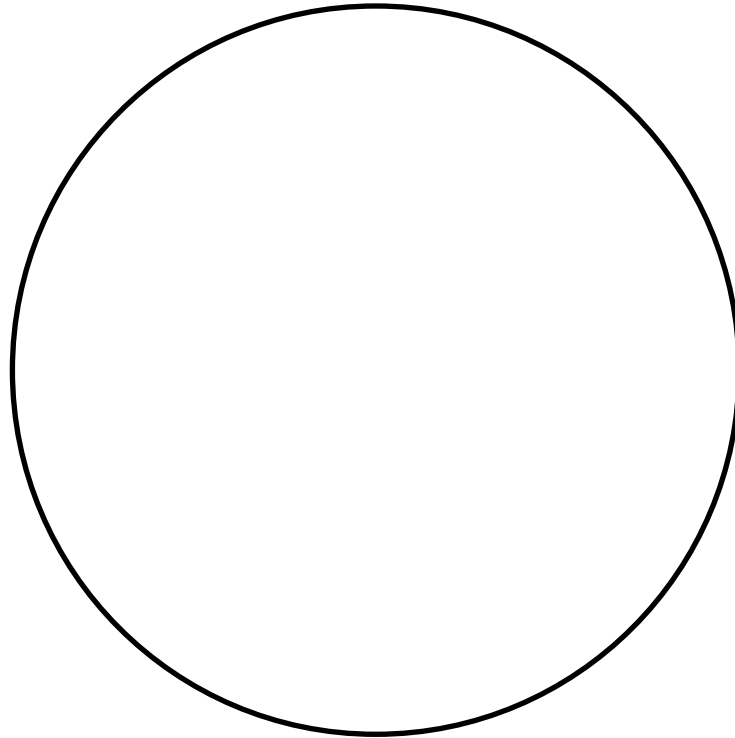


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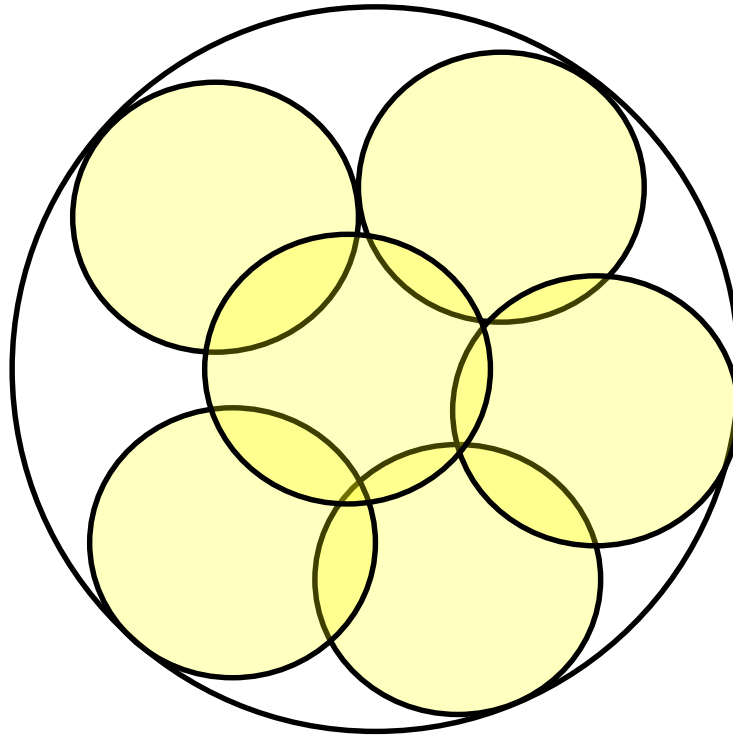
Why is a Conceptual Approach Important



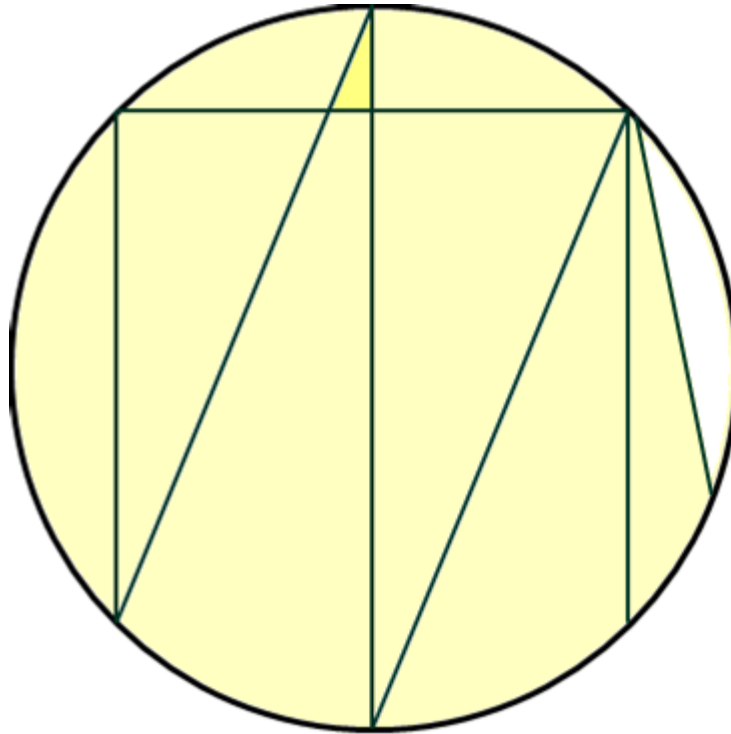
Longevity Risk Universe



Direct Mathematical Approach

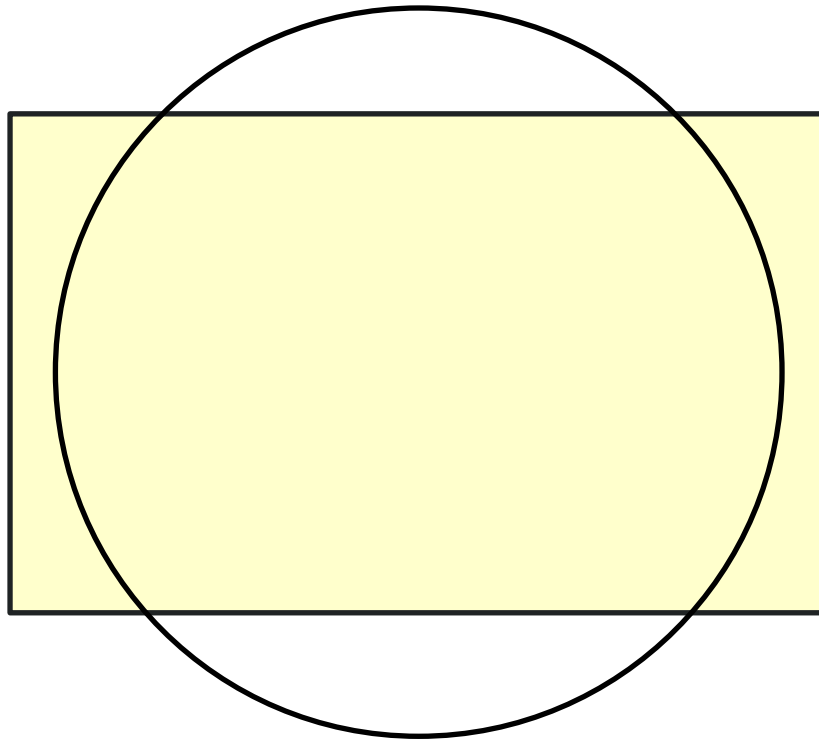


Conceptual Modelling Approach



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Overly Simplistic Approach



Conceptual Framework

- Trend Uncertainty
- Trend Volatility
- Catastrophe
- Basis Risk
- Underwriting Risk
- Mis-estimation Risk
- Statistical Volatility



