

# Life Settlements

Brian Forman  
Actuaries Club of the Southwest  
June 10, 2010

---



## Life Settlements Presentation

- History
- Sale of Policies
- Mathematics of Life Settlements
- Pricing of Life Settlements
- Current Marketplace
- Legal Issues

---



## Question

- What is a Life Settlement?

## Life Settlement

- Sale of policy by insured who is NOT terminally ill
- Sale usually to unrelated party – no insurable interest
- Sale for more than existing cash value

## Reasons for Sale of Life Policy

- Premium no longer affordable
- Need for insurance has changed
- More pressing needs for funds
- Business reason no longer exists
- Key employee leaves

## History of Life Settlements

- Viatical Settlements – late 1980s
- Medical Advances – 1990s
- Reduced returns on older Viatical Settlements
- Start to purchase policies that do not involve terminal conditions
- Viatical Settlement organization morphs to Life Insurance Settlement Assn (LISA) in 2004

## Thoughts from Life Companies

- Don't like settlements
- Reduced Lapse rates
- Keep substandard policies that may have lapsed otherwise
- Lack of insurable interest

## Selling a Life Insurance Policy

- Advisor or broker for a quote
- Life Settlement provider obtains information
- Offer
- Ownership transfer
- Funds released from escrow
- New owner pays premiums

## Life Settlement Provider

- Medical records release – HIPPA form
- APS – no medical exams
- Obtain Life Expectancy estimate
- Disclosures
- Contracts and closing documents

## Mathematics of Life Settlements

- LE – Life Expectancy
- Actuarial calculation of average future lifetime
- NOT the remaining lifetime
- Roughly when 50% of original group remains

## Polling Question #1

- If the Life Expectancy of an individual is 100 months, what is the LE 12 months later?

## Polling Question #2

- If the Life Expectancy of an individual is 100 months, and health does not change, what is the LE 12 months later?
  - Still 100 months
  - $100 - 12 = 88$  months
  - More than 88 months
  - Less than 88 months

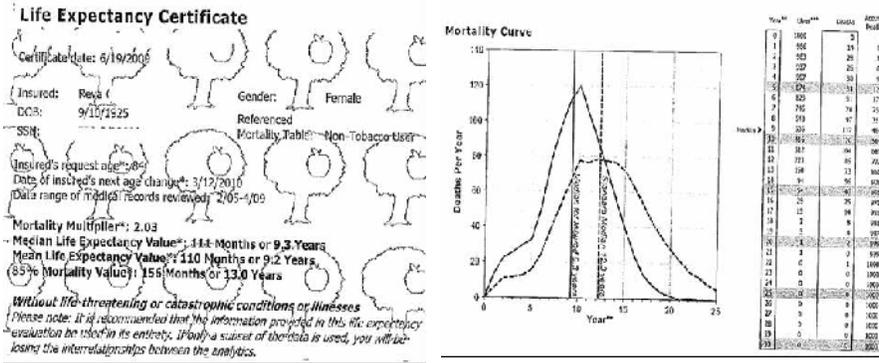
## Life Expectancy Underwriters

- Key step in settlement process
- Concentrate on older lives
- 6 possible companies
  - Major: AVS and 21<sup>st</sup> Century
  - Fasano, ISC, EMSI and Midwest

## Life Expectancy Underwriter Process

- Start with underwriting company standard table
- Determine underwriting multiple
- Company applies multiple to generate LE
- Sample LE report

# Sample LE Report



# Life Expectancy Underwriters

- Most use some version of 2008 VBT
- Actual standard table used not published
- Often major differences in results on a life from two underwriters
- Some general comparisons, but 2008 VBT changes have made that difficult



## Numerical Examples

## Pricing of Life Settlement Policies

- Actuarial PV of Expected Cash Flows
  - Death Benefits
  - Less required premiums
  - Less required expenses
- LE is single, most important input
- How to translate LE into death benefits?
- Reflect differing LE estimates

## Pricing of Life Settlement Policies

- Three pricing methods discussed
  - Deterministic
  - Probabilistic
  - Stochastic
- Pricing single policy, or block of policies?

## Pricing of Life Settlement Policies

- Prospective formula:

$$PV = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} DB \times {}_{n-1}q_x^* \times v^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{n+1} \times {}_n p_x^* \times v^n$$

where

$P_n$  – Premium payment at the beginning of the  $n$ -th period

$DB$  – Death benefit

${}_{n-1}q_x^*$  – Conditional death probability, probability that an individual age  $x$  dies between  $x+n-1$  and  $x+n$ .

${}_n p_x^*$  – Cumulative persistency probability, probability of surviving through the  $n$ -th period.

$v^n$  – The discount factor for the  $n$ -th period.

## Pricing LS – Deterministic Method

- Actuarial PV of cash flows assuming death occurs at exactly the LE date
- Premiums due before LE date must be paid
- Example
- Answer is actuarially incorrect and difference may be significant

## Pricing LS – Deterministic Example

## Pricing LS – Probabilistic Method

- Actuarial PV of cash flows, using mortality curve to predict death benefits
- Reflects survival probability that each premium must be paid
- Mortality-weighted cash flows
- What would happen within a group of similar policies
- Example

