

Quantifying the Risk



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Micro View of Longevity – Fretting Over the Small Stuff

- Agenda
 - Short History of Modelling Mortality
 - Understanding the Basics
 - Transitioning, the “life table” to a “personalized” survival curve
 - Life Settlement Mortality Risk Conversation

Micro View of Longevity – Fretting Over the Small Stuff

- Timeline of Modeling Mortality



Micro View of Longevity – Fretting Over the Small Stuff

Author	Publication	Model
De Moivre	1725	$\mu(x) = 1/(\omega - x)$
Gompertz	1825	$\mu(x) = Ae^{Bx}$
Gompertz	–	$\mu(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \exp \left\{ \frac{x-M}{\sigma} \right\}$
Inverse-Gompertz	–	$\mu(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \exp \left\{ \frac{x-M}{\sigma} \right\} / \left(\exp \left\{ e^{-\frac{(x-M)}{\sigma}} \right\} - 1 \right)$
Makeham	1867	$\mu(x) = Ae^{Bx} + C$
Martinelle	1987	$\mu(x) = (Ae^{Bx} + C)/(1 + De^{Bx}) + Ke^{Bx}$
Carriere	1992	$S(x) = \psi_1 S_1(x) + \psi_2 S_2(x) + \psi_3 S_3(x)$
Carriere	1992	$S(x) = \psi_1 S_1(x) + \psi_4 S_4(x) + \psi_3 S_3(x)$
Kostaki	1992	$q(x)/p(x) = A^{(x+B)^C} + De^{-E_i(\ln x - \ln F)^2} + GH^x$
Kannisto	1998	$\mu(x) = Ae^{Bx}/(1 + Ae^{Bx})$
Kannisto-Makeham	–	$\mu(x) = Ae^{Bx}/(1 + Ae^{Bx}) + C$

Micro View of Longevity – Fretting Over the Small Stuff

- Mortality Forecasting (Mathematical) Models
 - Until the 1980s, relatively simple and included a fair amount of subjective judgement used to forecast q_x or LE
 - Last 30 years shifted to stochastic models:
 - Lee–Carter model (c1992) - first extrapolative model used to predict the central mortality rates for all ages.
 - Cairns–Blake–Dowd (c2006) - designed for modelling mortality at higher ages and builds on the observation that log death rates are approximately linear at ages above 40.

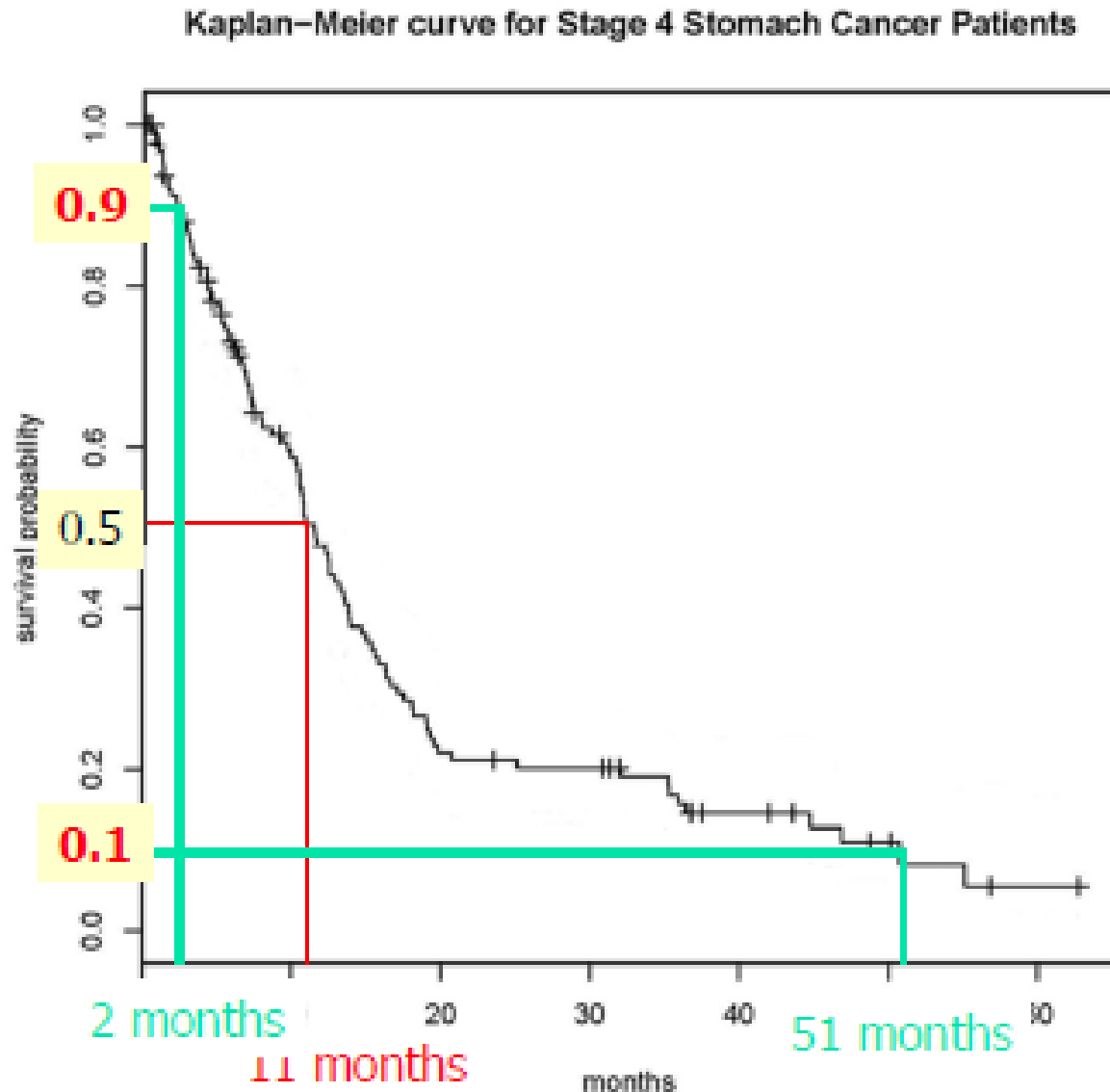
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- Basics of Survival Models
 - Defining the population and the “event” exposure
 - Linking the results to mathematical distribution
 - Survival analysis isn’t just a single model.
 - Many sets of tests, graphs, and models used with different data and study design situations.
 - The challenge, choosing the most appropriate model after testing multiple models
 - Regardless, they share a basic concept, “*test how risk factors can predict the transition in morbidity severity to ultimate death*”