Foundation Assumptions

- Uncertainty & Volatility
 - Uncertainty: the risk of getting the average wrong
 - Volatility: the risk of getting the average right, but being unlucky
- Systemic & Specific
 - Systemic: risk arising in the reference population
 - Specific: risk arising in the portfolio



Division of Risk Behaviours

	Uncertainty in setting the “right” assumptions	Volatility in experience relative to the “right” assumptions
Systemic (or population risks)		
Specific (or portfolio risks)		



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Division of Risk Behaviours

	Uncertainty in setting the “right” assumptions	Volatility in experience relative to the “right” assumptions
Systemic (or population risks)	Trend Uncertainty Catastrophe	Trend Volatility
Specific (or portfolio risks)	Mis-Estimation Basis Underwriting	Volatility



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Systemic Behaviours



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Systemic Longevity Risk

Trend Uncertainty Uncertainty in the trend of mortality improvements

Trend Volatility Volatility in the trend of mortality improvements

Catastrophe A “catastrophic shift” in mortality rates

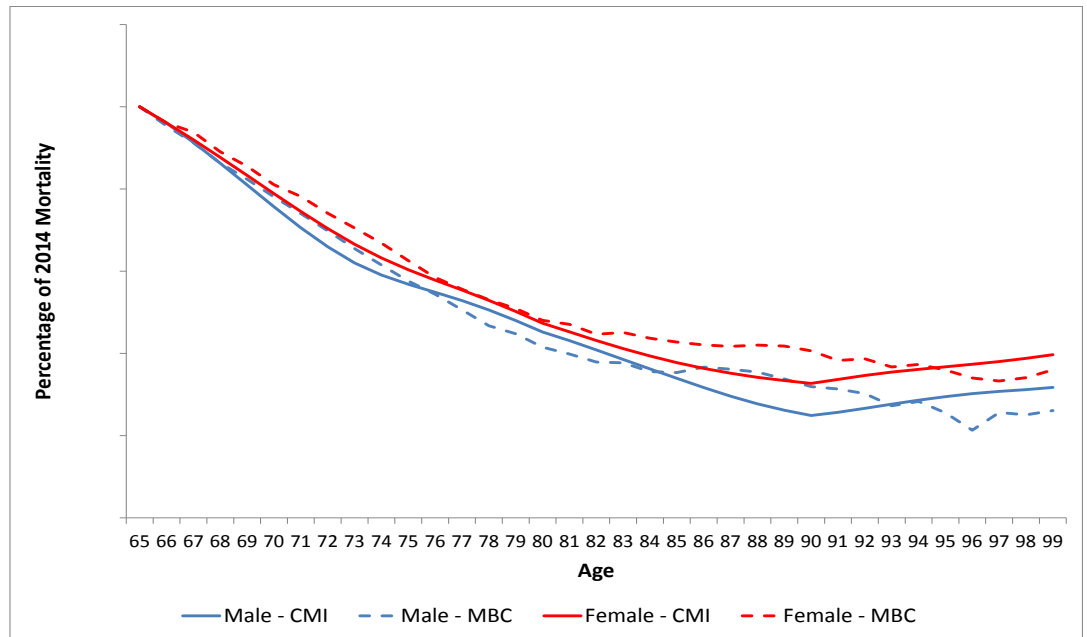


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Trend Uncertainty

Trend uncertainty is the risk relating to the ability to predict mortality rates in the future as mortality is influenced by a range of drivers such as:

- Development in medical treatments
- Lifestyle factors
- Economic circumstances
- Public policy
- Etc . . .

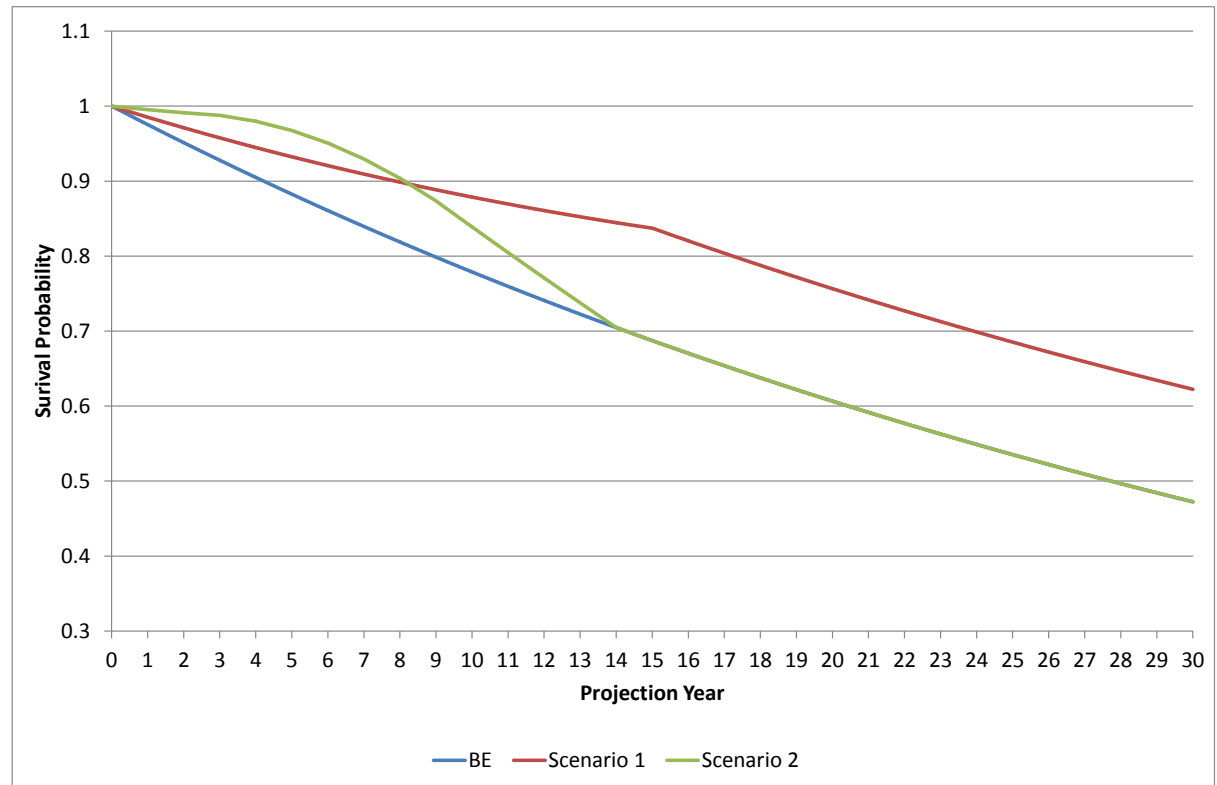


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Trend Volatility

Two Scenarios:

1. The survival curve is shifted to the right – permanent increase in LE
2. The future survival curve is unchanged after the period of volatility – temporary increase in LE