## Pricing LS – Probabilistic Example

## Pricing LS – Stochastic Method

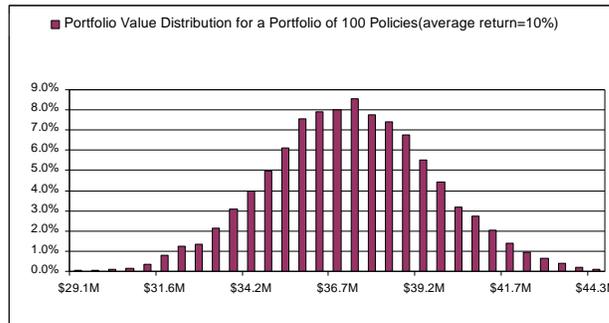
- Actuarial PV of cash flows, using mortality curve plus Monte Carlo techniques
- For each policy for each year, determine whether insured lives or dies
- Collection of many deterministic-type results. Insured lives or dies each year
- Look at mean, median, mode or some percentile



## Stochastic Example

Mean **\$37.2M**  
 Standard Deviation **\$2.4M**  
 Coefficient of Variation **0.065**

*Percentiles*  
 10% **\$34.1M**  
 20% **\$35.1M**  
 30% **\$35.9M**  
 40% **\$36.5M**  
 50% **\$37.2M**



## Pricing LS – Comparison

- From one technical paper
  - Deterministic                      \$121,700
  - Probabilistic                         \$152,200
  - Mean Stochastic                    \$159,200

## Pricing LS – Conclusions

- Longer LE leads to lower price. Death benefit receipt is further out and more premiums must be paid
- If death is earlier than expected, investor return is larger than assumed
- If insured lives longer than expected, investor rate of return is reduced

## Life Settlement Marketplace

- Various reports
  - \$15 billion sold during 2006
  - 11.7 billion inforce during 2009 – Conning
  - \$12 billion sold in 2008 and \$31 billion inforce in 2008 – WSJ 2010 article
- Information not shared

## Life Settlement Marketplace

- Face Amounts
  - \$250,000 absolute minimum
  - Average rising from \$1-2 million towards \$5 million
- Current ages usually above 65, target for many purchases is above 70 due to lower LE

## Life Settlement Marketplace

- Life Expectancies
  - Few under 36 months
  - Average around 120 months
  - Clearly not terminally ill
- Packaging and institutional uses via tertiary market

## LS Marketplace – 2008 changes

- Most LE providers were using 2001 VBT
- 2008 VBT released in late 2008
- Providers began switching to 2008 VBT resulting in overnight reduction in LE estimates
- Should not have happened – may not if there was more actuarial involvement

## LS Marketplace – 2008 changes

- Values of existing portfolios dropped overnight
- Recognition that early cash flow problems may not be temporary
- Scared new entrants due to loss in value
- Loss of liquidity for portfolios trying to sell policies to enhance cash flow

## LS – Legal Issues

- Life Settlements Model Act – 1993
  - Geared towards viatical settlements
  - Limit discount rates, require licensing
- Legitimized transfer of policies for value to a person without insurable interest
- Moral need – help terminally ill victims with short-term cash needs

## LS – Legal Issues

- 2001
  - Model modified to prohibit sale for 2 years after issue
  - 27 states adopted some type of legislation by 2006
- By 2005, with life settlements becoming popular, concerns about insured agreeing to a sale before issue

## LS – Legal Issues

- Incontestability Period
  - Historically very absolute
  - Does it apply in the case of fraud?
  - What about cases where insured had no intention of holding the policy
- Insurable Interest
  - Morally important to limit wagering on lives

## LS – Legal Issues

- Court Cases
  - Policy issued to person with no insurable interest is void from inception
  - Not rendered valid just because of incontestability clause
  - Policy obtained by fraud cannot be validated via incontestability clause
- High Profile case involving former chairman of Conesco

## LS – Legal Issues

- Insurable Interest and Fraud
  - If insurer is just going to have to pay someone else, they don't have much incentive to challenge insurable interest
  - Must be able to use fraud as a defense
  - Even asking for void with no return of premiums

## Question

- What is STOLI?

## LS – Legal Issues

- STOLI
  - Stranger Originated Life Insurance
  - Purchase clearly allowable when legitimately purchased well after issue
  - Concern over policies issued solely for purpose of being sold
  - Additional concerns with premium financing

## LS – Legal Issues

### ■ NAIC Model Regulation

- Modified in 2007 to 5 year restriction on sale unless
  - Premiums paid without financing
  - No initial guarantee for purchase after initial period
  - No evaluation for settlement during first 2 years
- Licensing, disclosure, consumer protection
- Fiduciary duties

## LS – Legal Issues

### ■ NCOIL Model Regulation

- Attempts to define STOLI and make that illegal
  - Plan to issue for benefit of 3<sup>rd</sup> party with no insurable interest
  - Includes cases with future agreements to purchase
- LISA supports this and not NAIC model because that creates doubts and possibly unwinds 2 year contestable period
- Numerous states have made STOLI a fraudulent act

## Use of Life Settlements

- High yield, low risk investment
- Not correlated to other markets
- Packaged to obtain funds at low rates and invest at higher yields to fund a project
- Minimum of 300 lives needed to achieve average mortality



## Parties in Managed Settlement Pool

- Collateral Manager – determine appropriate criteria, optimize premiums, optimum cash level
- Servicer – reporting, pay premiums, collect death claims



## Life Settlement Risks

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Interest Rate Risk
- Longevity / Extension Risk
- Operational Risk

## Life Settlement Taxation

- Ordinary income to company that buys and sells
- Sale of policy – IRS 2009-13 requires adjustment to basis for COI charges resulting in larger gain, part is ordinary
- Individual investment – purchase and later sale is capital gain, but purchase and death is ordinary income

## Life Settlements

- Who knows what a life settlement is?