Micro View of Longevity – Fretting Over the Small Stuff

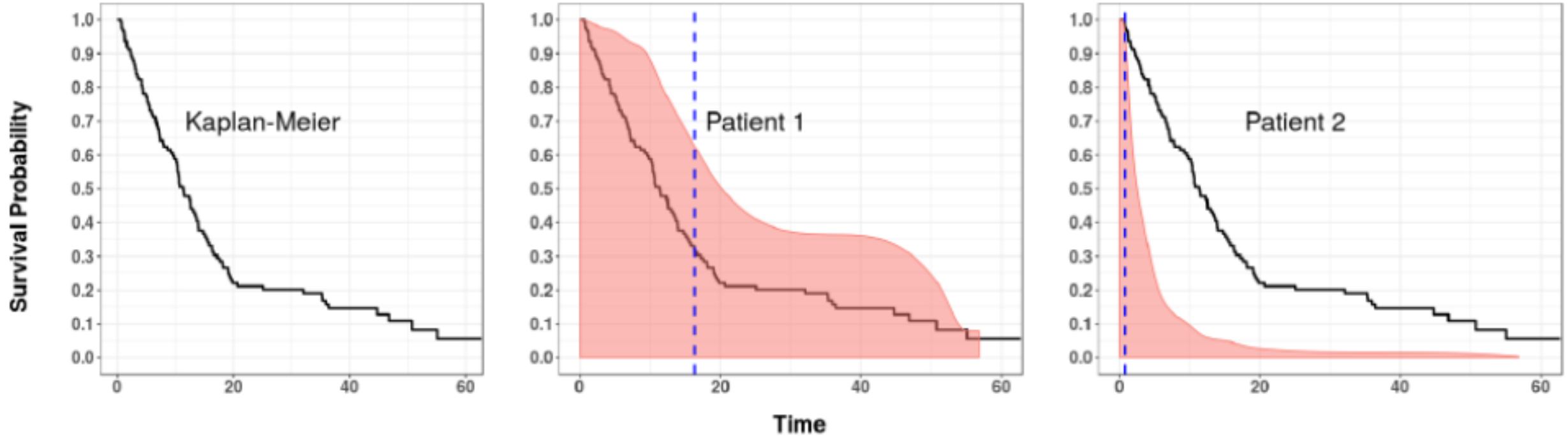
- Evolution of Methods
 - Standard models
 - Kaplan-Meier, Cox proportional hazards, Parametric, Frailty, etc.
 - Artificial Intelligence (AI) based algorithms
 - Random Forest
 - Logistic Regression
 - Gradient Boosting
 - Neural
 - Others