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Catastrophe



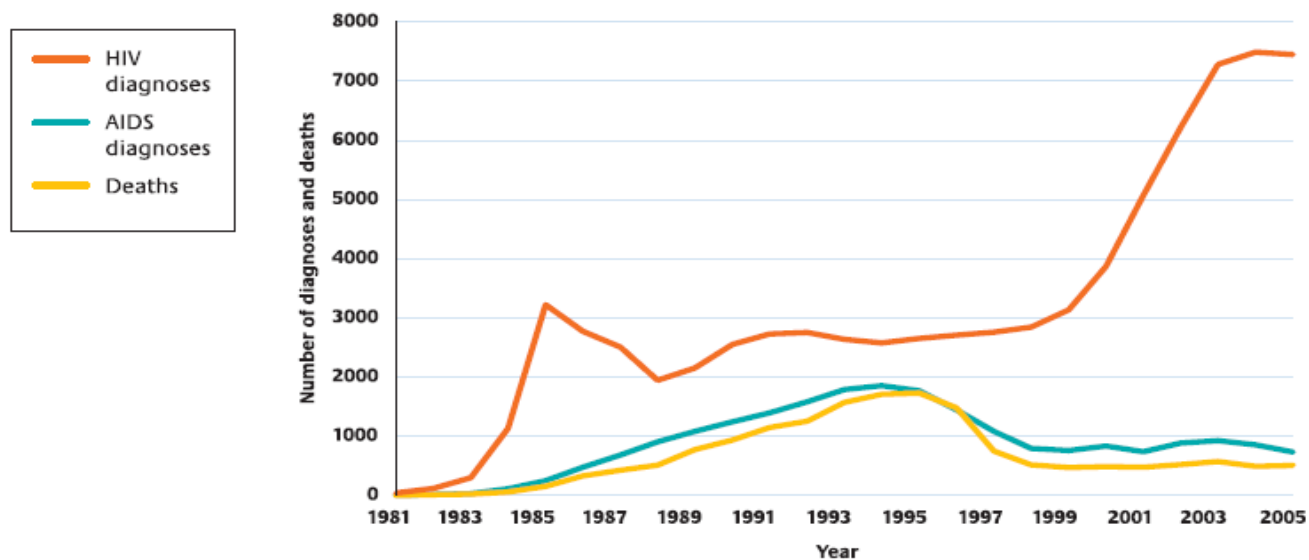
Catastrophe



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HIV and AIDS in 1990s

Figure 2.2: HIV and AIDS diagnoses and deaths in HIV-infected people, United Kingdom: 1981 to 2005¹



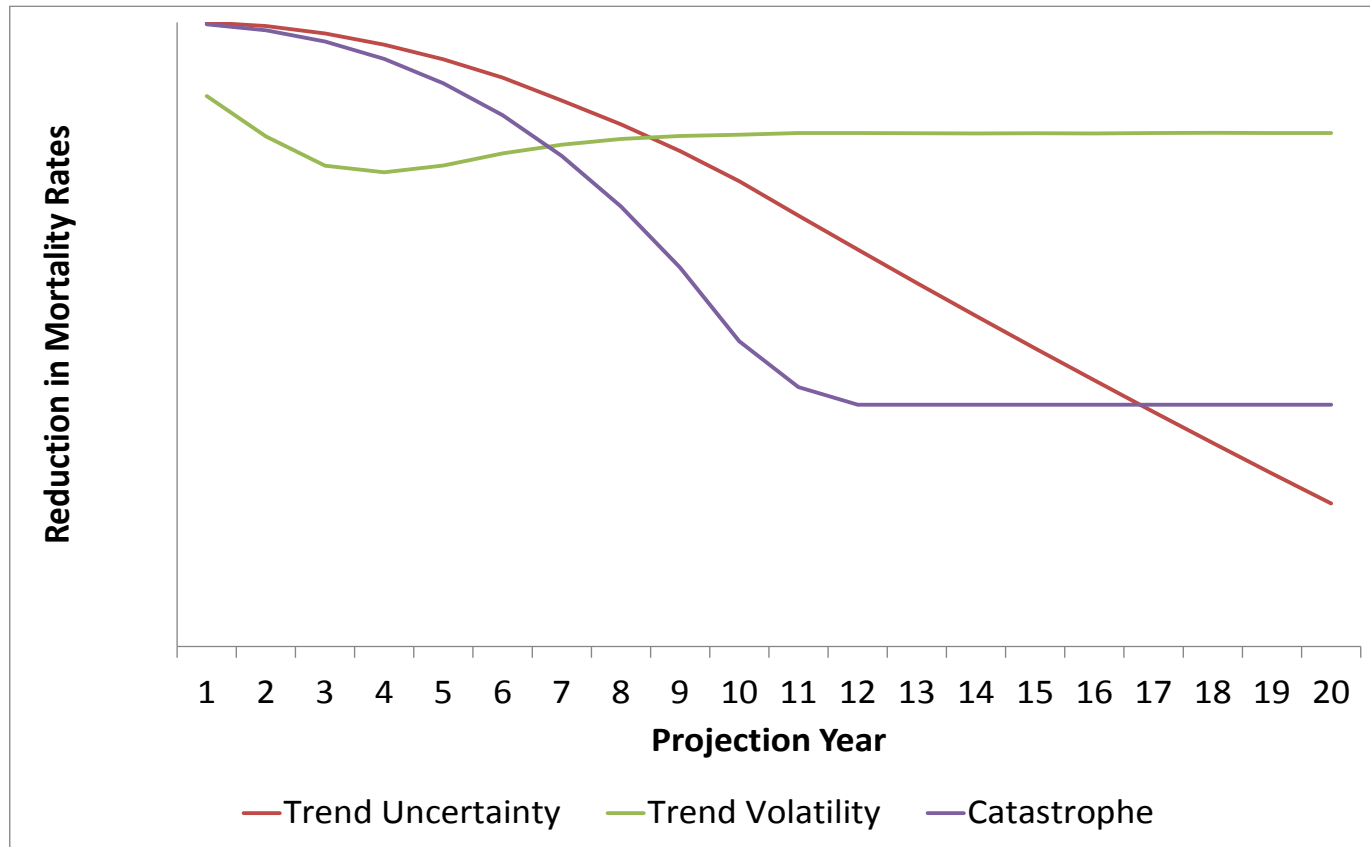
¹ Numbers will rise, for recent years, as further reports are received.

Data source: HIV/AIDS and death reports. Reports received by the end of September 2006.



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Comparison of Systemic Shapes

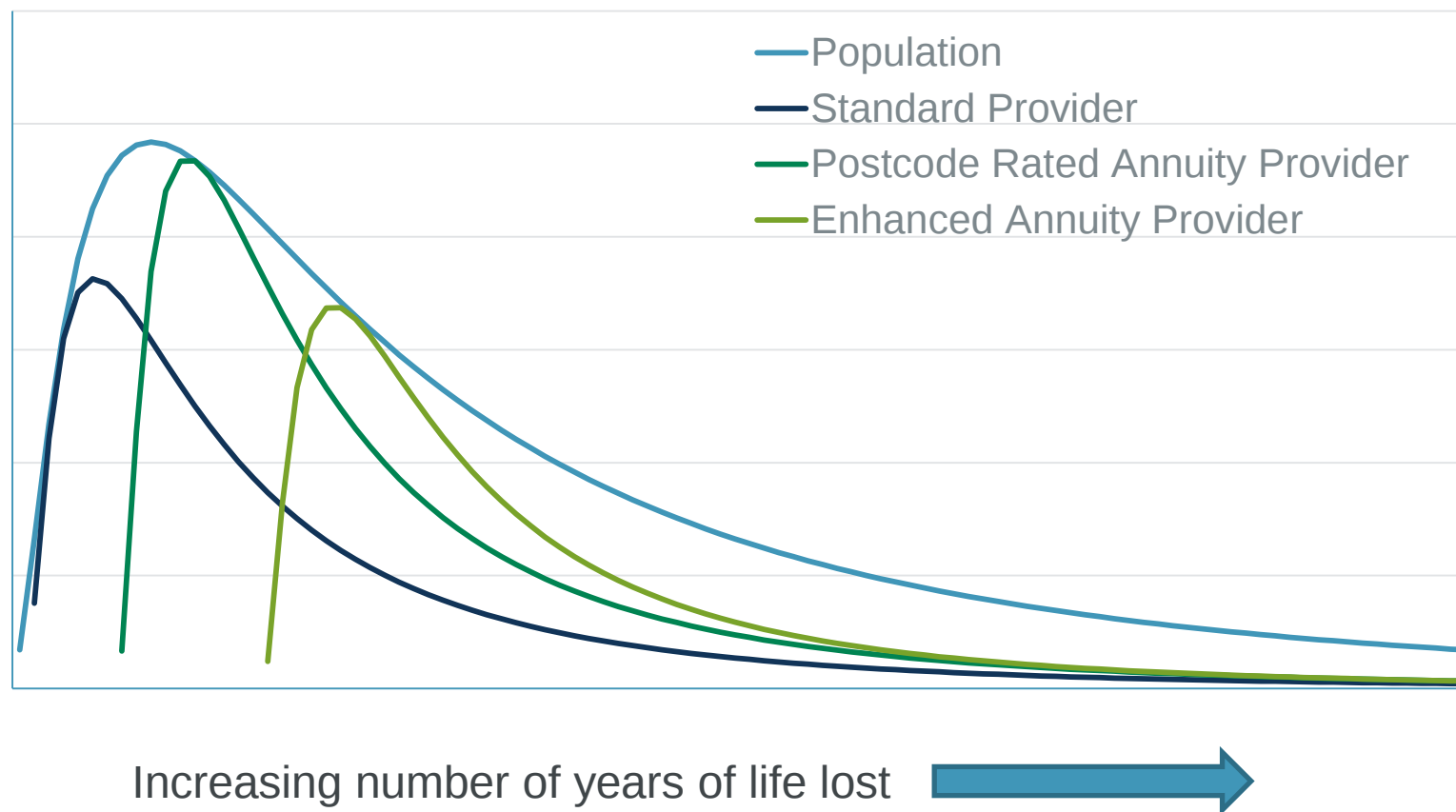


Specific Behaviours



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Provider Variation



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Managing Longevity Risk

Longevity Risk is managed using information from three source:

- External mortality experience or related analysis from a reference population
 - E.g. base tables, trend assumptions, postcode rating, scheme rating, etc
- Individual life information
 - Medical underwriting, lifestyle underwriting, etc
- Past mortality experience of the portfolio

This leads to residual risks . . .