Micro View of Longevity – Fretting Over the Small Stuff

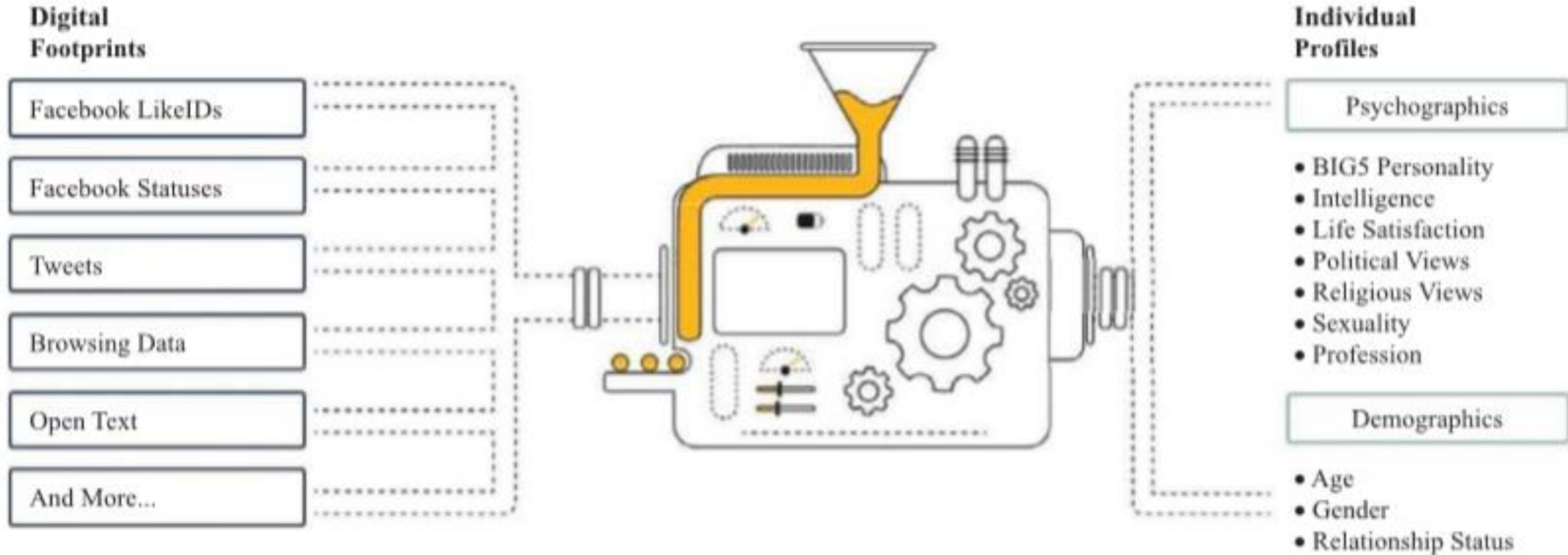


- Over 128 patients
- Median survival time:
 - 11 months
- 80% confidence interval
 - 10% to 90%
 - 2 – 51 months

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Micro View of Longevity – Fretting Over the Small Stuff



Micro View of Longevity – Fretting Over the Small Stuff

- Basic Steps in Measuring Mortality Risk
 - Data source of population/sub-population
 - Common risk factor characteristics (this is what is expanding)
 - Evaluate stratifications
 - Count deaths & exposures
 - Smooth crude results
 - Evaluate “rate” metrics or use as baseline (life table)
 - Result: benchmark to larger population of similar make-up

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- Types of Risk
 - Pandemic risk (i.e. Spanish influenza in 1918-19)
 - Mis-estimation risk (i.e. wrong initial base (reference) table, poor model build, erroneous distribution function, etc.)
 - Trend risk (i.e. past not a predictor of the future)
 - Systematic risk (i.e. ignoring mortality improvement or ‘dis’-improvement)
 - Idiosyncratic risk (i.e. random fluctuation risk)
 - Others?

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- Practical Concerns in Underwriting Life Settlements
 - Greater variability of actual deaths if small # of policies (LLN)
 - Dealing w/ judgement or empirical evidence of predictors
 - Sub-population not the same
 - Only use one LE u/wer's view
 - Sole reliance on the LE metric (it is the “slope”!)
 - Ignoring impact of morbidity risks increase as seniors ages
 - Early deaths implies more later deaths too (“false positives)
 - No granular A/E% regardless of ‘E’

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- Life Insured Survival Predictions
 - Future will leverage predictive analytics & computing power
 - Are individualized survival probabilities possible? (still can't predict “hit by the bus”)
 - What to do? (i) current LE u/wers use of medical record data, (ii) SOA VBT (adjusted or not), (iii) deeper dive to account for individual risk factors to create adjustments, (iv) other??
 - Demand LE u/wers to do more than medical u/wing
 - Opportunity for underwriters linked to AI

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- About ARM,
 - 13+ year consulting firm
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