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Specific Longevity Risk

Mis-estimation

Statistical error in the calibration of the mortality basis to past experience

Basis

Uncertainty in the assumptions drawn from “external” experience

Underwriting

Uncertainty in the assumptions from specific information by the individual

Volatility

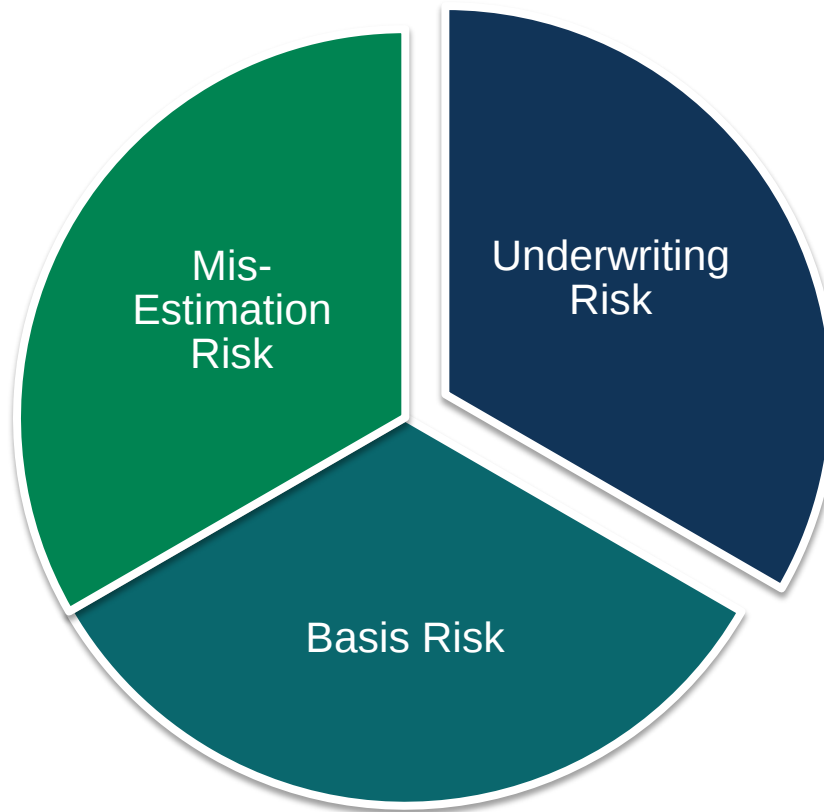
Random chance of portfolio deaths

These are portfolio specific and will vary by the nature of the annuity provider

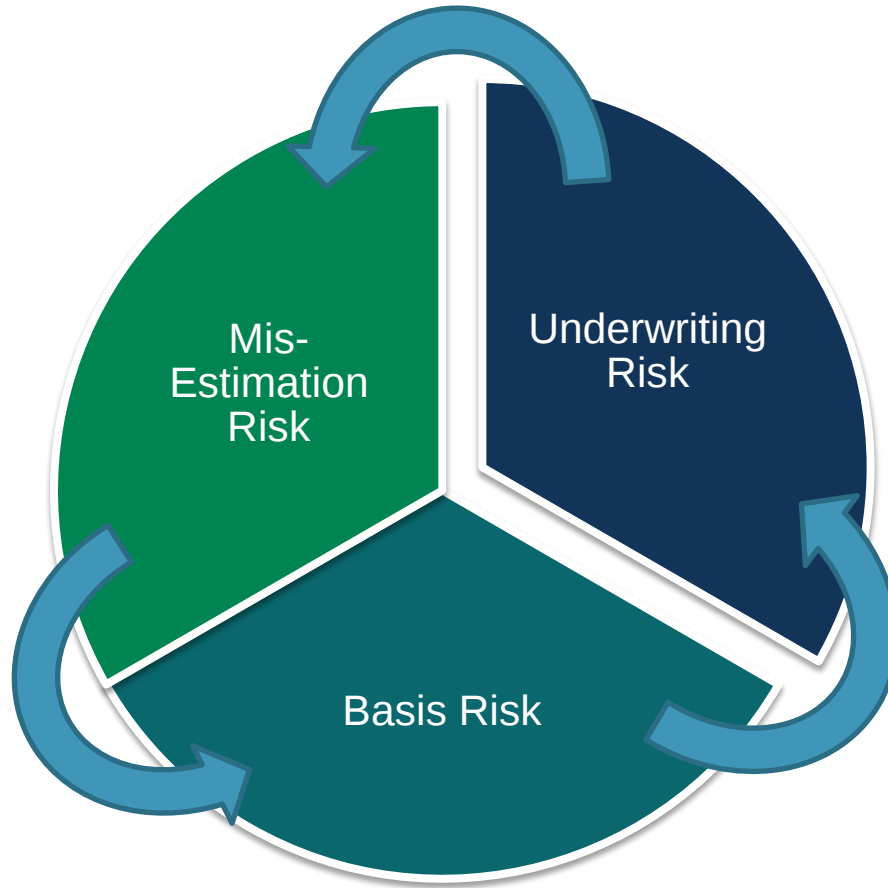


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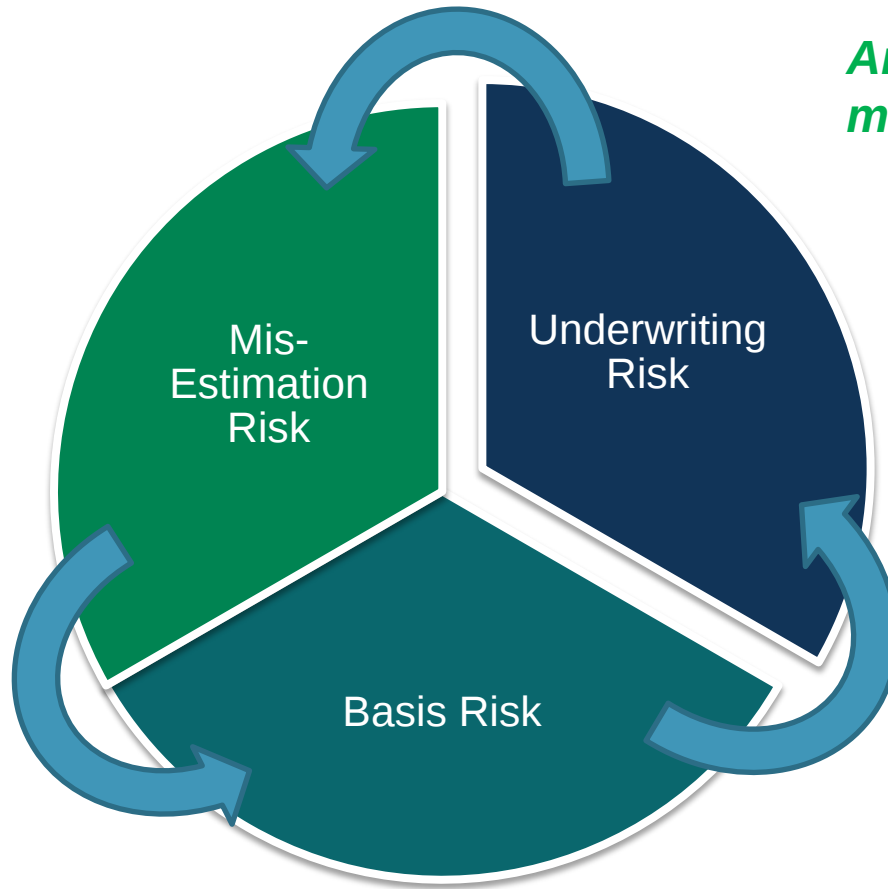
Specific Longevity Risk



Specific Longevity Risk



Specific Longevity Risk



*And don't forget the
model risk!*



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Basis Risk

- Relevance
- Heterogeneity
- Selection Risk
- Survivorship Bias
- Risk Factor Weighting Bias



Basis Risk

- Relevance
 - Heterogeneity
 - Selection Risk
 - Survivorship Bias
 - Risk Factor Weighting Bias
- 
- Level
 - Trend
 - Shape
 - Model

... All add up to the assumptions not being appropriate to the lives they are being applied to



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Mis-Estimation Risk

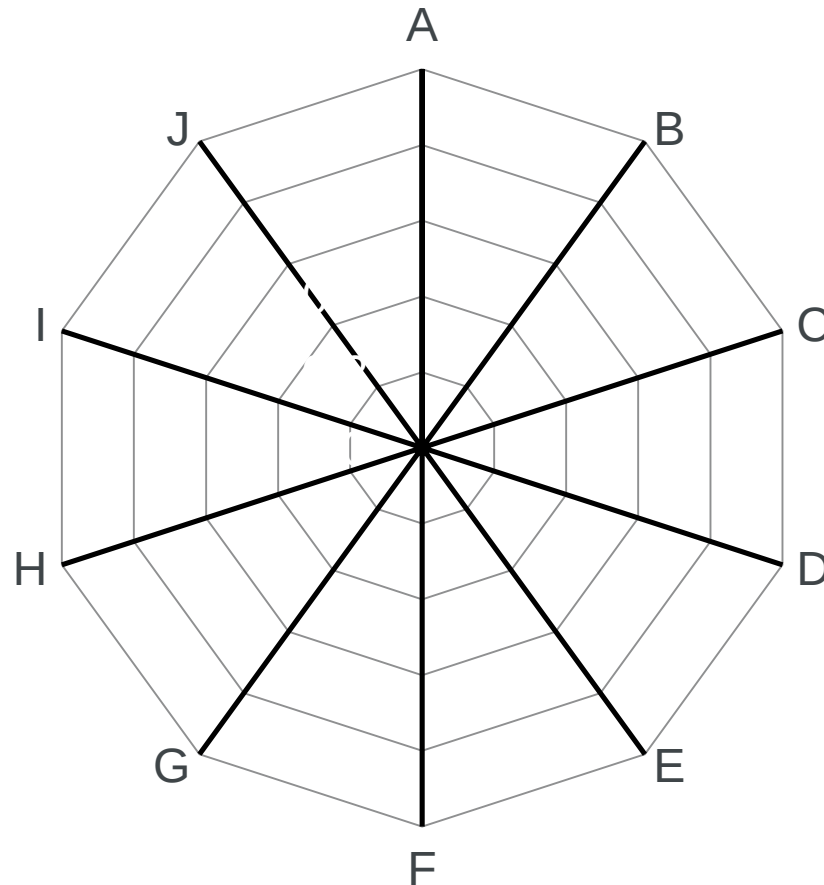
- Parameter
- Model

Relevance, whilst a basis risk, is a critical aspect of utilising past experience

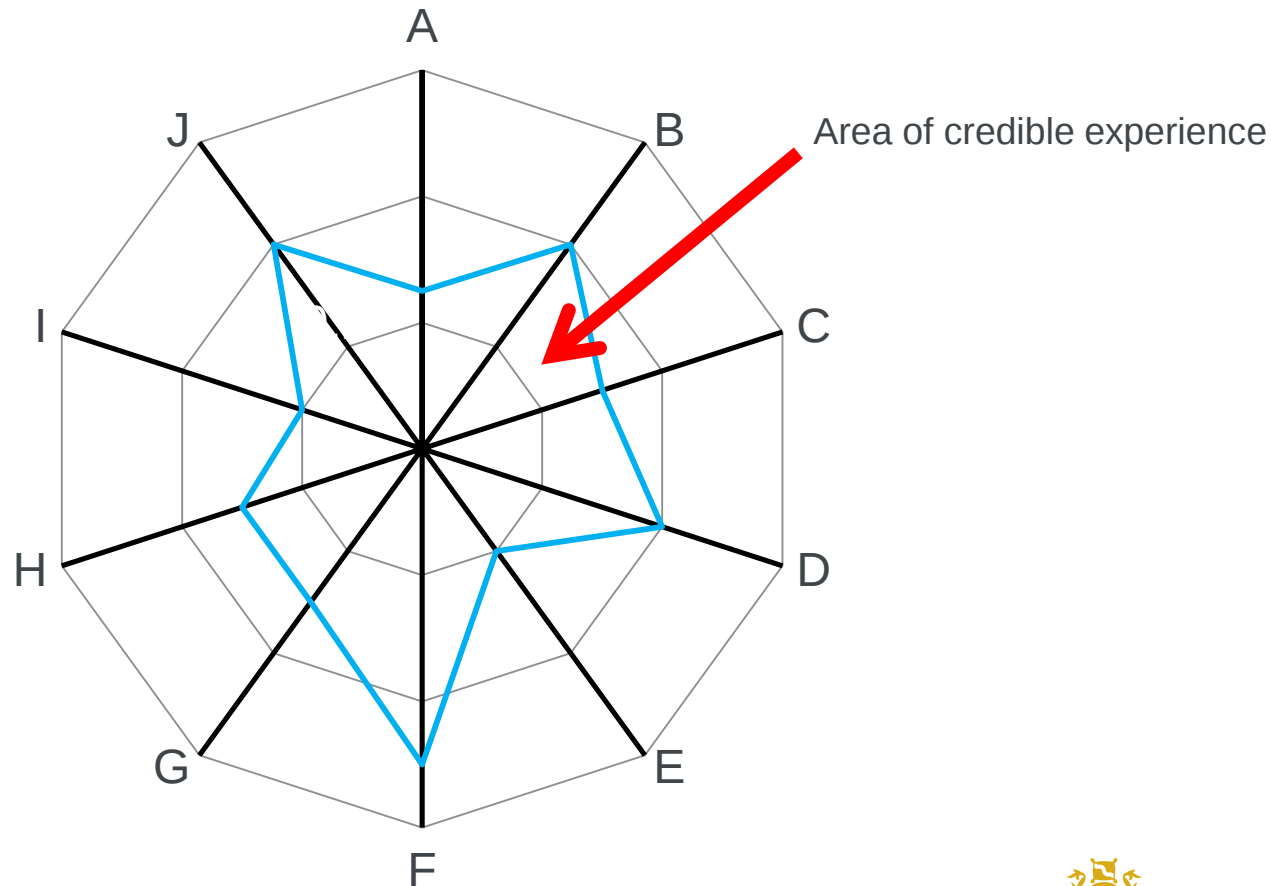


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Credibility of Experience

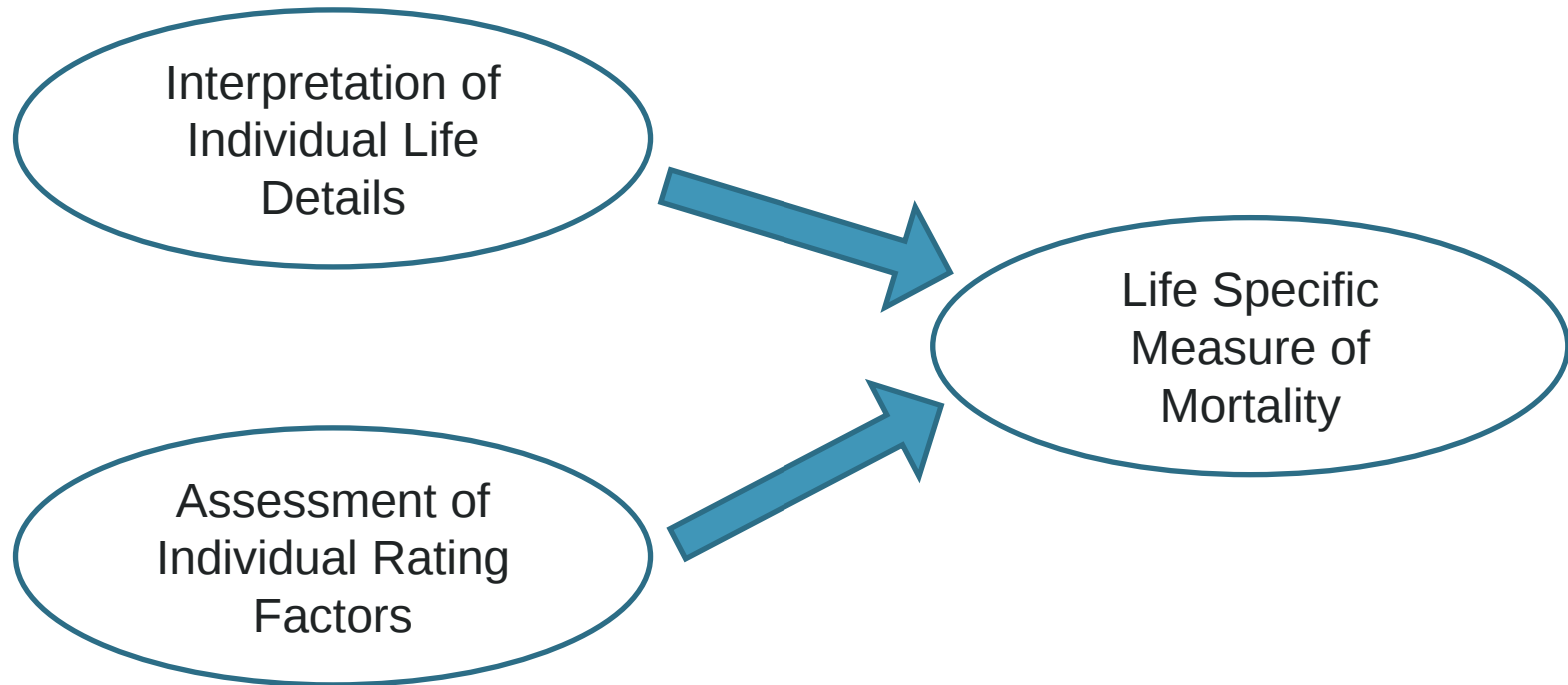


Credibility of Experience

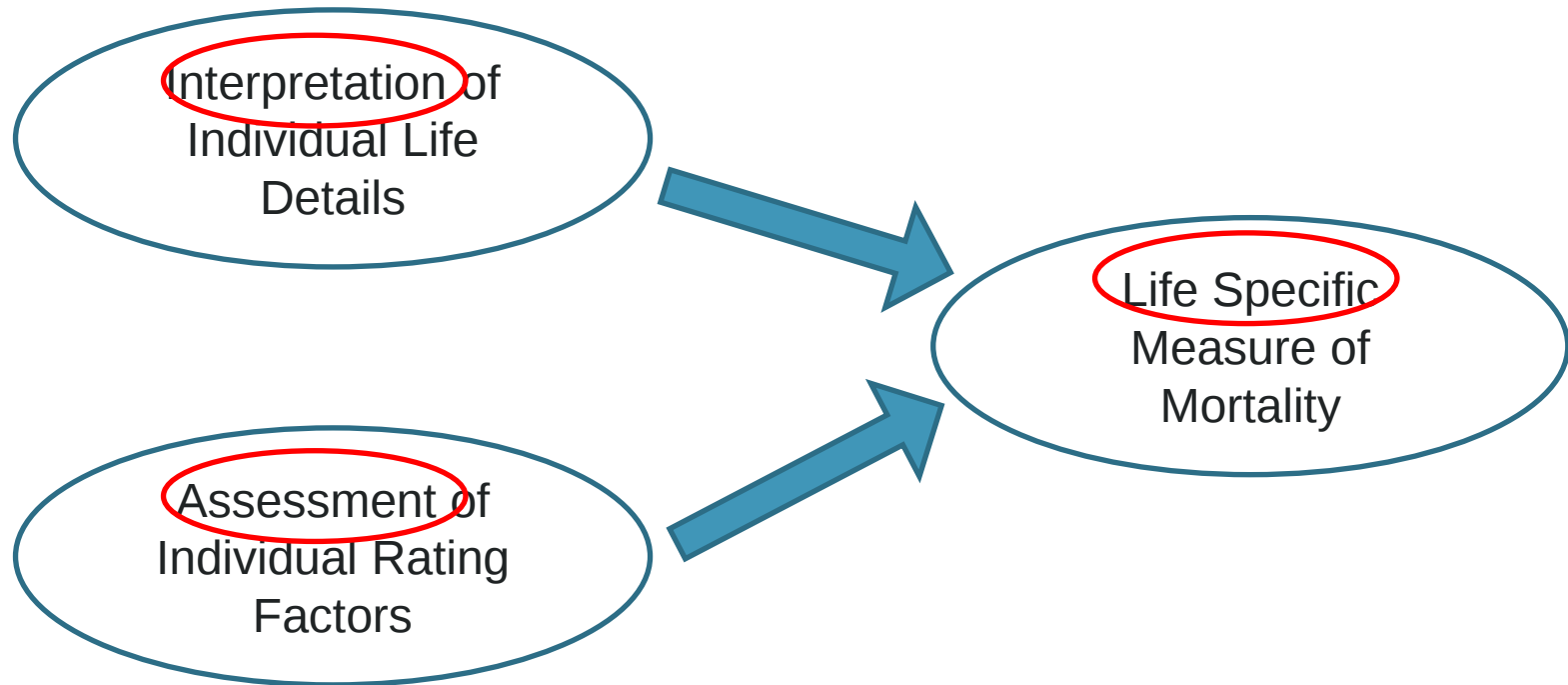


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Underwriting Risk



Underwriting Risk



Underwriting Risk

- Starting Point
- Trends in Risk Factor Effect
- Data Quality & Reporting Bias
- Relevance



Underwriting Risk

- Starting Point
- Trends in Risk Factor Effect
- Data Quality & Reporting Bias
- Relevance



Comparison of Frameworks

IAA Risk Behaviours	Richards Risk Behaviours	Proposed Risk Behaviours		
Volatility	Idiosyncratic	Statistical Volatility		
Catastrophe	N/a	Catastrophe		
Trend Uncertainty		Volatility	Trend Volatility	
		Trend		Trend Uncertainty
		Model		
		Basis	Basis	
		Level Uncertainty	Mis-estimation	Mis-estimation
N/a	Underwriting			

Sources:

A Global Framework for Insurer Solvency Assessment,

A value-at-risk framework for longevity trend risk, Richards, Currie and Ritchie, 2012



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Variation in Longevity Risk



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Variation in Longevity Risk

- Mortality Rating Approach
- Credibility of Experience
- Size of Portfolio
- And many others!



Mortality Rating Approach

- “Standard” provider;
 - no account is taken of the mortality differences resulting health status or geographical location and the mortality basis is likely to be a modified base and trend.
- Postcode rating provider;
 - account is taken of the geographical variation as a proxy for health and socio-economic variation.
- Underwriting provider;
 - account is taken of individual health status



Insurance Company Example (1)

- Time 1 – Company A buys an annuity company (with existing liability and active in the market)
 - comes with no experience and limited policy holder information (dob, gender, postcode, premium).
 - assumptions are derived from external sources of information
- Time 2 – Adopts an underwriting approach
 - For all lives (past and new) medical information is available to base the mortality assumptions on.
- Time 3 – Underwriting assumptions are experience rated
- Time 4 – Externally derived assumptions are experience rated

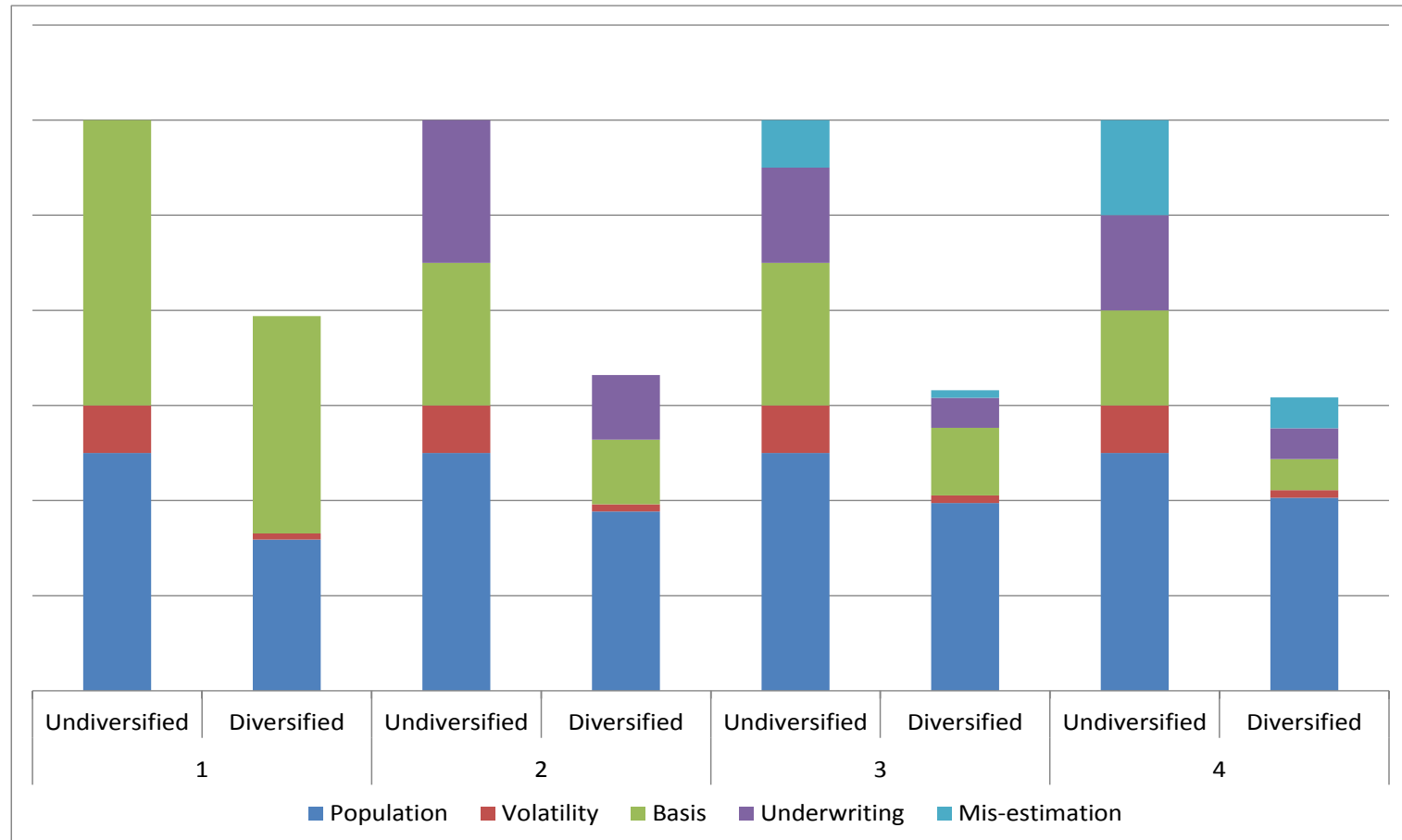


Insurance Company Example (2)

Risk	Time 1	Time 2	Time 3	Time4
Population	50	50	50	50
Volatility	10	10	10	10
Basis	60	30	30	20
Underwriting	0	30	20	20
Mis-estimation	0	0	10	20
Total	120	120	120	120



Insurance Company Example (3)

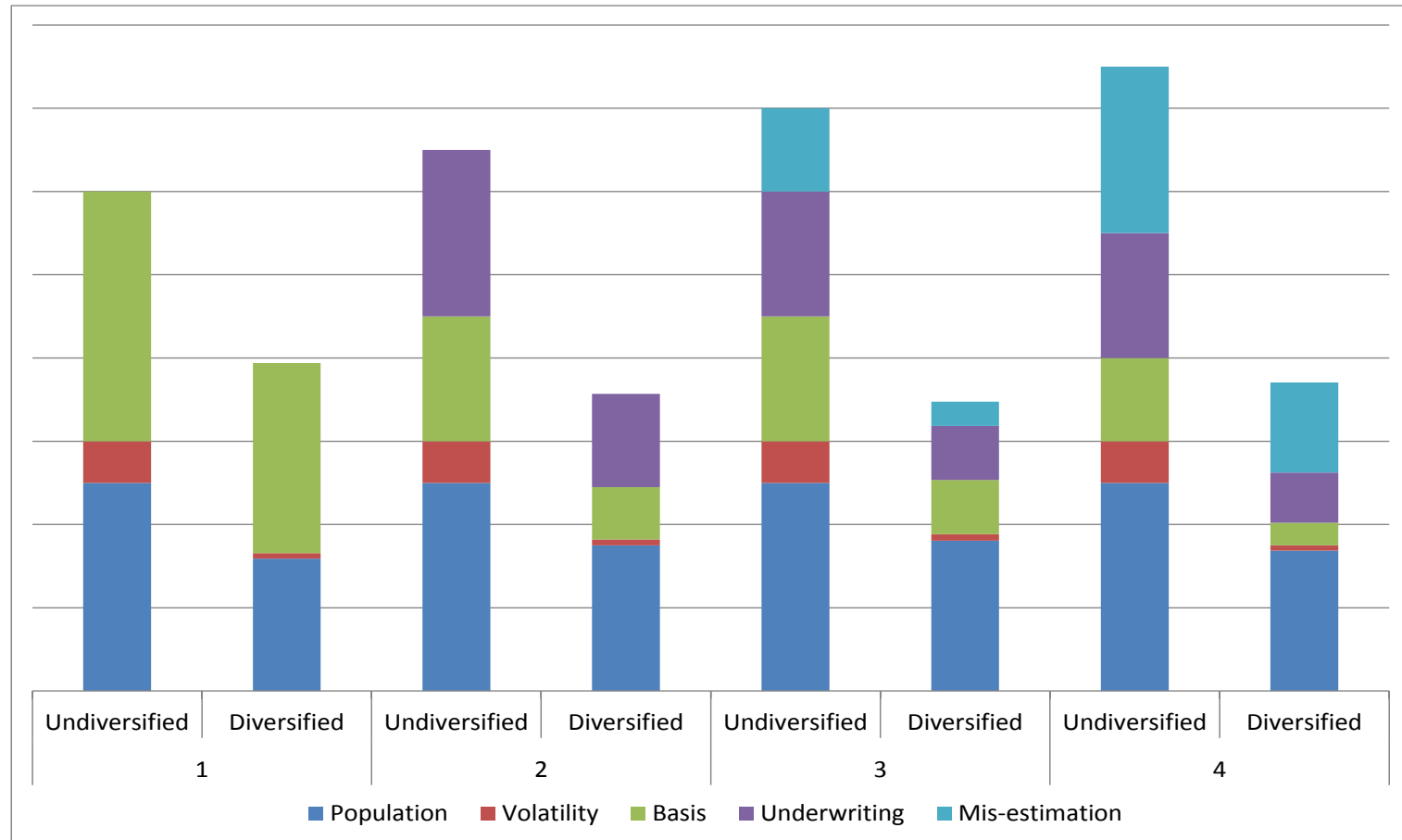


Diversified calculated using the Euler Method assuming independence



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Insurance Company Example (4)

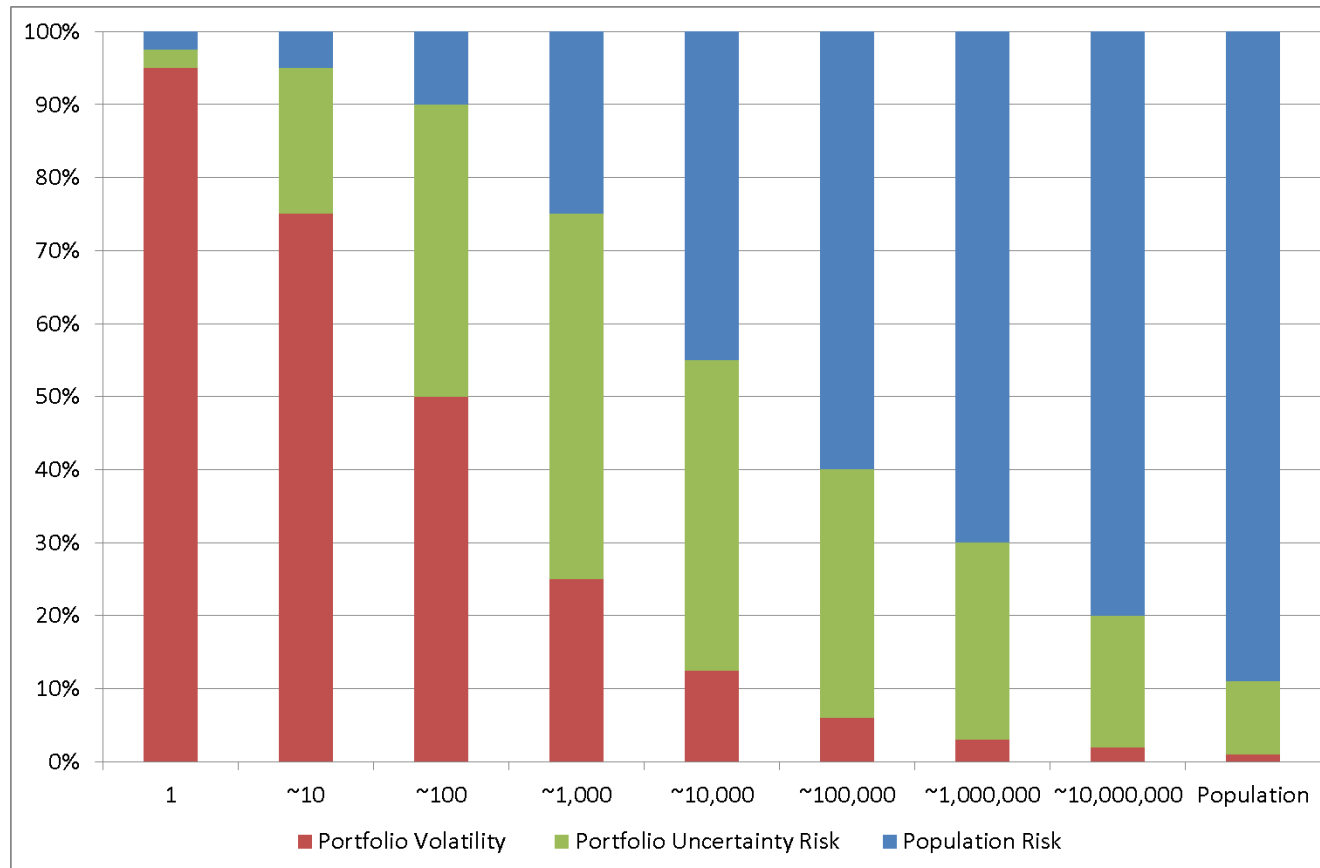


Diversified calculated using the Euler Method assuming independence



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Size of Portfolio



Final Thoughts



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Summing up . . .

- A conceptual framework can lead to stronger risk management and better decision making
- More longevity risk than is appreciated – primarily for reasons of selection and the risk management approach (specifically the information used and the reliability of the approach)
- Key Point – focus should be on understanding the longevity risk and then the mathematical modelling
- NO ONE RIGHT ANSWER



Questions

Comments

Expressions of individual views by members of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and its staff are encouraged.

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter.



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